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UQCRQ Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20755a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O14949
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB50133
Calculated MW	9906
Antigen Region	13-41

Additional Information

Gene ID	27089
Other Names	Cytochrome b-c1 complex subunit 8, Complex III subunit 8, Complex III subunit VIII, Ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase complex 95 kDa protein, Ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase complex ubiquinone-binding protein QP-C, UQCRQ
Target/Specificity	This UQCRQ antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 13-41amino acids from the N-terminal region of human UQCRQ.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	UQCRQ Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	UQCRQ
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:P08525}; Single-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P08525}

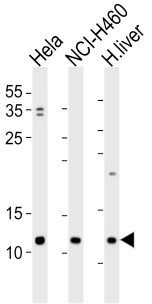
Background

This is a component of the ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase complex (complex III or cytochrome b-c1 complex), which is part of the mitochondrial respiratory chain. This subunit, together with cytochrome b, binds to ubiquinone.

References

Fujiwara T.,et al.Submitted (NOV-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Schaegger H.,et al.Methods Enzymol. 260:82-96(1995).
Burkard T.R.,et al.BMC Syst. Biol. 5:17-17(2011).
Barel O.,et al.Am. J. Hum. Genet. 82:1211-1216(2008).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela, NCI-H460 cell line and human liver tissue lyaste(from left to right), using UQCRQ Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP20755a). AP20755a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.