

## Ribosomal Protein L14 Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Primary Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-AP07849
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Size</b>	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RPL14. AA range:71-120
<b>Mol wt</b>	23290
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	WB, ELISA
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Full name</b>	Ribosomal Protein L14 Antibody
<b>Synonyms</b>	RPL14; 60S ribosomal protein L14; CAG-ISL 7

This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.

### 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. RPL14 (ribosomal protein L14) 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. RPL14 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 RPL14 dispersed through the genome.

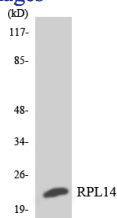
### Recommended Dilution

WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

ELISA: 1: 5000

Not yet tested in other applications.

### Images



Western blot analysis of the lysates from Jurkat cells using RPL14 antibody.

### Storage

-20°C for one year