

GRIM-19 Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11533**Specification**

GRIM-19 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9P0J0
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	16698

GRIM-19 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 51079**Other Names**

NADH dehydrogenase [ubiquinone] 1 alpha subcomplex subunit 13, Cell death regulatory protein GRIM-19, Complex I-B16.6, CI-B16.6, Gene associated with retinoic and interferon-induced mortality 19 protein, GRIM-19, Gene associated with retinoic and IFN-induced mortality 19 protein, NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase B16.6 subunit, NDUFA13, GRIM19

Target/Specificity

GRIM-19

Formulation

100 mg (0.5 mg/ml) immunoaffinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

GRIM-19 Polyclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRIM-19 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** NDUFA13**Synonyms** GRIM19**Function**

Accessory subunit of the mitochondrial membrane respiratory chain NADH dehydrogenase

(Complex I), that is believed not to be involved in catalysis (PubMed:27626371). 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 (PubMed:27626371). Involved in the interferon/all-trans-retinoic acid (IFN/RA) induced cell death. This apoptotic activity is inhibited by interaction with viral IRF1. Prevents the transactivation of STAT3 target genes. May play a role in CARD15-mediated innate mucosal responses and serve to regulate intestinal epithelial cell responses to microbes (PubMed:15753091).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion inner membrane; Single-pass membrane protein; Matrix side. Nucleus

Note=Localizes mainly in the mitochondrion (PubMed:12628925). May be translocated into the nucleus upon IFN/RA treatment

Tissue Location

Widely expressed, with highest expression in heart, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney and placenta. In intestinal mucosa, down-regulated in areas involved in Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis.

GRIM-19 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

GRIM-19 Polyclonal Antibody - Images

GRIM-19 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Mitochondrial NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase (complex I) catalyzes the first step in the electron transport chain, the oxidation of NADH to NAD⁺ coupled to proton translocation across the inner mitochondrial membrane. GRIM-19 is a component of the complex I and is a product of a cell death regulatory gene induced by interferon- β and retinoic acid. GRIM-19 has previously been detected in HeLa cells, predominantly in the nucleus, though punctate staining of the cytoplasm was also observed.