abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Ndufsl antibody [EPR11521(B)] ab198954

Recombinant RabMAb

2 Images

Overview

Product name Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Ndufs1 antibody [EPR11521(B)]

Description Alexa Fluor® 488 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR11521(B)] to Ndufs1

Host species Rabbit

Conjugation Alexa Fluor® 488, Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm

Tested applications Suitable for: ICC/IF Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat

Synthetic peptide within Human Ndufs1. The exact sequence is proprietary. **Immunogen**

Positive control ICC/IF: HepG2 cells Flow Cyt: HepG2 cells.

General notes This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb® patents**.

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Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS

Purity Protein A purified

Clone number Monoclonal EPR11521(B)

Isotype IgG

Applications

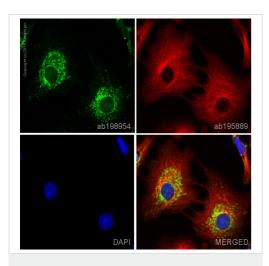
The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab198954 in the following tested applications.

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

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		1/100. This product gave a positive signal in HepG2 cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min).

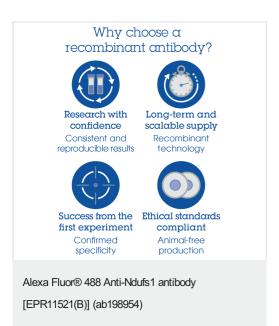
Target		
Function	Core subunit of the mitochondrial membrane respiratory chain NADH dehydrogenase (Complex I) that is believed to belong to the minimal assembly required for catalysis. Complex I functions in the transfer of electrons from NADH to the respiratory chain. The immediate electron acceptor for the enzyme is believed to be ubiquinone (By similarity). This is the largest subunit of complex I and it is a component of the iron-sulfur (IP) fragment of the enzyme. It may form part of the active site crevice where NADH is oxidized.	
Involvement in disease	Defects in NDUFS1 are a cause of mitochondrial complex I deficiency (MT-C1D) [MIM:252010]. A disorder of the mitochondrial respiratory chain that causes a wide range of clinical disorders, from lethal neonatal disease to adult-onset neurodegenerative disorders. Phenotypes include macrocephaly with progressive leukodystrophy, non-specific encephalopathy, cardiomyopathy, myopathy, liver disease, Leigh syndrome, Leber hereditary optic neuropathy, and some forms of Parkinson disease.	
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the complex I 75 kDa subunit family. Contains 1 2Fe-2S ferredoxin-type domain.	
Cellular localization	Mitochondrion inner membrane.	



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Ndufs1 antibody [EPR11521(B)] (ab198954)

ab198954 staining Ndufs1 in HepG2 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab198954 at a 1/100 dilution (shown in green) and **ab195889**, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor[®] 594), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



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