



UQCRFS1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17233
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	UQCRFS1
Protein Name	Cytochrome b-c1 complex subunit Rieske, mitochondrial (Complex III subunit 5) (Cytochrome b-c1 complex subunit 5) (Rieske iron-sulfur protein) (RISP) (Ubiquinol-cytochrome c reductase iron-sulfur subunit)
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:500-1:2000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	
Observed Band	24kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	30kD
Cell Pathway	Mitochondrion inner membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	
Function	[Cytochrome b-c1 complex subunit Rieske, mitochondrial]: 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. The Rieske protein is a catalytic core subunit containing a [2Fe-2S] iron-sulfur cluster. It cycles between 2 conformational states during catalysis to transfer electrons from the quinol bound in the Q(0) site in cytochrome b to cytochrome c1 (By similarity). Incorporation of UQCRFS1 is the penultimate step in complex III assembly . ; [Cytochrome b-c1 complex subunit 9]: Component of the ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase (cytochrome b-c1 complex, complex III, CIII). UQCRFS1 undergoes proteolytic processing once it is incorporated in the complex III dimer. One of the fragments, called subunit 9, corresponds to its mitochondrial targeting sequence (MTS). The proteolytic processing is necessary for the correct insertion of UQCRFS1 in the complex III dimer, but the persistence of UQCRFS1-derived fragments may prevent newly imported UQCRFS1 to be processed and assembled into complex III and is detrimental for the complex III structure and function.

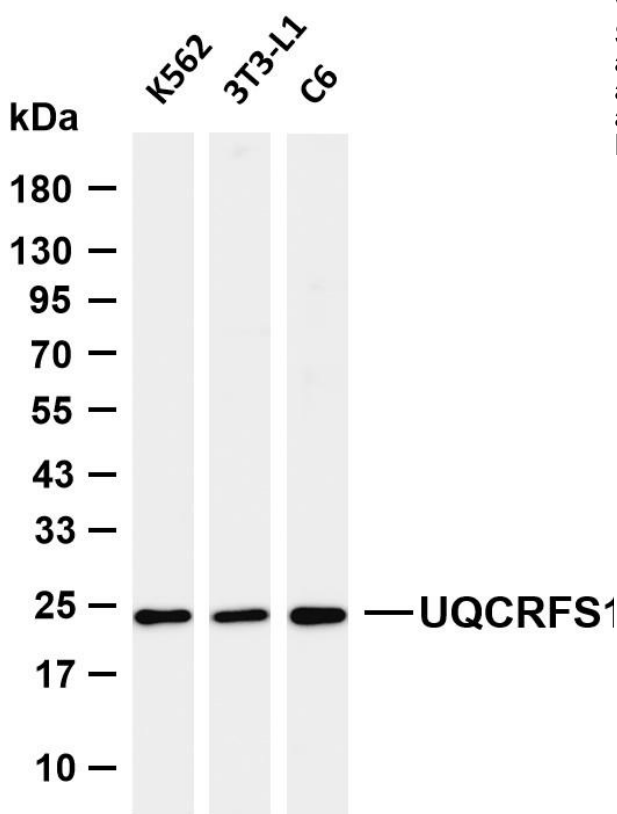
Background

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

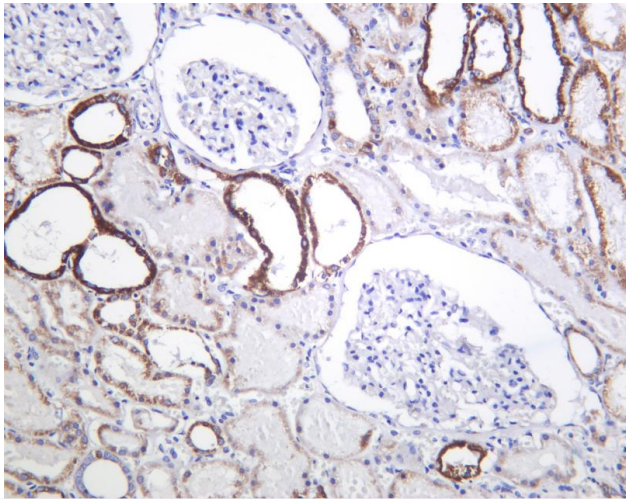
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-UQCRFS1 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: K562 Lane 2: 3T3-L1 Lane 3: C6
Predicted band size: 30kDa Observed band size: 24kDa





Human kidney was stained with anti-UQCRFS1 Rabbit antibody

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