

ALR Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73712**Specification**

ALR Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P55789
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

ALR Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2671**Other Names**

GFER; ALR; HERV1; HPO; FAD-linked sulfhydryl oxidase ALR; Augmenter of liver regeneration; hERV1; Hepatopoietin

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

ALR Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** GFER**Synonyms** ALR, HERV1, HPO**Function**

[Isoform 1]: FAD-dependent sulfhydryl oxidase that regenerates the redox-active disulfide bonds in CHCHD4/MIA40, a chaperone essential for disulfide bond formation and protein folding in the mitochondrial intermembrane space. The reduced form of CHCHD4/MIA40 forms a transient intermolecular disulfide bridge with GFER/ERV1, resulting in regeneration of the essential disulfide bonds in CHCHD4/MIA40, while GFER/ERV1 becomes re-oxidized by donating electrons to cytochrome c or molecular oxygen.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Mitochondrion intermembrane space. Mitochondrion

Tissue Location

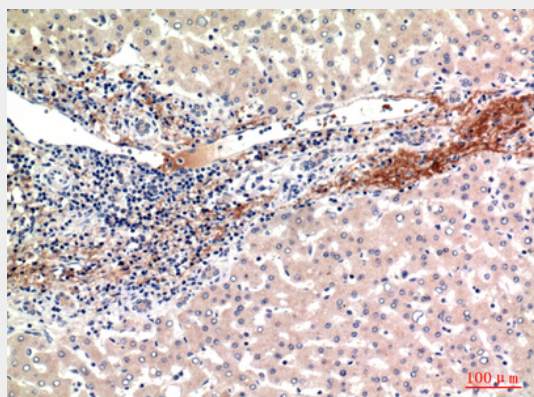
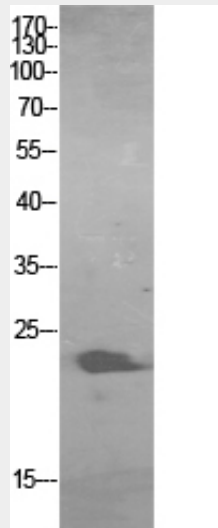
Ubiquitously expressed. Highest expression in the testis and liver and low expression in the muscle

ALR Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ALR Polyclonal Antibody - Images



ALR Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Isoform 1: FAD-dependent sulfhydryl oxidase that regenerates the redox-active disulfide bonds in CHCHD4/MIA40, a chaperone essential for disulfide bond formation and protein folding in the mitochondrial intermembrane space. The reduced form of CHCHD4/MIA40 forms a transient intermolecular disulfide bridge with GFER/ERV1, resulting in regeneration of the essential disulfide

bonds in CHCHD4/MIA40, while GFER/ERV1 becomes re- oxidized by donating electrons to cytochrome c or molecular oxygen.