abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human ND4 protein ab116897

1 图像

描述

产品名称 重组人ND4蛋白

表达系统 Wheat germ

Accession P03905

蛋白长度 Protein fragment

无动物成分 No

性质 Recombinant

种属 Human

序列 YSLYIFTTTQWGSLTHHINNIKPSFTRENTLMFIHLSPILLL

SLNPDIIT GFSS

预**测分子量** 32 kDa including tags

氨基酸 406 to 459

技术指标

Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab116897 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应**用** SDS-PAGE

ELISA

Western blot

形式 Liquid

补充说明 This product was previously labelled as NADH dehydrogenase subunit 4.

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储 Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.3% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCI

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功能

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.

疾病相关

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.

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.

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.

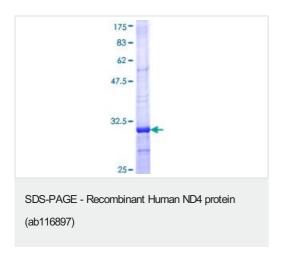
序列相似性

Belongs to the complex I subunit 4 family.

细胞定位

Mitochondrion membrane.

图片



12.5% SDS-PAGE showing ab116897 at approximately 31.57kDa and stained with Coomassie Blue.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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