NU4LM rabbit pAb antibody

Applications	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Storage	-20°C/1 year

Catalog No :	Source:	Concentration :	Mol.Wt. (Da):
A18628	Rabbit	1 mg/ml	

Specificity	NU4LM Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Source / Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 10-90
Uniprot No	P03901
Alternative names	
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Conjugation	
Background	catalytic activity:NADH + ubiquinone = NAD(+) + ubiquinol.,disease:Defects in MT-ND4 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.,disease:Defects in MT-ND4 are a cause of Leber hereditary optic neuropathy with dystonia (LDYT) [MIM:500001]; also called familial dystonia with visual failure and striatal lucencies. LDYT is part of a spectrum of Leber hereditary optic neuropathy. It is characterized by the association of optic atrophy and central vision loss with dystonia.,disease:Defects in MT-ND4 are a cause of mitochondrial encephalomyopathy with lactic acidosis and stroke-like episodes syndrome (MELAS) [MIM:540000]. MELAS is a genetically heterogenious disorder, characterized by episodic vomiting, seizures, and recurrent cerebral insults resembling strokes and causing hemiparesis, hemianopsia, or cortical blindness.,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.,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.,similarity:Belongs to the complex I subunit 4 family.,similarity:Belongs to the complex I subunit 4L family.,
Other	MT-ND4L MTND4L NADH4L ND4L, NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase chain 4L (EC 1.6.5.3) (NADH dehydrogenase subunit 4L)

Produtc Images：

Application Key:

WB-Western IP-Immunoprecipitation IHC-Immunohistochemistry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation

IF-Immunofluorescence F-Flow Cytometry E-P-ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key:

H-Human M-Mouse R-Rat Hm-Hamster Mk-Monkey Vir-Virus Mi-Mink C-Chicken Dm-D. melanogaster

X-Xenopus Z-Zebrafish B-Bovine Dg-Dog Pg-Pig Sc-S. cerevisiae Ce-C. elegans Hr-Horse All-All

Species Expected

Contact and Support:

To ask questions, solve problems, suggest enhancements and report new applications, please visit our Online Technical Support Site.

To call, write, fax, or email us, please visit www.aabsci.cn, contact information will be displayed.