

TOMM20 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48864

Package Size: #48864-1 50ul #48864-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

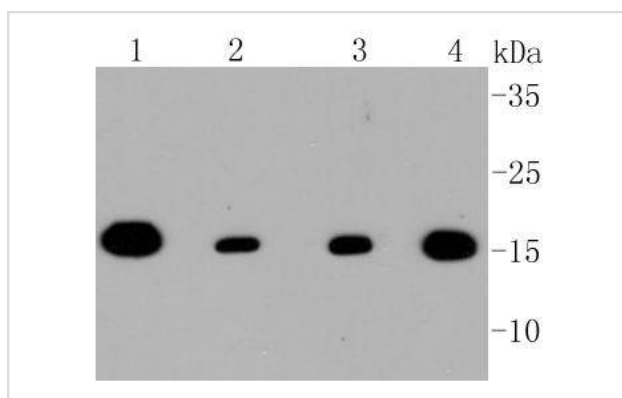
Description

Product Name	TOMM20 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	ST04-72
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC, IP, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	KIAA0016 antibody MAS20 antibody MGC117367 antibody Mitochondrial 20 kDa outer membrane protein antibody Mitochondrial import receptor subunit TOM20 homolog antibody MOM19 antibody Outer mitochondrial membrane receptor Tom20 antibody TOM20 antibody TOM20_HUMAN antibody TOMM20 antibody Translocase of outer mitochondrial membrane 20 homolog (yeast) antibody Translocase of outer mitochondrial membrane 20 homolog type II antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q15388
Uniprot	Q15388
GeneID	9804;
Calculated MW	16 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

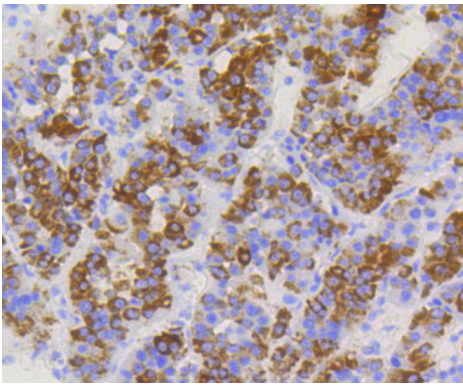
WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 ICC: 1:50-1:200FC: 1:50-1:100

Images

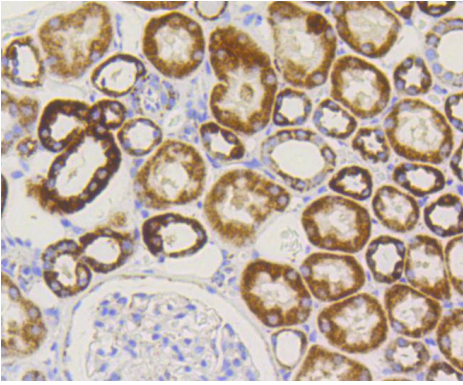


Western blot analysis of TOMM20 on different lysates using anti-TOMM20 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control:

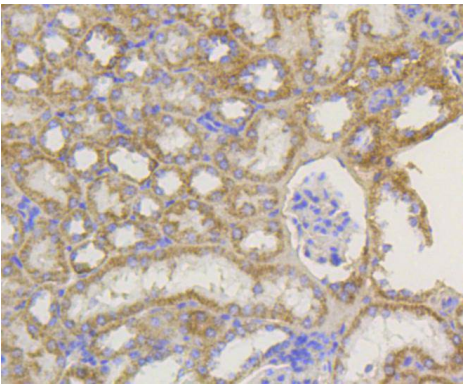
Lane 1: Hela
 Lane 2: MCF-7
 Lane 3: F9
 Lane 4: PC12



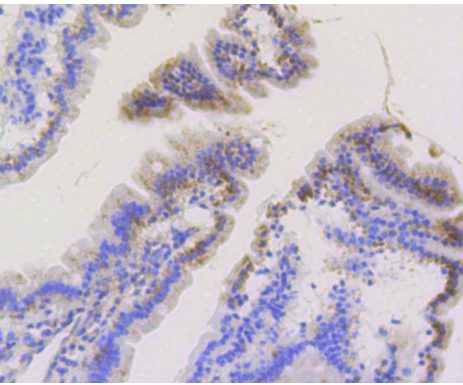
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer tissue using anti-TOMM20 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



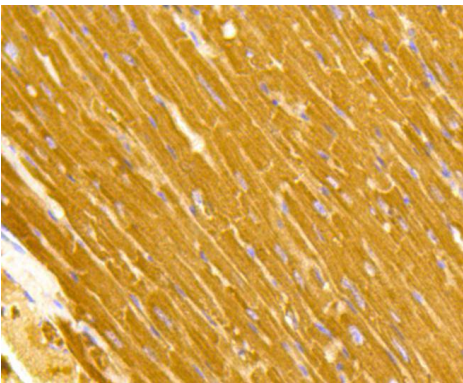
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-TOMM20 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



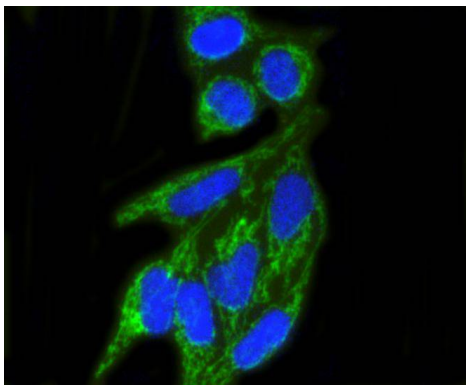
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-TOMM20 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



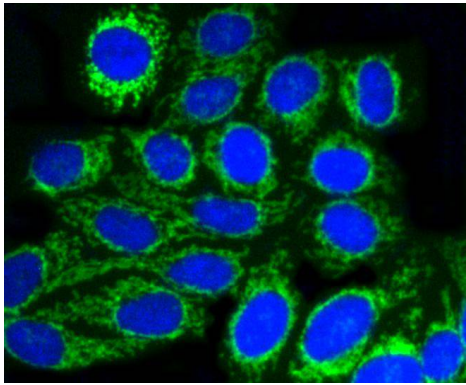
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse small intestine tissue using anti-TOMM20 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



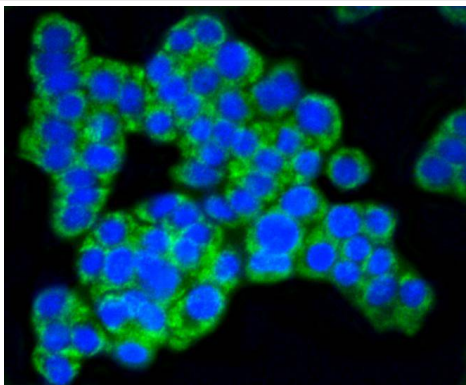
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse heart tissue using anti-TOMM20 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



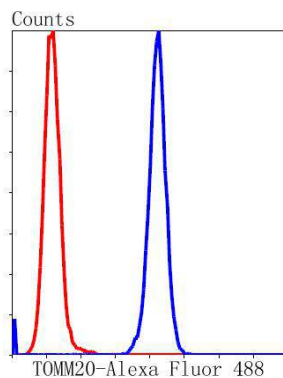
ICC staining TOMM20 in HeLa cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining TOMM20 in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining TOMM20 in PC12 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with TOMM20 antibody at 1/50 dilution (blue) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; red). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody

Background

The mitochondrial preprotein translocases of the outer membrane (Tom) is a multisubunit protein complex that facilitates the import of nucleus-encoded precursor proteins across the mitochondrial outer membrane. The Tom machinery consists of import receptors for the initial binding of cytosolically synthesized preproteins and a general import pore (GIP) for the membrane translocation of various preproteins into the mitochondria. The import receptors include Tom20 and Tom22, which form a heteromeric receptor complex that initiates the insertion of newly synthesized proteins into the outer membrane and then directs the precursor protein into the GIP. In yeast, Tom22 is the essential component of the import receptor complex as it functions as both a receptor for the preproteins and serves as a docking point for both Tom20 and the GIP. Tom22 directly associates with Tom40, the major component of the GIP, and thereby forms a stable interaction between the two core complexes to facilitate the fluid movement

of preproteins into the mitochondria. The insertion of Tom40 into the Tom machinery requires the initial binding of Tom40 to Tom20 and leads to the efficient incorporation of Tom40 precursors into preexisting Tom complexes.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only