

**Mouse Rpl13a Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP19309a****Specification**

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**Mouse Rpl13a Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P19253</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P35427</a> , <a href="#">Q95307</a> , <a href="#">Q4R8Z2</a> , <a href="#">P40429</a> , <a href="#">Q3SZ90</a> , <a href="#">NP_033464.2</a> , <a href="#">G1TVS8</a>
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Human, Monkey, Pig, Rabbit, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	23464
Antigen Region	28-54

**Mouse Rpl13a Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 22121**Other Names**

60S ribosomal protein L13a, Transplantation antigen P198, Tum-P198 antigen, Rpl13a, P198, Tstap198-7

**Target/Specificity**

This Mouse Rpl13a antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 28-54 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Rpl13a.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**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**

Mouse Rpl13a Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Mouse Rpl13a Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information****Name** Rpl13a

**Synonyms** P198, Tstap198-7

**Function** Associated with ribosomes but is not required for canonical ribosome function and has extra-ribosomal functions (PubMed:[36517592](#)). Component of the GAIT (gamma interferon-activated inhibitor of translation) complex which mediates interferon-gamma-induced transcript-selective translation inhibition in inflammation processes (PubMed:[23071094](#)). Upon interferon-gamma activation and subsequent phosphorylation dissociates from the ribosome and assembles into the GAIT complex which binds to stem loop-containing GAIT elements in the 3'-UTR of diverse inflammatory mRNAs (such as ceruplasmin) and suppresses their translation (By similarity). In the GAIT complex interacts with m7G cap-bound eIF4G at or near the eIF3-binding site and blocks the recruitment of the 43S ribosomal complex (By similarity). Involved in methylation of rRNA (By similarity).

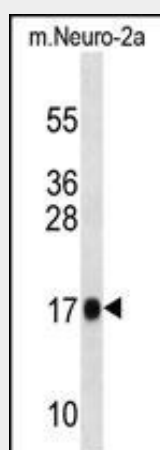
**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

**Mouse Rpl13a 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](#)

**Mouse Rpl13a Antibody (N-term) - Images**

Mouse Rpl13a Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP19309a) western blot analysis in mouse Neuro-2a cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the Rpl13a antibody detected the Rpl13a protein (arrow).

**Mouse Rpl13a 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 L13P family of ribosomal proteins. It is located in the cytoplasm. Transcript variants utilizing alternative polyA signals have been observed. This gene is co-transcribed with the small nucleolar RNA genes U32, U33, U34, and U35, which are located in its second, fourth, fifth, and sixth introns, respectively. As is typical for genes encoding ribosomal proteins, there are multiple processed pseudogenes of this gene dispersed through the genome.

#### **Mouse Rpl13a Antibody (N-term) - References**

Maggi, L.B. Jr., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 28(23):7050-7065(2008)  
Stryke, D., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 31(1):278-281(2003)  
Mahy, N.L., et al. J. Cell Biol. 159(5):753-763(2002)  
Neidhardt, L., et al. Mech. Dev. 98 (1-2), 77-94 (2000) :  
Gu, Z., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 20(1):233-241(2000)