

TAZ Antibody (C-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15691**Specification**

TAZ Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	Q16635
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	33kDa KDa

TAZ Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6901**Other Names**

Tafazzin, Protein G4.5, TAZ, EFE2, G4.5

Target/Specificity

Human TAZ

Reconstitution & Storage

Aliquot and freeze at -20° C. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TAZ Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TAZ Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** TFAZZIN ([HGNC:11577](#))**Function**

Acyltransferase required to remodel newly synthesized phospholipid cardiolipin (1',3'-bis-[1,2-diacyl-sn-glycero-3-phospho]- glycerol or CL), a key component of the mitochondrial inner membrane, with tissue specific acyl chains necessary for adequate mitochondrial function (PubMed: [12930833](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12930833), PubMed: [19700766](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19700766), PubMed: [19164547](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19164547), PubMed: [26908608](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26908608), PubMed: [33096711](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33096711)). Its role in cellular physiology is to improve mitochondrial performance (PubMed: [32234310](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32234310)). CL is critical for the coassembly of lipids and proteins in mitochondrial membranes, for instance, remodeling of the acyl groups of CL in the mitochondrial inner membrane affects the assembly and stability of respiratory chain complex IV and its supercomplex forms (By similarity). Catalyzes the

transacylation between phospholipids and lysophospholipids, with the highest rate being between phosphatidylcholine (1,2-diacyl-sn-glycero- 3-phosphocholine or PC) and CL. Catalyzes both 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3- phosphocholine (lysophosphatidylcholine or LPC) reacylation and PC-CL transacylation, that means, it exchanges acyl groups between CL and PC by a combination of forward and reverse transacylations. Also catalyzes transacylations between other phospholipids such as phosphatidylethanolamine (1,2-diacyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine or PE) and CL, between PC and PE, and between PC and phosphatidate (1,2-diacyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphate or PA), although at lower rate. Not regiospecific, it transfers acyl groups into any of the sn-1 and sn-2 positions of the monolysocardiolipin (MLCL), which is an important prerequisite for uniformity and symmetry in CL acyl distribution. Cannot transacylate dilyocardiolipin (DLCL), thus, the role of MLCL is limited to that of an acyl acceptor. CoA-independent, it can reshuffle molecular species within a single phospholipid class. Redistributes fatty acids between MLCL, CL, and other lipids, which prolongs the half-life of CL. Its action is completely reversible, which allows for cyclic changes, such as fission and fusion or bending and flattening of the membrane. Hence, by contributing to the flexibility of the lipid composition, it plays an important role in the dynamics of mitochondria membranes. Essential for the final stage of spermatogenesis, spermatid individualization (By similarity). Required for the initiation of mitophagy (PubMed:33096711). Required to ensure progression of spermatocytes through meiosis (By similarity). Exon 7 of human tafazzin is essential for catalysis (PubMed:19700766).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Intermembrane side.
Mitochondrion inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Intermembrane side [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm. [Isoform 5]: Mitochondrion membrane [Isoform 7]: Mitochondrion membrane [Isoform 9]: Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

High levels in cardiac and skeletal muscle. Up to 10 isoforms can be present in different amounts in different tissues. Most isoforms are ubiquitous. Isoforms that lack the N-terminus are found in leukocytes and fibroblasts, but not in heart and skeletal muscle. Some forms appear restricted to cardiac and skeletal muscle or to leukocytes.

Volume

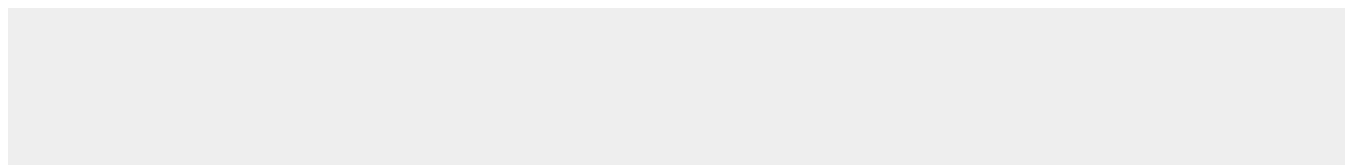
50 µl

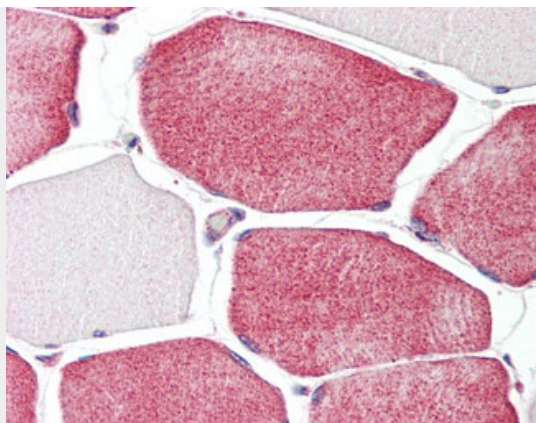
TAZ Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protocols

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](#)

TAZ Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images





Anti-TAZ antibody IHC staining of human skeletal muscle.

TAZ Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background

Some isoforms may be involved in cardiolipin (CL) metabolism.

TAZ Antibody (C-Terminus) - References

- Bione S.,et al.Nat. Genet. 12:385-389(1996).
Lu B.,et al.Submitted (FEB-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Ross M.T.,et al.Nature 434:325-337(2005).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.