

Anti-NDUAD antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to NDUAD
Model	STJ191024
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human NDUAD protein.
Immunogen Region	30-110aa
Gene ID	51079
Gene Symbol	NDUFA13
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	NDUAD Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed, with highest expression in heart, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney and placenta. In intestinal mucosa, down-regulated in areas involved in Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis.
Purification	NDUAD antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	NADH dehydrogenase ubiquinone 1 alpha subcomplex subunit 13 Cell death regulatory protein GRIM-19 Complex I-B16.6 CI-B16.6 Gene associated with retinoic and interferon-induced mortality 19 protein GRIM-19 Gene ass

Molecular Weight	15 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:17194 OMIM:607464
Alternative Names	NADH dehydrogenase ubiquinone 1 alpha subcomplex subunit 13 Cell death regulatory protein GRIM-19 Complex I-B16.6 CI-B16.6 Gene associated with retinoic and interferon-induced mortality 19 protein GRIM-19 Gene ass
Function	Accessory subunit of the mitochondrial membrane respiratory chain NADH dehydrogenase (Complex I), that is believed not to be involved in 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. Involved in the interferon/all-trans-retinoic acid (IFN/RA) induced cell death. This apoptotic activity is inhibited by interaction with viral IRF1. Prevents the transactivation of STAT3 target genes. May play a role in CARD15-mediated innate mucosal responses and serve to regulate intestinal epithelial cell responses to microbes.
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion inner membrane. Single-pass membrane protein. Matrix side. Nucleus. May be translocated into the nucleus upon IFN/RA treatment.