

Datasheet for ABIN2782575  
**anti-MRPS12 antibody (N-Term)**



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1 Image

## Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	MRPS12
Binding Specificity:	N-Term
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Cow, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This MRPS12 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)

## Product Details

Immunogen:	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal region of human MRPS12
Sequence:	LVPRLWATCS MATLNQMHRL GPPKRPPRKL GPTEGRPQLK GVVLCFTFRK
Predicted Reactivity:	Cow: 86%, Dog: 91%, Guinea Pig: 86%, Horse: 79%, Human: 100%, Rat: 86%
Characteristics:	This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against MRPS12. It was validated on Western Blot using a cell lysate as a positive control.
Purification:	Affinity Purified

## Target Details

Target:	MRPS12
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## Target Details

Alternative Name:	MRPS12 ( <a href="#">MRPS12 Products</a> )
Background:	<p>Mitochondrial ribosomes (mitoribosomes) consist of a small 28S subunit and a large 39S subunit. MRPS12 is the 28S subunit protein that belongs to the ribosomal protein S12P family. The protein is a key component of the ribosomal small subunit and controls the decoding fidelity and susceptibility to aminoglycoside antibiotics. 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 28S subunit protein that belongs to the ribosomal protein S12P family. The encoded protein is a key component of the ribosomal small subunit and controls the decoding fidelity and susceptibility to aminoglycoside antibiotics. The gene for mitochondrial seryl-tRNA synthetase is located upstream and adjacent to this gene, and both genes are possible candidates for the autosomal dominant deafness gene (DFNA4). Splice variants that differ in the 5' UTR have been found for this gene, all three variants encode the same protein.</p> <p>Alias Symbols: MPR-S12, MT-RPS12, RPMS12, RPS12, RPSM12</p> <p>Protein Interaction Partner: UBC, LRIF1, SPINK7, C14orf1, UNC119, CRMP1,</p> <p>Protein Size: 138</p>
Molecular Weight:	12 kDa
Gene ID:	6183
NCBI Accession:	<a href="#">NM_021107</a> , <a href="#">NP_066930</a>
UniProt:	<a href="#">O15235</a>
Pathways:	<a href="#">Sensory Perception of Sound</a>

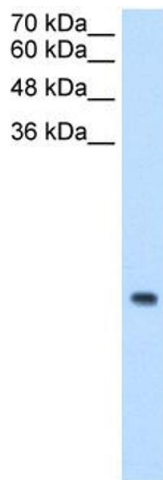
## Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator.
Comment:	Antigen size: 138 AA
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

## Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	Lot specific
Buffer:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09 % (w/v) sodium azide and 2 % sucrose.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

## Images



### Western Blotting

**Image 1.** WB Suggested Anti-MRPS12 Antibody Titration:  
0.2-1 ug/ml Positive Control: Jurkat cell lysate