

Ribosomal Protein L40 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT4116

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: Ribosomal Protein L40

Fields: >>Ribosome;>>Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis;>>Mitophagy -

animal;>>Parkinson disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Shigellosis;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus

infection;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19

Gene Name: UBA52

Protein Name: Ubiquitin-60S ribosomal protein L40

P62987

P62984

Human Gene Id: 7311

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 22186

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene ld: 64156

Rat Swiss Prot No: P62986

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

RPL40. AA range:71-120

Specificity: Ribosomal Protein L40 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of

Ribosomal Protein L40 protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

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Dilution: IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Ribosome;

Molecularweight: 6kD

Background:

Cell Pathway:

Ubiquitin is a highly conserved nuclear and cytoplasmic protein that has a major role in targeting cellular proteins for degradation by the 26S proteosome. It is also involved in the maintenance of chromatin structure, the regulation of gene expression, and the stress response. Ubiquitin is synthesized as a precursor protein consisting of either polyubiquitin chains or a single ubiquitin moiety fused to an unrelated protein. This gene encodes a fusion protein consisting of ubiquitin at the N terminus and ribosomal protein L40 at the C terminus, a C-terminal extension protein (CEP). Multiple processed pseudogenes derived from this gene are present in the genome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function:

function:Protein modifier which can be covalently attached to target lysines either as a monomer or as a lysine-linked polymer. Attachment to proteins as a Lys-48-linked polymer usually leads to their degradation by proteasome. Attachment to proteins as a monomer or as an alternatively linked polymer does not lead to proteasomal degradation and may be required for numerous functions, including maintenance of chromatin structure, regulation of gene expression, stress response, ribosome biogenesis and DNA repair.,miscellaneous:This ribosomal protein is synthesized as a C-terminal extension protein (CEP) of ubiquitin.,miscellaneous:Ubiquitin is synthesized as a polyubiquitin precursor with exact head to tail repeats, the number of repeats differ between species and strains. In some species there is a final amino-acid after the last repeat, here in human a Val. Some ubiquitin genes contain a

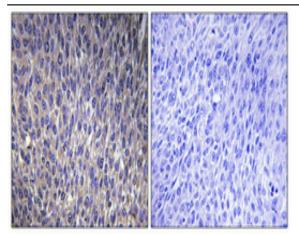
Subcellular Location:

[Ubiquitin]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus .; [60S ribosomal protein L40]: Cytoplasm .

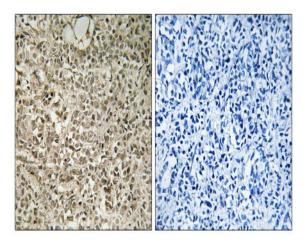
Expression:

Brain, Epithelium, Fetal brain cortex, Liver, L

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was preabsorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using RPL40 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.