

# MRPL1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-18675



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

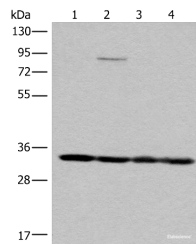
## Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Fusion protein of human MRPL1
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

## Applications Recommended Dilution

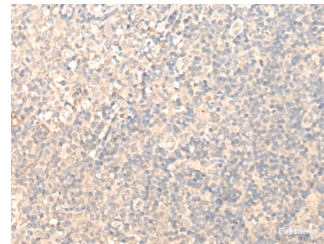
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:30-1:150
<b>ELISA</b>	1:5000-1:10000

## Data



Western blot analysis of K562 HEPG2 231 and Jurkat cell lysates using MRPL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:350

**Observed Mw:Refer to figures**  
**Calculated Mw:37 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using MRPL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25(×200)

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## 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 that belongs to the L1 ribosomal protein family.

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