NDUFAF7 蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR19078

英文名称： NDUFAF7

中文名称： NDUFAF7 蛋白抗体

别　　名： C2orf56; Chromosome 2 open reading frame 56; MidA; MIDA_HUMAN; mitochondrial; Mitochondrial dysfunction protein A homolog; NADH dehydrogenase [ubiquinone] complex I, assembly factor 7; OTTHUMP00000158583; OTTHUMP00000201359; OTTHUMP00000201362; PRO1853; Protein midA homolog; Protein midA homolog, mitochondrial.

研究领域： 细胞生物　信号转导

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 44kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NDUFAF7:21-120/441

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 癈 for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 癈. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 癈.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： C12orf56 is a 441 amino acid mitochondrial protein that belongs to the midA family. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, C12orf56 is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 2p22.2. As the second largest human chromosome, chromosome 2 makes up approximately 8% of the human genome and contains 237 million bases encoding over 1,400 genes. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alstr 鯉 syndrome, is related to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. Chromosome 2 contains a probable vestigial second centromere as well as vestigial telomeres, which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 formed as a result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes, which are still present in modern day apes.

Function:

Involved in the assembly or stability of mitochondrial NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase complex (complex I).

Subunit:

Homodimer. Interacts with NDUFS2.

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion

Similarity:

Belongs to the NDUFAF7 family.

SWISS:

Q7L592

Gene ID:

55471

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.