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This product is **for research use only** (not for diagnostic or therapeutic use) **contact: support@agrisera.com**

Agrisera AB | Box 57 | SE-91121 Vännäs | Sweden | +46 (0)935 33 000 | www.agrisera.com

Product no AS12 2115

RPL37 | Ribosomal protein L37 (cytoplasmic)

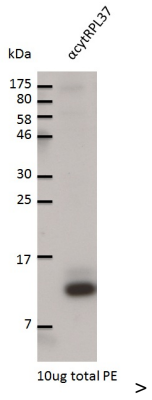
Product information

Immunogen	Recombinant, full length RPL37 of *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii,* UniProt: A8IBG1, expressed in *E.coli*
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity	Serum
Format	Liquid
Quantity	50 µl
Storage	Store lyophilized/reconstituted at -20°C; once reconstituted make aliquots to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Please remember to spin the tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from material adhering to the cap or sides of the tube.
Additional information	This product can be sold containing ProClin if requested

Application information

Recommended dilution	1 : 10 000 (WB)
Expected | apparent MW	10.5 kDa
Confirmed reactivity	*Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*
Predicted reactivity	*Arabidopsis thaliana, Glycine max, Solanum lycopersicum, Oryza sativa, Ostreococcus lucimarinus, Pinus sp., Ricinus communis, Micromonas sp., Volvox carteri* Species of your interest not listed? Contact us
Not reactive in	No confirmed exceptions from predicted reactivity are currently known
Selected references	Ma et al. (2020). An ortholog of the Vasa intronic gene is required for small RNA-mediated translation repression in Chlamydomonas reinhardtii. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2020 Jan 7;117(1):761-770. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1908356117. Gonzaga Heredia-Martinez et al. (2018). Chloroplast damage induced by the inhibition of fatty acid synthesis triggers autophagy in Chlamydomonas. Plant Physiol, Sept. 2018. Couse et al. (2017). Autophagic flux is required for the synthesis of triacylglycerols and ribosomal protein turnover in Chlamydomonas. J Exp Bot. 2017 Oct 19. doi: 10.1093/jxb/erx372. Couso et al. (2017). Autophagic flux is required for the synthesis of triacylglycerols and ribosomal protein turnover in Chlamydomonas. J Exp Bot. 2017 Oct 19. doi: 10.1093/jxb/erx372. Ramundo et al. (2013). Repression of Essential Chloroplast Genes Reveals New Signaling Pathways and Regulatory Feedback Loops in Chlamydomonas. The Plant Cell.

Application example



10 µg of total protein from *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* extracted with standard lysis buffer (Tris-HCl pH 6.8 50mM, 10mM EDTA, 2% SDS, Sigma protease inhibitors) were separated on 15 **% SDS-PAGE** and blotted to **nitrocellulose membrane using a wet transfer cell.** Blot was blocked in TBS-T containing 5% non-fat dry milk for 1h at room temperature (RT) with agitation. Blot was incubated in the primary antibody at a dilution of 1: 10 000 in TBS-T containing 5% non-fat dry milk for 1h at RT with agitation. The antibody solution was decanted and the blot was washed 3 times for 15 min in TBS-T containing 1% non-fat dry milk with agitation. Blot was incubated in secondary antibody (anti-rabbit IgG

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horse radish peroxidase conjugated) diluted to 1:10 000 in TBS-T containing 1% non-fat dry milk for 1h at RT with agitation. The blot was washed as above and developed for 1 min with ECL according to the manufacturers instructions. Exposure time was 30 seconds.

Courtesy of Dr. Silvia Ramundo, University of Geneva, Switzerland