

NDUFS4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP6932b

Specification

NDUFS4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

043181

NDUFS4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 4724

Other Names

NADH dehydrogenase [ubiquinone] iron-sulfur protein 4, mitochondrial, Complex I-18 kDa, CI-18 kDa, Complex I-AQDQ, CI-AQDQ, NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase 18 kDa subunit, NDUFS4

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6932b was selected from the C-term region of human NDUFS4. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NDUFS4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name NDUFS4

Function

Accessory subunit of the mitochondrial membrane respiratory chain NADH dehydrogenase (Complex I), that is believed not to be involved in 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.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Matrix side. Note=The interaction with BCAP31 mediates mitochondria localization.



NDUFS4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides

NDUFS4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

NDUFS4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

NDUFS4 is an accessory subunit of the mitochondrial membrane respiratory chain NADH dehydrogenase(Complex I), or NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase, the first multi-subunit enzyme complex of the mitochondrial respiratory chain. Complex I plays a vital role in cellular ATP production, the primary source of energy for many crucial processes in living cells. It removes electrons from NADH and passes them by a series of different protein-coupled redox centers to the electron acceptor ubiquinone. In well-coupled mitochondria, the electron flux leads to ATP generation via the building of a proton gradient across the inner membrane.

NDUFS4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Panelli, D., et.al., Biochimie 90 (10), 1452-1460 (2008)