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COX10

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW:49kDa

Observed MW: Refer to figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human COX10

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Catalog #:A7547

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:1352

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:Q12887

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Cytochrome c oxidase (COX), the terminal component of the mitochondrial respiratory chain, catalyzes the electron transfer from reduced cytochrome c to oxygen. This component is a heteromeric complex consisting of 3 catalytic subunits encoded by mitochondrial genes and multiple structural subunits encoded by nuclear genes. The mitochondrially-encoded subunits function in electron transfer, and the nuclear-encoded subunits may function in the regulation and assembly of the complex. This nuclear gene encodes heme A:farnesyltransferase, which is not a structural subunit but required for the expression of functional COX and functions in the maturation of the heme A prosthetic group of COX. This protein is predicted to contain 7-9 transmembrane domains localized in the mitochondrial inner membrane. A gene mutation, which results in the substitution of a lysine for an asparagine (N204K), is identified to be responsible for cytochrome c oxidase deficiency. In addition, this gene is disrupted in patients with CMT1A (Charcot-Marie-Tooth type 1A) duplication and with HNPP (hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies) deletion.

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