

NU6M Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN0939

Key Features

Host Species Reactivity Applications
• Rabbit • Human, Rat • WB, ELISA

MW Isotype • 19kD (Observed) • IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol,0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 30-110

Specificity NU6M Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

| Target Information

Gene name MT-ND6 MTND6 NADH6 ND6

Protein Name

NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase chain 6 (NADH dehydrogenase subunit 6)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<u>4541;</u>	<u>P03923;</u>
Mouse		<u>P03925;</u>
Rat		<u>P03926;</u>

Cellular Localization

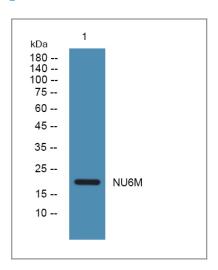
Mitochondrion inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue specificity Blood, Bone fossil, Bones, Breast cancer, Distant normal tissue, Glioma,

Function

Catalytic activity:NADH + ubiquinone = NAD(+) + ubiquinol.,Disease:Defects in MT-ND6 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., Disease: Defects in MT-ND6 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., Disease: Defects in MT-ND6 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., Function: 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., similarity: Belongs to the complex I subunit 6 family.,

Validation Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from U2OS cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night

| Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **NU6M Rabbit pAb**

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Antibody | ELISA Kits | Protein | Reagents