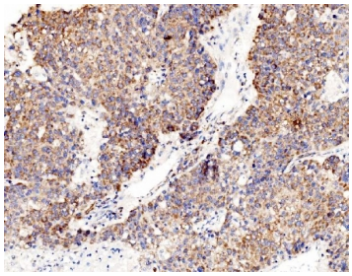
RPL8 Antibody / Protein Synthesis Protein Antibody (RQ6572)

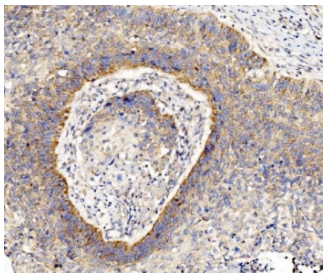
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ6572	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

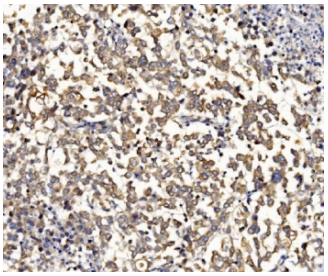
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	P62917
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Western blot: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 2-5ug/ml Direct ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This RPL8 Antibody / Protein Synthesis Protein Antibody is available for research use only.



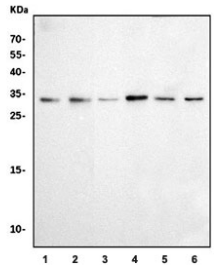
IHC staining of FFPE human liver cancer tissue with RPL8 Antibody / Protein Synthesis Protein Antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE human laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma tissue with RPL8 Antibody / Protein Synthesis Protein Antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE human pancreatic cancer tissue with RPL8 Antibody / Protein Synthesis Protein Antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Western blot testing of 1) human HepG2, 2) human Jurkat, 3) human MCF7, 4) human PC-3, 5) rat brain and 6) rat testis tissue lysate with RPL8 Antibody / Protein Synthesis Protein Antibody. Predicted molecular weight: ~28 kDa.

Description

RPL8 antibody is useful for studying Ribosomal Protein L8 (RPL8), a highly conserved structural component of the 60S large ribosomal subunit that plays an essential role in cellular protein synthesis. Ribosomes are responsible for translating messenger RNA into functional proteins, making them fundamental to virtually every biologic process. As a core component of the ribosomal machinery, RPL8 contributes to ribosome assembly, structural integrity, and efficient translation of genetic information into proteins required for cellular growth, differentiation, maintenance, and survival.

Protein synthesis is one of the most energy-intensive and tightly regulated activities within the cell. RPL8 supports this process by participating in the function of the large ribosomal subunit, which catalyzes peptide bond formation and coordinates protein elongation during translation. Because all cells depend on continuous protein production to maintain normal biologic activity, RPL8 is broadly expressed across tissues and cell types. Its widespread expression reflects the universal requirement for active ribosome function and translational capacity in both normal physiology and disease-associated processes.

Although ribosomal proteins were historically viewed as passive structural components, growing evidence suggests that many ribosomal proteins contribute to regulation of cellular growth, developmental programs, stress responses, and translational efficiency. RPL8 has therefore become an important target for studies examining how ribosome composition and protein synthesis influence cell fate, tissue homeostasis, and biologic adaptation. Analysis of RPL8 expression can provide insight into the translational machinery that supports cellular metabolism and protein production.

RPL8 is particularly relevant in rapidly proliferating, metabolically active, and highly differentiated tissues where substantial protein synthesis is required to support specialized cellular functions. Because protein production underlies nearly every aspect of cellular physiology, RPL8 is frequently investigated in developmental biology, cancer research, cell biology, growth regulation, and studies of translational control. Its central role within the ribosome makes RPL8 a valuable marker of cellular biosynthetic activity and ribosome-associated function.

Beyond its structural role within the ribosome, RPL8 participates in molecular systems that coordinate gene expression at the translational level. Regulation of protein synthesis influences developmental pathways, cellular responses to environmental signals, tissue regeneration, and maintenance of normal cellular function. Consequently, proteins involved in ribosome activity remain important subjects of investigation for understanding both normal biologic processes and mechanisms associated with disease progression.

RPL8 antibodies are commonly used in immunohistochemistry, western blotting, immunofluorescence, flow cytometry, and related protein detection applications. These reagents support investigations of protein synthesis, ribosome biology, translational regulation, cellular growth, developmental processes, and tissue homeostasis. RPL8 antibody tools help researchers characterize the molecular machinery responsible for protein production and the biologic pathways that depend on efficient translational activity.

Researchers studying protein synthesis, ribosome function, translational control, and cellular growth may also be interested in our broader Cell Biology Antibody collection.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the RPL8 Antibody / Protein Synthesis Protein Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant human protein (amino acids R3-N257) was used as the immunogen for the RPL8 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the RPL8 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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