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Product datasheet for TA389161

IMMT Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: M027]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	M027
Applications:	ICC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**WB**: 1:1000 **ICC**: 1:100
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Immunogen:	Clone M027 was generated from a proprietary antigen related to human mitofilin expressed in the A431 epidermoid carcinoma cell line.
Specificity:	Clone M027 detects a 90 kDa* band corresponding to the molecular mass of mitofilin on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of native or denatured human PC3, MDA-MB-231, A431, A549, and MeWo cell lysates, as well as human breast, skin, and brain tissues. In addition, mass spectrometry analysis of immunoprecipitates using MM0271 in human A431 cell lysates confirms this antibody only detects Mitofilin protein. The antibody can be used for multiple applications including ELISA, western blot, immunocytochemistry, and immunoprecipitation.
Formulation:	PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN3 and 50% glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Stability:	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Predicted Protein Size:	90
Database Link:	Q16891

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Background: Mitofilin is an important organizer of mitochondrial architecture. The mitofilin sequence encodes a polypeptide with a central alpha-helical region with predicted coiled coil domains flanked by globular amino and carboxy termini. There are four isoforms of mitofilin, and 90/91 kDa mitofilin forms have been observed in western blots. Mitofilin is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane and interacts with several protein complexes of the outer membrane, thereby generating contact sites between the two membrane systems of mitochondria. These mitofilin-containing hetero-oligomeric protein complexes form the mitochondrial inner membrane organizing system (MINOS). MINOS integrity is required for the structural maintenance of the inner mitochondrial membrane. This mitochondrial region contains cristae membranes that form large tubular invaginations that protrude into the mitochondrial matrix. These cristae membranes contain the enzyme complexes of the oxidative phosphorylation machinery. MINOS deficiency causes loss of crista junction structures and the detachment of cristae from the inner boundary membrane.

Note: Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.