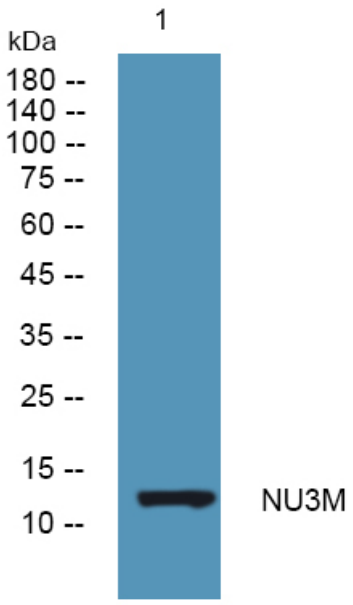
NU3M Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-05810
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	MT-ND3 MTND3 NADH3 ND3
Protein Name	NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase chain 3 (EC 1.6.5.3) (NADH dehydrogenase subunit 3)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 20-100
Specificity	NU3M Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	12kD
Cell Pathway	Mitochondrion inner membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Blood,Bone fossil,Bones,Breast cancer,Distant normal tissue,Glioma,
Function	catalytic activity:NADH + ubiquinone = NAD(+) + ubiquinol.,disease:Defects in MT-ND3 are a cause of complex I mitochondrial respiratory chain deficiency [MIM:252010]. Complex I (NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase), the largest complex of the mitochondrial respiratory chain, contains more than 40 subunits. It is embedded in the inner mitochondrial membrane and is partly protruding in the matrix. Complex I deficiency is the most common cause of mitochondrial disorders. It represents largely one-third of all cases of respiratory chain deficiency and is responsible for a variety of clinical symptoms, ranging from neurological disorders to cardiomyopathy, liver failure, and myopathy.,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.,function:Core su

Background	catalytic activity:NADH + ubiquinone = NAD(+) + ubiquinol.,disease:Defects in MT-ND3 are a cause of complex I mitochondrial respiratory chain deficiency [MIM:252010]. Complex I (NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase), the largest complex of the mitochondrial respiratory chain, contains more than 40 subunits. It is embedded in the inner mitochondrial membrane and is partly protruding in the matrix. Complex I deficiency is the most common cause of mitochondrial disorders. It represents largely one-third of all cases of respiratory chain deficiency and is responsible for a variety of clinical symptoms, ranging from neurological disorders to cardiomyopathy, liver failure, and myopathy.,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.,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 3 family.,
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HCT116 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night