

Anti-UQCRH Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO16205

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P07919
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-UQCRH Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7388
Other Names	Cytochrome b-c1 complex subunit 6, mitochondrial, Complex III subunit 6, Complex III subunit VIII, Cytochrome c1 non-heme 11 kDa protein, Mitochondrial hinge protein, Ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase complex 11 kDa protein, UQCRH
Calculated MW	10739
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names Immunogen	Clone: 27U84 A synthesized peptide derived from human UQCRH
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	UQCRH
Function	Component of the ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase, a multisubunit transmembrane complex that is part of the mitochondrial electron transport

chain which drives oxidative phosphorylation. The respiratory chain contains 3 multisubunit complexes succinate dehydrogenase (complex II, CII), ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase (cytochrome b-c1 complex, complex III, CIII) and cytochrome c oxidase (complex IV, CIV), that cooperate to transfer electrons derived from NADH and succinate to molecular oxygen, creating an electrochemical gradient over the inner membrane that drives transmembrane transport and the ATP synthase. The cytochrome b-c1 complex catalyzes electron transfer from ubiquinol to cytochrome c, linking this redox reaction to translocation of protons across the mitochondrial inner membrane, with protons being carried across the membrane as hydrogens on the quinol. In the process called Q cycle, 2 protons are consumed from the matrix, 4 protons are released into the intermembrane space and 2 electrons are passed to cytochrome c.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion inner membrane {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P00127};
Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P00127};
Intermembrane side {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P00127}

Images

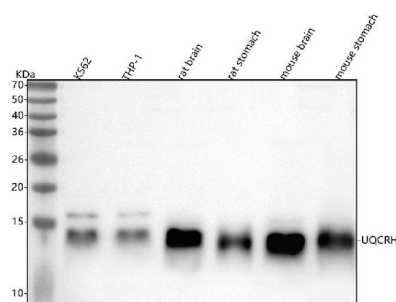


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of UQCRH using anti-UQCRH antibody (M09436).

Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human K562 whole cell lysates,
Lane 2: human THP-1 whole cell lysates,
Lane 3: rat brain tissue lysates,
Lane 4: rat stomach tissue lysates,
Lane 5: mouse brain tissue lysates,
Lane 6: mouse stomach tissue lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-UQCRH antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M09436) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:500 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for UQCRH at approximately 13 kDa. The expected band size for UQCRH is at 11 kDa.

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