

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

Specification

ICT1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC-P,E |
| Primary Accession | Q14197 |
| 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

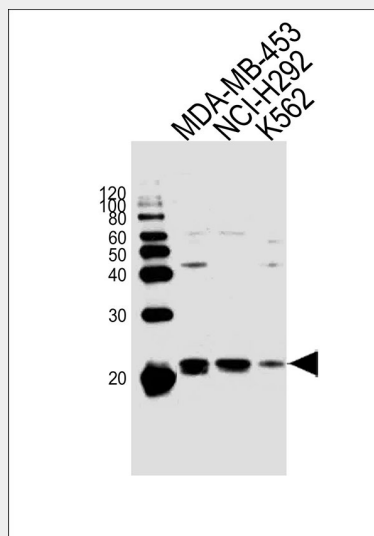
Down-regulated during the in vitro differentiation of HT29-D4 colon carcinoma cells.

ICT1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

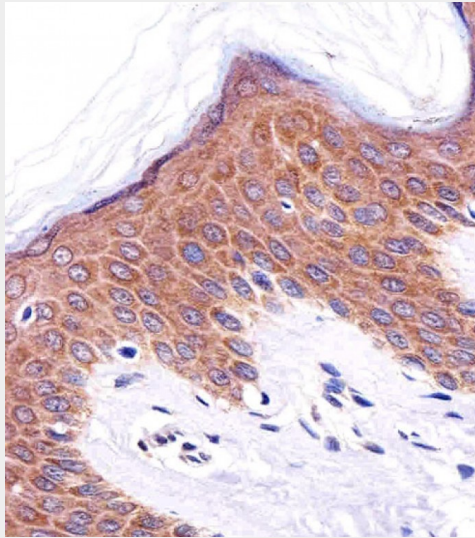
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

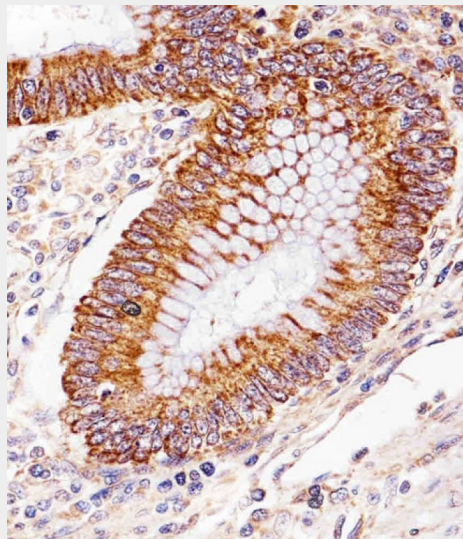
ICT1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



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.