

**bs-13764R****[ Primary Antibody ]****MRP63 Rabbit pAb****Bioss**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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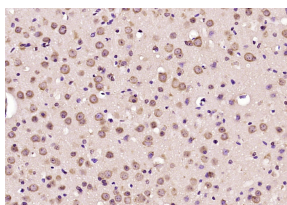
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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500)  <b>Reactivity:</b> Mouse (predicted: Human, Rat, Cow, Dog)  <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 12 kDa  <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		
<b>GeneID:</b> 78988	<b>SWISS:</b> Q9BQC6	
<b>Target:</b> MRP63		
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MRP63: 11-80/102.		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> Mammalian mitochondrial ribosomes (mitoribosomes) are responsible for protein synthesis within the mitochondrion. The mitoribosomes are composed of a 4:1 ratio of protein to RNA, with the proteins forming two subunits, the 28S subunit and the 39S subunit. Across species, the proteins that make up the mitoribosome subunits vary greatly in sequence, preventing easy recognition by sequence homology. MRP-63 102 amino acid protein that has been identified on the intact 55S mitoribosome subunit. It is theorized that MRP-63 localizes to the subunit interface and dissociates from the 55S mitoribosome during subunit separation.		

**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (MRP63) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-13764R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.