NADH 脱氢酶 3 抗体

产品货号： mlR17867

英文名称： MT-ND3

中文名称： NADH 脱氢酶 3 抗体

别　　名： Mitochondrially encoded NADH dehydrogenase 3; MT-ND3; NADH dehydrogenase subunit 3; NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase chain 3; ND3; NU3M_HUMAN.

研究领域： 细胞生物　信号转导　线粒体

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： 13kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆 线粒体

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MT-ND3:1-80/115

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 trans-location 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 3 (ND3) localizes to the hydrophobic protein fragment of complex I. Mutations in the gene encodiing for ND3 may be associated with Parkinson disease.

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-ND3 are a cause of Leigh syndrome (LS) [MIM:256000]. LS is a severe neurological disorder characterized by bilaterally symmetrical necrotic lesions in subcortical brain regions.

Defects in MT-ND3 are a cause of mitochondrial complex I deficiency (MT-C1D) [MIM:252010]. A disorder of the mitochondrial respiratory chain that causes a wide range of clinical disorders, from lethal neonatal disease to adult-onset neurodegenerative disorders. Phenotypes include macrocephaly with progressive leukodystrophy, non-specific encephalopathy, cardiomyopathy, myopathy, liver disease, Leigh syndrome, Leber hereditary optic neuropathy, and some forms of Parkinson disease.

Similarity:

Belongs to the complex I subunit 3 family.

SWISS:

P03897

Gene ID:

4537

Important Note:

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