

## MRPS28 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-19151

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

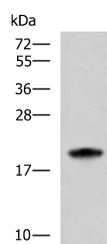
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Fusion protein of human MRPS28
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

### Applications Recommended Dilution

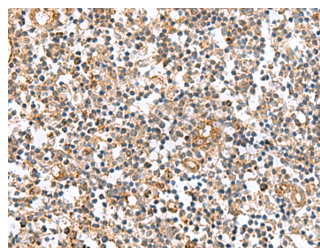
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:200

### Data

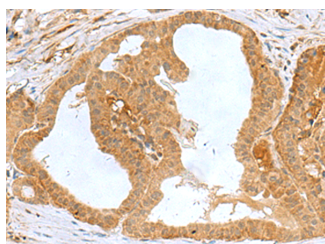


Western blot analysis of HL-60 cell lysate using MRPS28 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:600

**Observed Mw: Refer to figures**  
**Calculated Mw: 21 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using MRPS28 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60 (x200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using MRPS28 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60 (x200)

### Preparation & Storage

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

### For Research Use Only

## 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 28S subunit protein that has been called mitochondrial ribosomal protein S35 in the literature.