

## MRPL16 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00054948-K      Size 100 ug x up to 3

### Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human MRPL16 peptide using ARM Technology.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human MRPL16 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Library Construction</b>	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen ( <a href="#">ARM Technology</a> ).
<b>Expression</b>	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Quality Control Testing</b>	Antibody reactive against human MRPL16 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Deliverable</b>	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
<b>Note</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening.</li><li>2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab)<sub>2</sub>, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.</li></ol>

### Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

## Gene Info — MRPL16

**Entrez GeneID** [54948](#)

**GeneBank Accession#** [MRPL16](#)

**Gene Name** MRPL16

**Gene Alias** FLJ20484, L16mt, MRP-L16, PNAS-111

**Gene Description** mitochondrial ribosomal protein L16

**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 28 S 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. [provided by RefSeq]

**Other Designations** 39S ribosomal protein L16, mitochondrial