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Frataxin Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP59300

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q16595
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Dog, Mouse, Chicken, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	23135
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Frataxin
Epitope Specificity	110-210/210
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion. PubMed:18725397 reports localization exclusively in mitochondria.
DISEASE	Defects in FXN are the cause of Friedreich ataxia (FRDA) [MIM:229300]. FRDA is an autosomal recessive, progressive degenerative disease characterized by neurodegeneration and cardiomyopathy it is the most common inherited ataxia. The disorder is usually manifest before adolescence and is generally characterized by incoordination of limb movements, dysarthria, nystagmus, diminished or absent tendon reflexes, Babinski sign, impairment of position and vibratory senses, scoliosis, pes cavus, and hammer toe. In most patients, FRDA is due to GAA triplet repeat expansions in the first intron of the frataxin gene. But in some cases the disease is due to mutations in the coding region. [MISCELLANEOUS] The unusual migration profile of mature frataxin on SDS-PAGE due to its acidic N-terminus most likely contributed to conflicting reports for the N-terminus of the mature protein. Unlike prokaryotic and yeast frataxin homologs, which self-assemble at high iron concentrations, oligomerization of human frataxin is not induced by iron. The existence of a specialized mitochondrial ferritin in mammalia (FTMT) is suggesting that iron storage would be redundant function, at least in mammalian mitochondria.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Friedreich ataxia is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder caused by loss of function mutations in the frataxin gene. The human frataxin gene maps to chromosome 9q13.The frataxin gene encodes a mitochondrial protein of the same name. Frataxin assembles into a stable homopolymer with iron-binding capabilities. When expressed in E. Coli human frataxin binds iron atoms at a rate of 10 iron atoms per 1 molecule of the frataxin polymer. Thus, frataxin appears to function in some capacity for iron-storage for the mitochondria. Frataxin may also function as an activator of oxidative phosphorylation to increase mitochondrial membrane potential and elevate cellular ATP. Frataxin is expressed in tissues with high metabolic activity including heart, liver and

brown fat.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2395
Other Names	Frataxin, mitochondrial, 1.16.3.1, Friedreich ataxia protein, Fxn, Frataxin intermediate form, i-FXN, Frataxin(56-210), m56-FXN, Frataxin(78-210), d-FXN, m78-FXN, Frataxin mature form, Frataxin(81-210), m81-FXN, Extramitochondrial frataxin, FXN (HGNC:3951), FRDA, X25
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

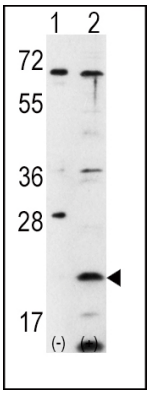
Name	FXN (HGNC:3951)
Synonyms	FRDA, X25
Function	[Frataxin mature form]: Functions as an activator of persulfide transfer to the scaffoding protein ISCU as component of the core iron-sulfur cluster (ISC) assembly complex and participates to the [2Fe-2S] cluster assembly (PubMed:12785837, PubMed:24971490). Accelerates sulfur transfer from NFS1 persulfide intermediate to ISCU and to small thiols such as L-cysteine and glutathione leading to persulfuration of these thiols and ultimately sulfide release (PubMed:24971490). Binds ferrous ion and is released from FXN upon the addition of both L-cysteine and reduced FDX2 during [2Fe-2S] cluster assembly (PubMed:29576242). The core iron-sulfur cluster (ISC) assembly complex is involved in the de novo synthesis of a [2Fe-2S] cluster, the first step of the mitochondrial iron-sulfur protein biogenesis. This process is initiated by the cysteine desulfurase complex (NFS1:LYRM4:NDUFAB1) that produces persulfide which is delivered on the scaffold protein ISCU in a FXN-dependent manner. Then this complex is stabilized by FDX2 which provides reducing equivalents to accomplish the [2Fe-2S] cluster assembly. Finally, the [2Fe-2S] cluster is transferred from ISCU to chaperone proteins, including HSCB, HSPA9 and GLRX5 (By similarity). May play a role in the protection against iron- catalyzed oxidative stress through its ability to catalyze the oxidation of Fe(2+) to Fe(3+); the oligomeric form but not the monomeric form has in vitro ferroxidase activity (PubMed:15641778). May be able to store large amounts of iron in the form of a ferrihydrite mineral by oligomerization; however, the physiological relevance is unsure as reports are conflicting and the function has only been shown using heterologous overexpression systems (PubMed:11823441, PubMed:12755598). May function as an iron chaperone protein that protects the aconitase [4Fe-4S]2+ cluster from disassembly and promotes enzyme reactivation (PubMed:15247478). May play a role as a high affinity iron binding partner for FECH that is capable of both delivering iron to ferrochelatase and mediating the terminal step in mitochondrial heme biosynthesis (PubMed:15123683, PubMed:16239244).
Cellular Location	[Frataxin mature form]: Mitochondrion

Tissue Location	Expressed in the heart, peripheral blood lymphocytes and dermal fibroblasts.

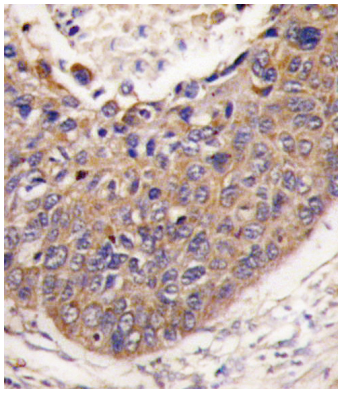
Background

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Images



Western blot analysis of FXN (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal FXN Antibody (C-term) . 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the FXN gene (Lane 2) .



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human lung carcinoma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Frataxin) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP59300) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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