Product Name: **CABC1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **APRab07802**
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	70kDa

Antigen Information

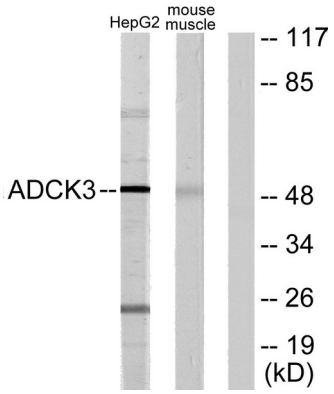
Gene Name	ADCK3
Alternative Names	ADCK3; CABC1; PP265; Chaperone activity of bc1 complex-like; mitochondrial; Chaperone-ABC1-like; aarF domain-containing protein kinase 3
Gene ID	56997.0
SwissProt ID	Q8NI60
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ADCK3. AA range:301-350

Background

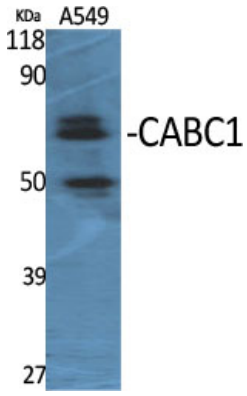
This gene encodes a mitochondrial protein similar to yeast ABC1, which functions in an electron-transferring membrane protein complex in the respiratory chain. It is not related to the family of ABC transporter proteins. Expression of this gene is induced by the tumor suppressor p53 and in response to DNA damage, and inhibiting its expression partially suppresses p53-induced apoptosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found; however, their full-length nature has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],disease:Defects in CABC1 are a cause of coenzyme Q10 deficiency [MIM:607426]; also known as primary CoQ10 deficiency. Coenzyme Q10 deficiency patients present a progressive neurological disorder with cerebellar atrophy, developmental delay, and hyperlactatemia.,disease:Defects in CABC1 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia autosomal recessive type 9 (SCAR9) [MIM:612016]; also known as autosomal recessive cerebellar ataxia type 2 (ARCA2). Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCAR9 is an autosomal recessive form characterized by gait ataxia and cerebellar atrophy with slow progression and few associated features. Patients can manifest brisk tendon reflexes and Hoffmann sign, mild psychomotor retardation, mild axonal degeneration of the sural nerve, exercise intolerance and elevated serum lactate.,function:May be a chaperone-like protein essential for the proper conformation and functioning of protein complexes in the respiratory chain.,induction:By p53.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. ADCK protein kinase family.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed with a relatively greater abundance in heart and skeletal muscle.,

Research Area

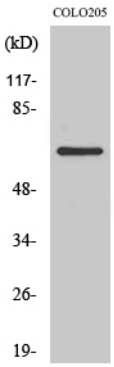
Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 and mouse muscle cells, using ADCK3 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using CABC1 Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of COLO205 cells using CABC1 Polyclonal Antibody