

## RPL14

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:200 - 1:2000

**Calculated MW:**23kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human RPL14

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

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**Synonym:**

L14; RL14; hRL14; CTG-B33; CAG-ISL-7;

**Catalog #:**A4265

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**9045

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P50914

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**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 60S subunit. The protein belongs to the L14E family of ribosomal proteins. It contains a basic region-leucine zipper (bZIP)-like domain. The protein is located in the cytoplasm. This gene contains a trinucleotide (GCT) repeat tract whose length is highly polymorphic; these triplet repeats result in a stretch of alanine residues in the encoded protein. Transcript variants utilizing alternative polyA signals and alternative 5'-terminal exons exist but all encode the same protein. As is typical for genes encoding ribosomal proteins, there are multiple processed pseudogenes of this gene dispersed through the genome.

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