ND4L 抗体

产品货号： mlR17890

英文名称： MTND4L

中文名称： ND4L 抗体

别　　名： EC=1.6.5.3; MT-ND4L; NADH dehydrogenase subunit 4L; NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase chain 4L; NADH4L; ND4L; NU4LM_HUMAN.

研究领域： 心血管　细胞生物　神经生物学　信号转导　激酶和磷酸酶

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human,

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： 11kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MTND4L:1-50/98

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 ° C 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° C. 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 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase (complex I) is an extremely complicated multiprotein complex located in the inner mitochondrial membrane. Human complex I is important for energy metabolism because its main function is to transport electrons from NADH to ubiquinone, which is accompanied by translocation of protons from the mitochondrial matrix to the intermembrane space. Human complex I appears to consist of 41 subunits. A small number of complex I subunits are the products of mitochondrial genes (subunits 1-7), while the remainder are nuclear encoded and imported from the cytoplasm. NADH dehydrogenase subunit 4L (ND4L) is most likely a component of the hydrophobic protein fragment of Complex I. Mutations in the gene encodiing for ND4 are implicated in Leber hereditary optic neuropathy, a rare condition that can cause loss of central vision.

Function:

Core subunit of the mitochondrial membrane respiratory chain NADH dehydrogenase (Complex I) that is believed to belong to the minimal assembly required for catalysis. Complex I functions in the transfer of electrons from NADH to the respiratory chain. The immediate electron acceptor for the enzyme is believed to be ubiquinone.

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion membrane.

DISEASE:

Defects in MT-ND4L are a cause of Leber hereditary optic neuropathy (LHON) [MIM:535000]. LHON is a maternally inherited disease resulting in acute or subacute loss of central vision, due to optic nerve dysfunction. Cardiac conduction defects and neurological defects have also been described in some patients. LHON results from primary mitochondrial DNA mutations affecting the respiratory chain complexes.

Similarity:

Belongs to the complex I subunit 4L family.

SWISS:

P03901

Gene ID:

4539

Important Note:

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