

Summary

Production Name	SDHA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	SDHA
Alternative Names	SDHA; SDH2; SDHF; Succinate dehydrogenase [ubiquinone] flavoprotein subunit; mitochondrial; Flavoprotein subunit of complex II; Fp
Gene ID	6389.0
SwissProt ID	P31040.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SDHA. AA range:551-600

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000
Molecular Weight	70kD

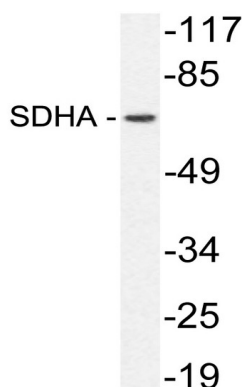
Background

This gene encodes a major catalytic subunit of succinate-ubiquinone oxidoreductase, a complex of the mitochondrial respiratory chain. The complex is composed of four nuclear-encoded subunits and is localized in the mitochondrial inner membrane. Mutations in this gene have been associated with a form of mitochondrial respiratory chain deficiency known as Leigh Syndrome. A pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 3q29. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2014],catalytic activity:Succinate + ubiquinone = fumarate + ubiquinol.,cofactor:FAD.,disease:Defects in SDHA are a cause of complex II mitochondrial respiratory chain deficiency [MIM:252011]; also known as succinate CoQ reductase deficiency. Defects of oxidative phosphorylation give rise to heterogeneous clinical symptoms ranging from isolated organ dysfunction to multisystem disorder. A deficiency of complex II represents a rare cause of mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, leukodystrophy, late-onset optic atrophy and ataxia, myopathy with exercise intolerance, and isolated cardiomyopathy.,disease:Defects in SDHA are a cause of Leigh syndrome (LS) [MIM:256000]. LS is a severe disorder characterized by bilaterally symmetrical necrotic lesions in subcortical brain regions.,function:Flavoprotein (FP) subunit of succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) that is involved in complex II of the mitochondrial electron transport chain and is responsible for transferring electrons from succinate to ubiquinone (coenzyme Q).,miscellaneous:The complex, present in mitochondria, can be degraded to form EC 1.3.99.1, which no longer reacts with ubiquinone.,pathway:Carbohydrate metabolism; tricarboxylic acid cycle.,sequence caution:Differs extensively from that shown.,similarity:Belongs to the FAD-dependent oxidoreductase 2 family. FRD/SDH subfamily.,subunit:Component of complex II composed of four subunits: the flavoprotein (FP) sdha, iron-sulfur protein (IP) sdhb, and a cytochrome b560 composed of sdhc and sdhd.,

Research Area

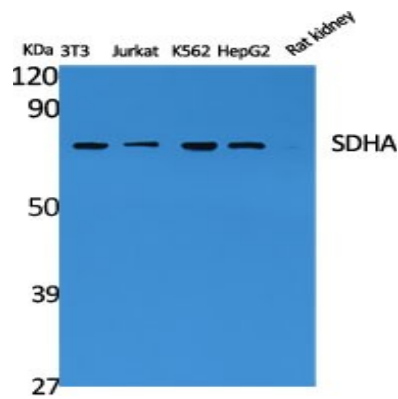
Citrate cycle (TCA cycle);Oxidative phosphorylation;Alzheimer's disease;Parkinson's disease;Huntington's disease;

Image Data

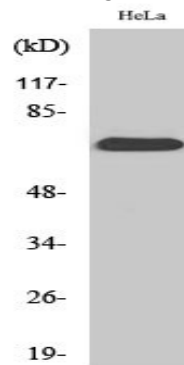


Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cells, using SDHA antibody.

Product Name: SDHA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab17678



Western Blot analysis of various cells using SDHA Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 : 2000



Western Blot analysis of HepG2 cells using SDHA Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 : 2000

Note

For research use only.