abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human ND4 protein ab116897

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human ND4 protein
Expression system	Wheat germ
Accession	P03905
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	YSLYIFTTTQWGSLTHHINNIKPSFTRENTLMFIHLSPILLLSL NPDIIT GFSS
Predicted molecular weight	32 kDa including tags
Amino acids	406 to 459

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab116897** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	SDS-PAGE ELISA Western blot
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	This product was previously labelled as NADH dehydrogenase subunit 4.

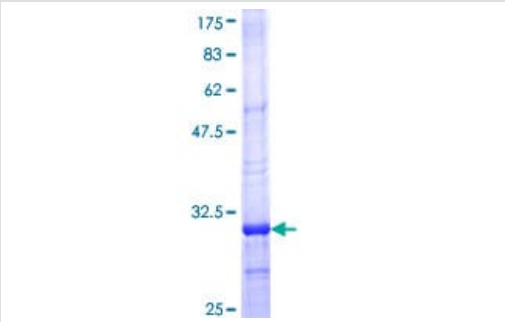
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.3% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

General Info

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.
Involvement in disease	Defects in MT-ND4 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. Defects in MT-ND4 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. Defects in MT-ND4 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.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the complex I subunit 4 family.
Cellular localization	Mitochondrion membrane.

Images



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human ND4 protein (ab116897)

12.5% SDS-PAGE showing ab116897 at approximately 31.57kDa and stained with Coomassie Blue.

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