

RPS14 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-19130

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

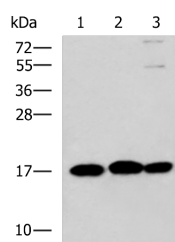
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human RPS14
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

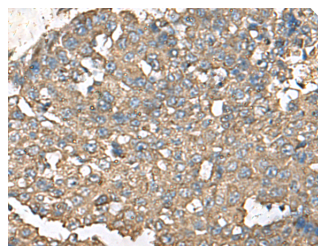
WB	1:1000-1:5000
IHC	1:50-1:200

Data

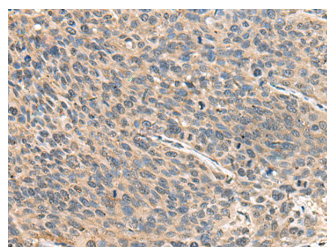


Western blot analysis of 231 HL60 and Jurkat cell lysates using RPS14 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:700

Observed Mw: Refer to figures
Calculated Mw: 16 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using RPS14 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using RPS14 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (×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 ribosomal protein that is a component of the 40S subunit. The protein belongs to the S11P family of ribosomal proteins. It is located in the cytoplasm. Transcript variants utilizing alternative transcription initiation sites have been described in the literature. As is typical for genes encoding ribosomal proteins, there are multiple processed pseudogenes of this gene dispersed through the genome. In Chinese hamster ovary cells, mutations in this gene can lead to resistance to emetine, a protein synthesis inhibitor. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene.