

**ICT1 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AW5108**

**Specification**

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**ICT1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q14197</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=24 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	Human

**ICT1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3396

**Antigen Region**  
153-179

**Other Names**

ICT1;DS1; Peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase ICT1, mitochondrial; Peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase ICT1, mitochondrial; Digestion substraction 1; Peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase ICT1, mitochondrial; Immature colon carcinoma transcript 1 protein

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:25

**Target/Specificity**

This ICT1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 153-179 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ICT1.

**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**

ICT1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ICT1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** MRPL58 ([HGNC:5359](#))

**Synonyms** DS1, ICT1

### Function

Essential peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase component of the mitochondrial large ribosomal subunit (PubMed:[20186120](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20186120)), PubMed:[33878294](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33878294)). Acts as a codon-independent translation release factor that has lost all stop codon specificity and directs the termination of translation in mitochondrion, possibly in case of abortive elongation (PubMed:[33878294](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33878294)). Involved in the hydrolysis of peptidyl-tRNAs that have been prematurely terminated and thus in the recycling of stalled mitochondrial ribosomes (PubMed:[20186120](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20186120), PubMed:[33878294](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33878294)).

### Cellular Location

Mitochondrion

### Tissue Location

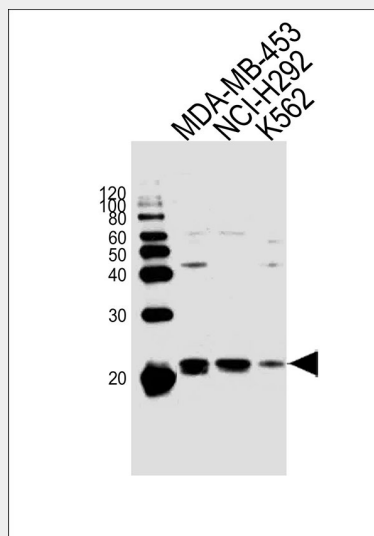
Down-regulated during the in vitro differentiation of HT29-D4 colon carcinoma cells.

### ICT1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

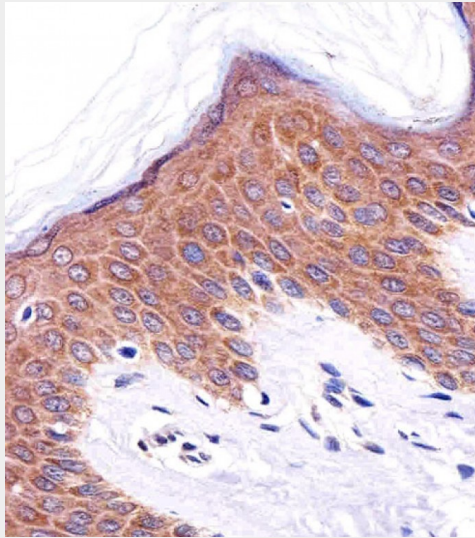
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

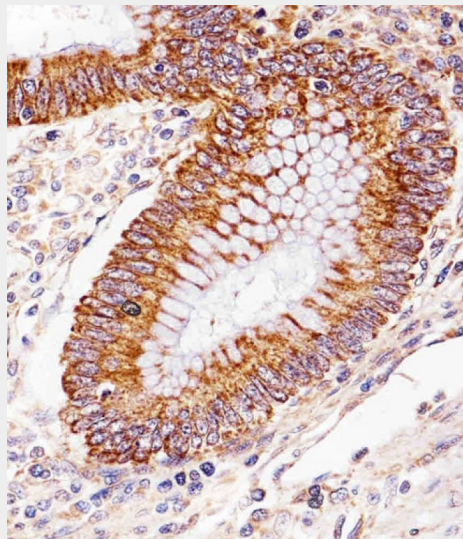
### ICT1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from MDA-MB-453, NCI-H292, K562 cell line (from left to right), using ICT1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AW5108). AW5108 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. skin section using ICT1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat#AW5108). AW5108 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. colorectal carcinoma section using ICT1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat#AW5108). AW5108 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.

### **ICT1 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Essential peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase component of the mitochondrial large ribosomal subunit. Acts as a codon-independent translation release factor that has lost all stop codon specificity and directs the termination of translation in mitochondrion, possibly in case of abortive elongation. May be involved in the hydrolysis of peptidyl-tRNAs that have been prematurely terminated and thus in the recycling of stalled mitochondrial ribosomes.