

MITOCHONDRIAL MARKERS

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INTRODUCTION

Mitochondria are important cellular organelles that maintain cellular energy balance, contain key regulators of cell death processes, and play a significant role in cellular oxidative stress generation and maintenance of calcium homeostasis.

Links to cancer, apoptosis, autophagy, and hypoxia have brought mitochondria to the forefront of scientific studies in recent years.

Knowledge of the subcellular location of a protein may reveal the potential role it plays in a variety of cellular processes. Proteintech offers approximately all the antibodies needed for mitochondria research.

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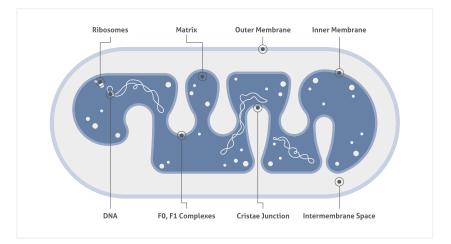
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Mitochondrial Markers

Mitochondria are composed of the inner and outer membranes, the intermembrane space, the cristae, and the matrix, and they contain their own DNA separated from the nucleus. Knowledge of the subcellular location of a protein may reveal the potential role it plays in a variety of cellular processes. Colocalization with one of the organelle-specific markers listed here can confirm the subcellular location of a mitochondrial protein of interest.

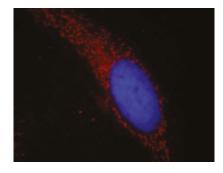


Related	Antibodies
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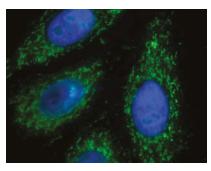
Antibody Name	Catalog Number	Туре	Applications
AIF	7 17984-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
AK2	2 11014-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
ALDH1B1	22220-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
ATP5A1	11 14676-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
ATP5F1	5 15999-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
ATP5H	17589-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
BCS1L	60212-1-IG	Mouse Mono	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
CLPP	5 15698-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
СОХ2	26 12375-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
COX5B	2 11418-2-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
COX7A2L	3 11416-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
COXIV	23 11242-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
COXIV	60251-1-IG	Mouse Mono	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, WB
CPT1A	50 15184-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
ECH1	1 11385-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
ECHS1	3 11305-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
ETFA	3 12262-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
FIS1	10956-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
GCSH	1 16726-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
GLUD2	14462-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
HADHA	6 10758-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB

Related Antibodies

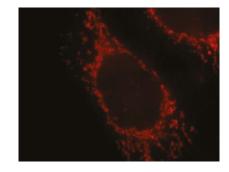
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Antibody Name	Catalog Number	Туре	Applications
HSP60	2 66041-1-IG	Mouse Mono	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, WB
MFF	19 17090-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
MFN2	8 12186-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Mitofilin	13 10179-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, WB
NDUFV2	15301-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
NLRX1	4 17215-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
ATP50	10994-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, WB
OXCT1	6 12175-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
РМРСВ	2 16064-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
SLC25A20	19363-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
SMCR7L	12 20164-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
SURF1	15379-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
SYNJ2BP	15666-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
TOM20	17 11802-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, FC, IHC, IP, WB
TOM40	2 18409-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
UQCRC1	21705-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB



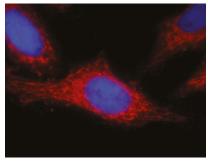
IF analysis of Hela cells, using HSPD1 antibody (66041-1-Ig) at a dilution of 1:50 and Rhodamine-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG (red).



IF analysis of HepG2 cells, using AIFM1 antibody (17984-1-AP) at a dilution of 1:50 and FITC-labeled donkey anti-rabbit IgG (green).



IF analysis of MCF-7 cells, using SCOT antibody (12175-1-AP) at a dilution of 1:50 and Rhodamine-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG (red).

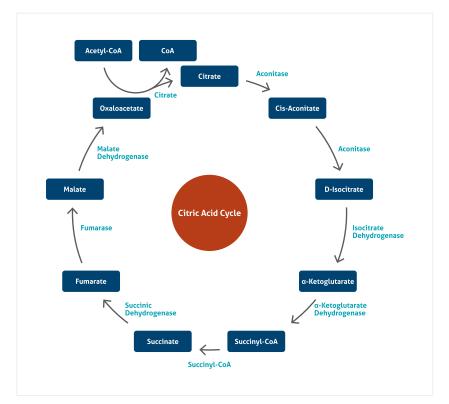


IF analysis of HepG2 cells, using TOMM40 antibody (18409-1-AP) at dilution of 1:25 and Rhodamine-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (red).

Citric Acid Cycle

The citric acid cycle – also known as the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle or the Krebs cycle – is a series of chemical reactions used by all aerobic organisms to generate energy through the oxidation of acetate derived from carbohydrates, fats, and proteins into carbon dioxide and chemical energy in the form of adenosine triphosphate (ATP). In addition, the cycle provides precursors of certain amino acids as well as the reducing agent NADH that is used in numerous other biochemical reactions.

In eukaryotic cells, the citric acid cycle occurs in the matrix of the mitochondrion. The reactions of the cycle are carried out by 8 enzymes that completely oxidize acetate, in the form of acetyl-CoA, into water and two molecules of carbon dioxide.



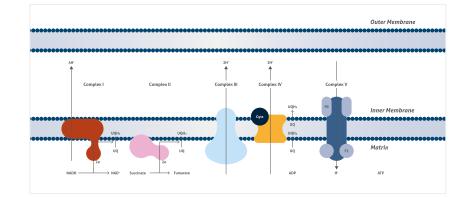
Related Antibodies

Antibody Name	Catalog Number	Туре	Applications
Aconitase 2 2	11134-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, WB
Citrate synthase	16131-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
DLD 1	16431-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
Fumarase 3	11375-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
IDH2 6	15932-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
IDH3A 2	15909-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
MDH1 4	15904-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, FC, IF, IP, WB
OGDH 4	15212-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
OGDHL 1	17110-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
SdhA 4	14865-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB



Mitochondrial Respiratory Complexes

Cellular respiration is the process that releases energy from food and supplies energy for life processes. The mitochondrial respiratory chain is the final and most important step for cellular respiration and is located on the inner membrane of the mitochondrion and comprises four large transmembrane protein complexes (respiratory chain Complexes I, II, III, and IV) (CI, CII, CIII, CIV) as well as ubiquinone between CI/II and III and cytochrome c between CIII and IV. The function of the mitochondrial respiratory chain is biological oxidation by transferring electrons from NADH and succinate to oxygen and then generating proton gradient across the inner membrane.



Related Antibodies

Complex	I Related	Antibodies
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Antibody Name	Catalog Number	Туре	Applications
NDUFS7	2 15728-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
NDUFS3	6 15066-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
NDUFV1	3 11238-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, WB
NDUFS1	6 12444-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
ND1	3 19703-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
NDUFA4L2	2 16480-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
NDUFV3	1 13430-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, WB

Complex II	Related Antibodies
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Antibody Name	Catalog Number	Туре	Applications
SdhA	1 14865-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
SdhB	10620-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
SdhC	14575-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, WB

00 This number shows the amount of times our antibody has been cited in a publication.

Continue for further related antibodies

Related Antibodies

Complex III Related Antibodies

Antibody Name	Catalog Number	Туре	Applications
CYC1	9 10242-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, WB
UQCRFS1	1 18443-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
UQCRC1	4 21705-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
UQCRB	3 10756-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
UQCRQ	1 14975-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, WB

Complex IV Related Antibodies

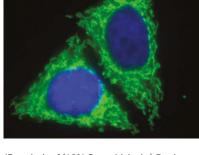
Antibody Name	Catalog Number	Туре	Applications
COX1	1 13393-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, WB
COX2	2 55070-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, FC, IHC, WB
COXIV	13 11242-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
COX412	5 11463-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
COX5a	4 11448-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
СОХ5Ь	2 11418-2-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
COX6a2	1 11421-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, WB
COX7a1	2 11413-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB

Complex V Related Antibodies			
Antibody Name	Catalog Number	Туре	Applications
ATP5A1	11 14676-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
ATP5A1	1 66037-1-IG	Mouse Mono	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, WB
ATP5B	5 17247-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
ATP5F1	5 15999-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
ATP6AP2	1 10926-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, WB

Mitochondrial Fission

Mitochondria are integral to cellular function and are responsible for energy production in eukaryotes, synthesis of metabolites, phospholipids, and heme, and maintenance of calcium homeostasis. Mitochondria are remarkably dynamic organelles undergoing frequent fusion and fission events. The opposing processes of fission and fusion maintain mitochondrial morphology and it is this equilibrium that ensures maintenance of mtDNA and metabolic mixing, bioenergetic functionality, and organelle number.

Related Antibodies



IF analysis of (10% Formaldehyde) fixed HepG2 cells using MFF antibody (17090-1-AP) at dilution of 1:100 and Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L) (green). 4

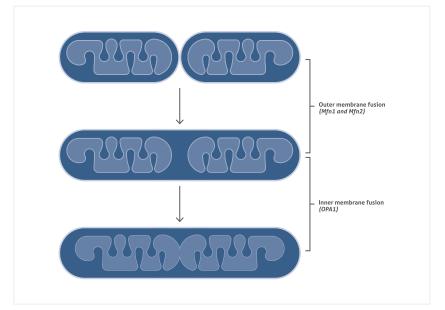
IF analysis of Hela cells, using SMCR7L antibody (20164-1-AP) at 1:25 dilution and Rhodaminelabeled goat anti-rabbit IgG (red).

Mitochondrial Fusion

Mitochondrial fusion occurs in three stages:

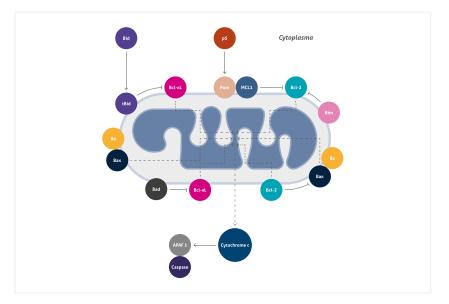
- 1. Docking of two mitochondria via their outer membranes.
- 2. Fusion of outer membranes
- 3. Fusion of inner membranes.

The first two stages are mediated by the mitofusion proteins: Mfn1 and Mfn2 in mammals. The next stage – fusion of the inner mitochondrial membranes – is mediated by the dynamin-related GTPase OPA1.



Mitochondrial Mediated Apoptosis

Apoptosis is the process of programmed cell death (PCD) that plays a central role in animal development and tissue homeostasis. There are two major apoptotic pathways known to date, initiated by either the mitochondria (the 'intrinsic' pathway) or the cell surface receptors (the 'extrinsic' pathway). Mitochondria-mediated apoptosis occurs in response to a wide range of death stimuli, including activation of tumor suppressor proteins (such as p53) and oncogenes (such as c-Myc), DNA damage, chemotherapeutic agents, serum starvation, and ultraviolet radiation.



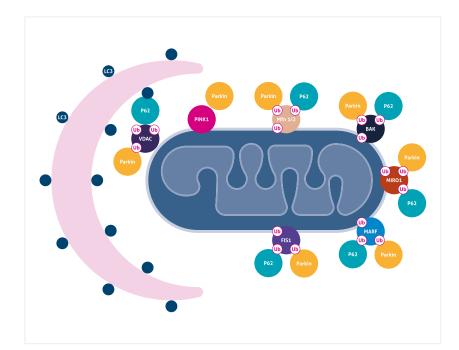
This pathway is initiated within the cell and results in increased mitochondrial permeability leading to release of pro-apoptotic molecules Cytochrome c into the cytoplasm.

Antibody Name	Catalog Number	Туре	Applications
Bcl-2	128 12789-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Bcl-2	4 60178-1-IG	Mouse Mono	ELISA, FC, IHC, IP, WB
Bcl-xL	39 10783-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Bcl-xL	66020-1-IG	Mouse Mono	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Cytochrome c	2 10993-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Cytochrome c	66264-1-IG	Mouse Mono	ELISA, IHC, WB
Bad	6 10435-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, WB
Bid	16 10988-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Bid	60301-1-IG	Mouse Mono	ELISA, IF, WB
Вах	122 50599-2-IG	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Вах	9 23931-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, WB
Вах	2 60267-1-IG	Mouse Mono	ELISA, WB
PUMA	2 55120-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
APAF 1	5 21710-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
MCL1	11 16225-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
MCL1	2 66026-1-IG	Mouse Mono	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB

Related Antibodies

Mitochondrial Autophagy

Mitochondrial autophagy is the process of selective removal of damaged mitochondria by autophagosomes and subsequent catabolism by lysosomes. One common mechanism is that mitochondrial depolarization results in PINK1 stabilization and Parkin recruitment to the mitochondria. Parkin can ubiquitinate Mitofusins 1 and 2 (MFN1 and 2), hexokinases, TOM complex components, FIS1, BAK, MIRO, as well as VDAC, which may either be degraded through the proteasome or serve as binding partners for p62. p62 may in turn act as an adaptor molecule through direct interaction with LC3 to recruit autophagosomal membranes to the mitochondria. Parkin can also interact with Ambra1, which in turn activates the PI3K complex around mitochondria to facilitate selective mitophagy.



Related Antibodies

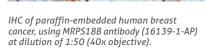
Antibody Name	Catalog Number	Туре	Applications
ВАК	22 14673-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Beclin 1	37 11306-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
FIS1	21 10956-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Mfn1	7 13798-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, WB
Mfn2	8 12186-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
NDP52	1 12229-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
OPTN	7 10837-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
р62	37 18420-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Parkin	1 14060-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, WB
PINK1	1 23274-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, WB
VDAC1	16 10866-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
VDAC2	5 11663-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
VDAC3	55260-1-AP	Rabbit Poly	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB

Mitochondrial Translation

The mitochondria contain their own DNA separated from the nucleus. During the course of evolution, most of the mitochondrial protein-coding genes have been transferred to the nuclear genome. However, a few genes have been retained in the genome of the modern organelle.

We now know that the mitochondrial genome (mtDNA), which is housed in the mitochondrial matrix, contains the blueprint for thirteen proteins and all the RNA molecules believed to be necessary and sufficient for intramitochondrial protein synthesis. All the other required components for intra-mitochondrial protein synthesis are imported from the cytosol after their synthesis in the cytoplasm. Central to the process of mitochondrial protein synthesis is the mitochondrial ribosome.

Related Antibodies



IHC of paraffin-embedded human kidney, using MRPS27 antibody (17280-1-AP) at dilution of 1:100 (40x objective).

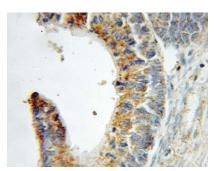
Mitochondrial Protein Import

Though mitochondria possess their own genome and translation machinery, only a small number of mitochondrial proteins, including a few core constituents of the respiratory chain complexes, are encoded by mtDNA and synthesized within the organelle. Thus, the vast majority of mitochondrial proteins are nuclear-encoded and have to be imported into the organelle.

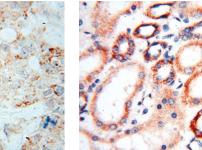
Upon synthesis on free ribosomes, mitochondrial precursor proteins reach the surface of the organelle in a process that is guided by cytosolic chaperones. Subsequently, they are imported by specialized protein import machineries and sorted to the designated submitochondrial destination in the outer membrane, inner membrane, intermembrane space, or matrix.

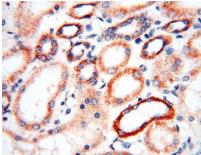
Related Antibodies





IHC of paraffin-embedded human ovary tumor, using TIMM23 antibody (11123-1-AP) at a dilution of 1:50 (10x objective).





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