

MRPL12 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00006182-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human MRPL12 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human MRPL12 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human MRPL12 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening.2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab)₂, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — MRPL12

Entrez GeneID	6182
GeneBank Accession#	MRPL12
Gene Name	MRPL12
Gene Alias	5c5-2, FLJ60124, L12mt, MGC8610, MRP-L31/34, MRPL7, MRPL7/L12, RPML12
Gene Description	mitochondrial ribosomal protein L12
Omim ID	602375
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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 which forms homodimers. In prokaryotic ribosomes, two L7/L12 dimers and one L10 protein form the L8 protein complex. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	-