

UQCRQ Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20755a

Specification

UQCRQ Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O14949
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	13-41

UQCRQ Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 27089

Other Names

Cytochrome b-c1 complex subunit 8, Complex III subunit 8, Complex III subunit VIII, Ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase complex 95 kDa protein, Ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase complex ubiquinone-binding protein QP-C, UQCRQ

Target/Specificity

This UQCRQ antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 13-41amino acids from the N-terminal region of human UQCRQ.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

UQCRQ Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

UQCRQ Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name UQCRQ

Function Component of the ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase, a multisubunit

transmembrane complex that is part of the mitochondrial electron transport chain which drives oxidative phosphorylation. The respiratory chain contains 3 multisubunit complexes succinate dehydrogenase (complex II, CII), ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase (cytochrome b-c1 complex, complex III, CIII) and cytochrome c oxidase (complex IV, CIV), that cooperate to transfer electrons derived from NADH and succinate to molecular oxygen, creating an electrochemical gradient over the inner membrane that drives transmembrane transport and the ATP synthase. The cytochrome b-c1 complex catalyzes electron transfer from ubiquinol to cytochrome c, linking this redox reaction to translocation of protons across the mitochondrial inner membrane, with protons being carried across the membrane as hydrogens on the quinol. In the process called Q cycle, 2 protons are consumed from the matrix, 4 protons are released into the intermembrane space and 2 electrons are passed to cytochrome c.

Cellular Location

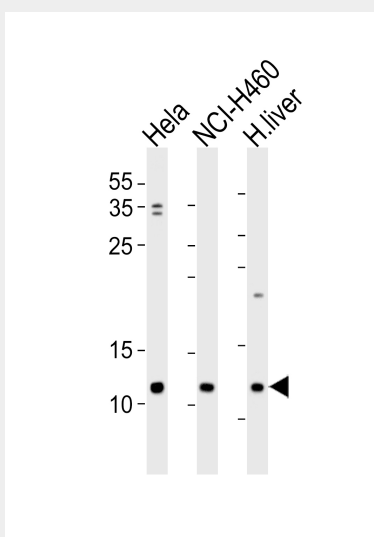
Mitochondrion inner membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P08525}; Single-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P08525}

UQCRQ Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)

UQCRQ Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, NCI-H460 cell line and human liver tissue lysate (from left to right), using UQCRQ Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP20755a). AP20755a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

UQCRQ Antibody (N-term) - Background

This is a component of the ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase complex (complex III or cytochrome b-c1 complex), which is part of the mitochondrial respiratory chain. This subunit, together with cytochrome b, binds to ubiquinone.

UQCRQ Antibody (N-term) - References

Fujiwara T.,et al.Submitted (NOV-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Schaegger H.,et al.Methods Enzymol. 260:82-96(1995).
Burkard T.R.,et al.BMC Syst. Biol. 5:17-17(2011).
Barel O.,et al.Am. J. Hum. Genet. 82:1211-1216(2008).