

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Target</b>	MRPL36
<b>Synonyms</b>	BRIP1; L36mt; MRP-L36; PRPL36; RPMJ
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant protein of human mitochondrial ribosomal protein L36 (MRPL36), nuclear gene encoding mitochondrial protein
<b>Delivery</b>	2-3 weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	Q9P0J6
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293T
<b>Tag</b>	C-Myc/DDK
<b>Molecular Characterization</b>	N/A
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	11.6 kDa
<b>Purity</b>	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -80°C.
<b>Background</b>	Mammalian mitochondrial ribosomal proteins are encoded by nuclear genes and help in protein synthesis within the mitochondrion. Mitochondrial ribosomes (mitoribosomes) consist of a small 28S subunit and a large 39S subunit. They have an estimated 75% protein to rRNA composition compared to prokaryotic ribosomes, where this ratio is reversed. Another difference between mammalian mitoribosomes and prokaryotic ribosomes is that the latter contain a 5S rRNA. Among different species, the proteins comprising the mitoribosome differ greatly in sequence, and sometimes in biochemical properties, which prevents easy recognition by sequence homology. This gene encodes a 39S subunit protein. A pseudogene corresponding to this gene is found on chromosome 2p. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated

