

RPL13A Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-18938

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

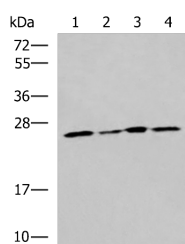
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human RPL13A
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

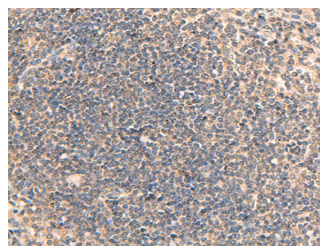
Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:1000-1:5000
IHC	1:50-1:300

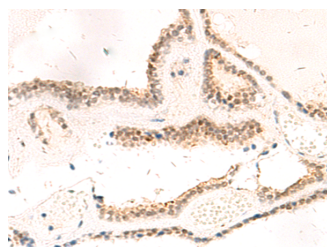
Data



Western blot analysis of LOVO, HeLa, A549 and HT29 cell lysates using RPL13A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1600
Observed Mw: Refer to figures
Calculated Mw: 24 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using RPL13A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:95 (×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using RPL13A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:95 (×200)

Preparation & Storage

For Research Use Only

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

Background

Ribosomes, the organelles that catalyze protein synthesis, consist of a small 40S subunit and a large 60S subunit. Together these subunits are composed of 4 RNA species and approximately 80 structurally distinct proteins. This gene encodes a member of the L13P family of ribosomal proteins that is a component of the 60S subunit. The encoded protein also plays a role in the repression of inflammatory genes as a component of the IFN-gamma-activated inhibitor of translation (GAIT) complex. This gene is co-transcribed with the small nucleolar RNA genes U32, U33, U34, and U35, which are located in the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth introns, respectively. As is typical for genes encoding ribosomal proteins, there are multiple processed pseudogenes of this gene dispersed throughout the genome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene.

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