

Immunotag™ ND1 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITT3000
Product Description	Immunotag™ ND1 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	ND1
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MT-ND1. AA range:176-225
Specificity	ND1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ND1 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	MT-ND1
Accession No.	P03886 P03888
Alternate Names	MT-ND1; MTND1; NADH1; ND1; NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase chain 1; NADH dehydrogenase subunit 1

Antibody Specification

Description	catalytic activity:NADH + ubiquinone = NAD(+) + ubiquinol.,disease:Defects in MT-ND1 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-ND1 are a cause of mitochondrial encephalomyopathy with lactic acidosis and stroke-like episodes syndrome (MELAS) [MIM:540000]. MELAS is a genetically heterogenous disorder, characterized by episodic vomiting, seizures, and recurrent cerebral insults resembling strokes and causing hemiparesis, hemianopsia, or cortical blindness.,disease:Defects in MT-ND1 may be associated with mitochondrial susceptibility to Alzheimer disease (AD) [MIM:502500].,disease:Defects in MT-ND1 may be associated with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM).,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 1 family.,
Cell Pathway/ Category	Oxidative phosphorylation,Parkinson's disease,
Protein Expression	Blood,Bone fossil,Bones,Breast cancer,Distant normal tissue,Glioma,
Subcellular Localization	mitochondrion,mitochondrial inner membrane,mitochondrial respiratory chain complex I,membrane,integral component of membrane,dendrite,mitochondrial membrane,neuronal cell body,
Protein Function	catalytic activity:NADH + ubiquinone = NAD(+) + ubiquinol.,disease:Defects in MT-ND1 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-ND1 are a cause of mitochondrial encephalomyopathy with lactic acidosis and stroke-like episodes syndrome (MELAS) [MIM:540000]. MELAS is a genetically heterogenous disorder, characterized by episodic vomiting, seizures, and recurrent cerebral insults resembling strokes and causing hemiparesis, hemianopsia, or cortical blindness.,disease:Defects in MT-ND1 may be associated with mitochondrial susceptibility to Alzheimer disease (AD) [MIM:502500].,disease:Defects in MT-ND1 may be associated with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM).,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 1 family.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.