

**RPL15 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP12772A**

**Specification**

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**RPL15 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P61313</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P61314</a> , <a href="#">O9CZM2</a> , <a href="#">O4R5B2</a> , <a href="#">O5EAD6</a> , <a href="#">NP_002939.2</a> , <a href="#">G1T0C1</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Monkey, Rabbit, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	24146
Antigen Region	21-50

**RPL15 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 6138

**Other Names**

60S ribosomal protein L15, RPL15, EC45

**Target/Specificity**

This RPL15 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 21-50 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human RPL15.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:10~50  
FC~~1:10~50

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

RPL15 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**RPL15 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** RPL15

**Synonyms** EC45

**Function** Component of the large ribosomal subunit. The ribosome is a large ribonucleoprotein complex responsible for the synthesis of proteins in the cell.

**Cellular Location**

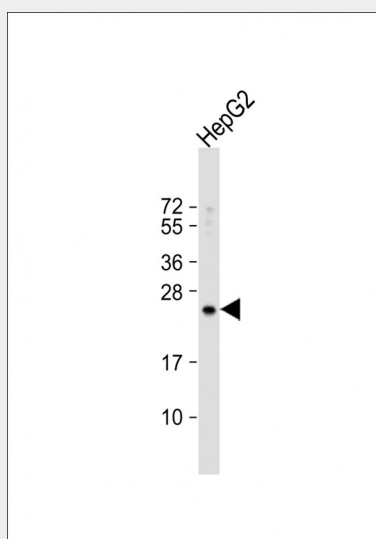
Cytoplasm.

### RPL15 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

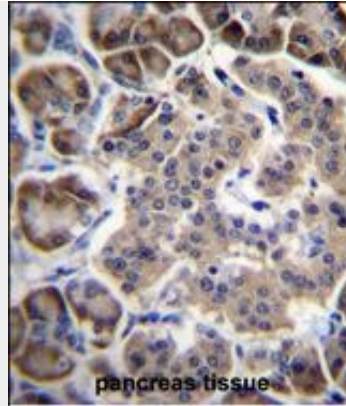
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

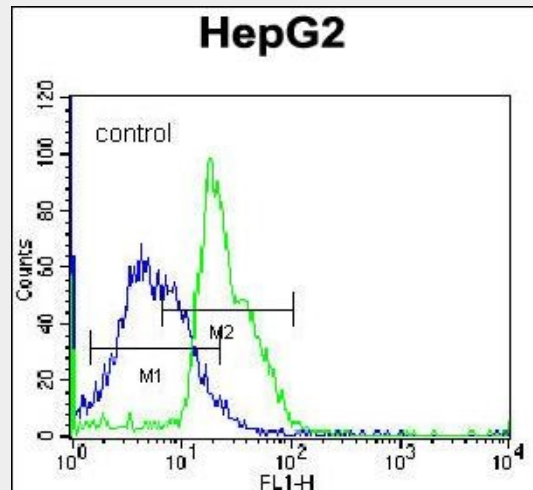
### RPL15 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Anti-RPL15 Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution + HepG2 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 24 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST.



RPL15 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12772a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human pancreas tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of RPL15 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



RPL15 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12772a) flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated donkey-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

**RPL15 Antibody (N-term) - 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. This gene encodes a ribosomal protein that is a component of the 60S subunit. The protein belongs to the L15E family of ribosomal proteins. It is located in the cytoplasm. This gene shares sequence similarity with the yeast ribosomal protein YL10 gene. Although this gene has been referred to as RPL10, its official symbol is RPL15. This gene has been shown to be overexpressed in some esophageal tumors compared to normal matched tissues. Transcript variants utilizing alternative polyA signals exist. As is typical for genes encoding ribosomal proteins, there are multiple processed pseudogenes of this gene dispersed through the genome.

**RPL15 Antibody (N-term) - References**

Wheeler, H.E., et al. PLoS Genet. 5 (10), E1000685 (2009) :  
Wang, H., et al. BMC Cancer 6, 91 (2006) :  
Andersen, J.S., et al. Nature 433(7021):77-83(2005)  
Kapp, L.D., et al. Annu. Rev. Biochem. 73, 657-704 (2004) :  
Mazumder, B., et al. Cell 115(2):187-198(2003)