

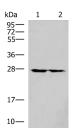
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# **MRPL16 Polyclonal Antibody**

Catalog No.E-AB-18955ReactivityH,M,RStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsWB,IHC,ELISAIsotypeIgG

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

## **Images**



Western blot analysis of 293T cell lysates using MRPL16 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:800



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human tonsil tissue using MRPL16 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50(×200)

## **Immunogen Information**

**Immunogen** Fusion protein of human MRPL16

**Gene Accession** BC001040 **Swissprot** Q9NX20

**Synonyms** itochondrial ribosomal protein L16,MRP-

L16,Mrpl16,PNAS 111,RM16

#### **Product Information**

Calculated MW 28 kDa

**Observed MW** Refer to figures

**Buffer** PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

**Purify** Antigen affinity purification

**Dilution** WB 1:1000-1:5000, IHC 1:50-1:300, ELISA

1:5000-1:10000

#### **Background**

Mammalian mitochondrial ribosomal proteins are encoded by nuclear genes and help in protein synthesis within the mitochondrion. Mitochondrial ribosomes (mitoribosomes) consist of a small 28S subunit and a large 39S subunit. They have an estimated 75% protein to rRNA composition compared to prokaryotic ribosomes, where this ratio is reversed. Another difference between mammalian mitoribosomes and prokaryotic ribosomes is that the latter contain a 5S rRNA. Among different species, the proteins comprising the mitoribosome differ greatly in sequence, and sometimes in biochemical properties, which prevents easy recognition by sequence homology. This gene encodes a 39S subunit protein.