

## MT-ND1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-13427

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

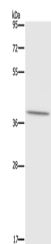
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide of human MT-ND1
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

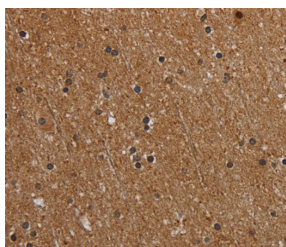
<b>WB</b>	1:200-1:1000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:200

### Data

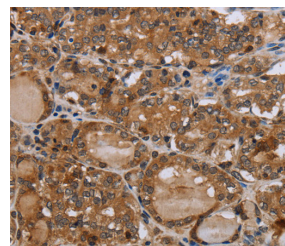


Western Blot analysis of Hela cell using MT-ND1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:450

**Calculated-MV:36 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain using MT-ND1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer using MT-ND1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

## For Research Use Only

NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase (complex I) is an extremely complicated multiprotein complex located in the inner mitochondrial membrane. Human complex I is important for energy metabolism because its main function is to transport electrons from NADH to ubiquinone, which is accompanied by translocation of protons from the mitochondrial matrix to the intermembrane space. Human complex I appears to consist of 41 subunits. A small number of complex I subunits are the products of mitochondrial genes (subunits 1-7), while the remainder are nuclear encoded and imported from the cytoplasm. NADH dehydrogenase subunit 1 (ND1) binds rotenone and rotenone analogs and might be involved in electron transfer to ubiquinone. Mutations in the ND1 gene may be implicated in several disorders, including Leber hereditary optic neuropathy, Alzheimer disease, and Parkinson disease.