

Datasheet for ABIN2856587
anti-TIMM17A antibody (C-Term)**3** Images**1** Publication[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	TIMM17A
Binding Specificity:	C-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This TIMM17A antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Carrier-protein conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-terminus region of human TIM17. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Characteristics:	Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Tim17 (translocase of inner mitochondrial membrane 17 homolog A (yeast)) TIM17 antibody [C1C3]
Purification:	Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.

Target Details

Target:	TIMM17A
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Target Details

Alternative Name:	translocase of inner mitochondrial membrane 17A (TIMM17A Products)
Background:	Essential component of the TIM23 complex, a complex that mediates the translocation of transit peptide-containing proteins across the mitochondrial inner membrane. Cellular Localization: Mitochondrion inner membrane, Multi-pass membrane protein
Molecular Weight:	18 kDa
Gene ID:	10440
UniProt:	Q99595

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB: 1:500-1:3000. ICC/IF: 1:100-1:1000. Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the researcher. Not tested in other applications.
Comment:	Positive Control: HeLa Validation: Orthogonal
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

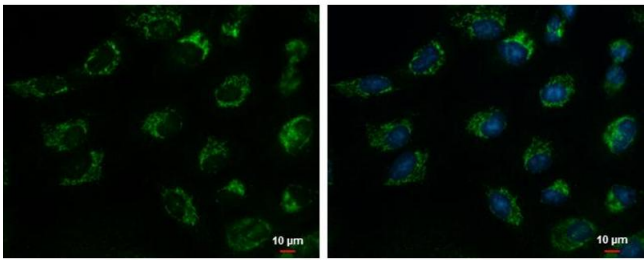
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	0.1M Tris-Glycine (pH 7), 10 % Glycerol, 0.01 % Thimerosal
Preservative:	Thimerosal (Merthiolate)
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Thimerosal (Merthiolate): a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store as concentrated solution. Centrifuge briefly prior to opening vial. For short-term storage (1-2 weeks), store at 4°C. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Publications

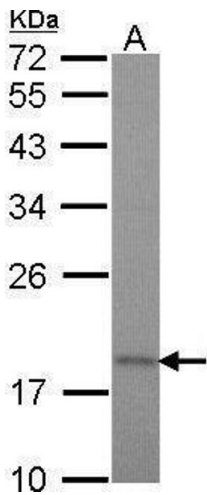
Product cited in:	Sprenger, Wani, Hesseling, König, Patron, MacVicar, Ahola, Wai, Barth, Rugarli, Bergami, Langer:
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"Loss of the mitochondrial i-AAA protease YME1L leads to ocular dysfunction and spinal axonopathy." in: **EMBO molecular medicine**, Vol. 11, Issue 1, (2019) ([PubMed](#)).



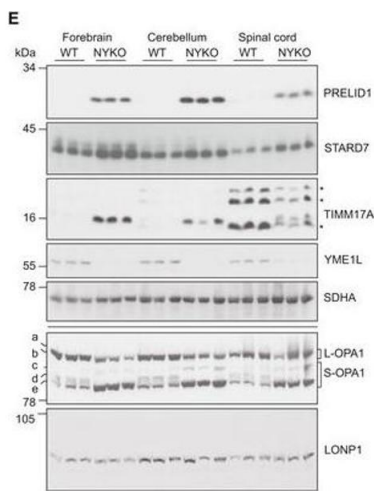
Immunofluorescence

Image 1. ICC/IF Image TIM17 antibody detects TIM17 protein at mitochondria by immunofluorescent analysis. Sample: A549 cells were fixed in ice-cold MeOH for 5 min. Green: TIM17 protein stained by TIM17 antibody , diluted at 1:500. Blue: Hoechst 33342 staining. Scale bar = 10 μm.



Western Blotting

Image 2. WB Image Sample (30 ug of whole cell lysate) A: Hela 12% SDS PAGE antibody diluted at 1:1000



Western Blotting

Image 3. Defective proteostasis and accelerated OPA1 processing in brain and spinal cord of NYKO mice. ATEM analysis of sagittal spinal cord sections of 6- to 7-week-old WT and NYKO mice. Scale bars, 500 nm. B Frequency distribution of mitochondrial lengths in spinal cords of 6- to 7-week-old WT (182 mitochondria) and NYKO mice (192 mitochondria). Kruskal-Wallis test, *P < 0.05. C TEM analysis of cerebellar sections of 28- to 32-week-old WT and NYKO mice. Scale bars, 1 μm. D Frequency distribution of

mitochondrial aspect ratios were calculated from WT (n = 210) and NYKO (n = 230) mitochondria. Mann-Whitney test, ***P < 0.0001. Data are presented as median values. Elmmunoblot analysis of forebrain, cerebellar and spinal cord lysates from 31- to 32-week-old WT and NYKO mice (n = 3) using the indicated antibodies. SDHA and LONP1 were used to control for gel loading. * indicates unspecific antibody binding. Source data are available online for this figure. - figure provided by CiteAb. Source: PMID30389680