

## MRPL12

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**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**21kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human MRPL12

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

5c5-2; L12mt; MRPL7; RPML12; MRPL7/L12; MRP-L31/34;

**Catalog #:**A8318

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**6182

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P52815

**Purity:**Affinity purification

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 39S subunit protein which forms homodimers. In prokaryotic ribosomes, two L7/L12 dimers and one L10 protein form the L8 protein complex.

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