
C1orf31 Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-9785R

Target Protein: C1orf31

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000), IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:50-200), ELISA (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: (predicted:Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)

Predicted MW: 14 kDa

Entrez Gene: 388753

Swiss Prot: Q5JTJ3

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human C1orf31: 51-125/125.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: The cytochrome c oxidase (COX) family of proteins function as the final electron donor in the respiratory chain to drive a proton gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane, ultimately resulting in the production of water. C1orf31 is a 125 amino acid mitochondrial protein that belongs to the cytochrome c oxidase subunit 6B family. There are three isoforms of C1orf31 that are produced as a result of alternative splicing events. The gene encoding C1orf31 maps to human chromosome 1, the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration.