

产品名称: COX10 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab09265



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	COX10 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Rat,Mouse

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	COX10
别名 (Alternative Names)	COX10; Protoheme IX farnesyltransferase; mitochondrial; Heme O synthase
基因 ID (Gene ID)	1352.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	Q12887.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human COX10. AA range:98-147

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	49kDa

研究背景 (Background)

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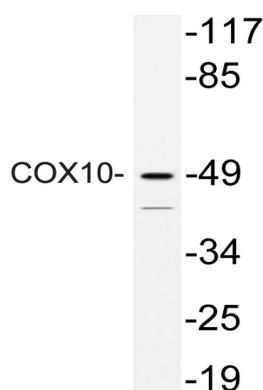


Cytochrome c oxidase (COX), the terminal component of the mitochondrial respiratory chain, catalyzes the electron transfer from reduced cytochrome c to oxygen. This component is a heteromeric complex consisting of 3 catalytic subunits encoded by mitochondrial genes and multiple structural subunits encoded 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 a glutamine, is a cause of cytochrome c oxidase deficiency (COX deficiency) [MIM:220110]. COX deficiency is a clinically heterogeneous disorder. The clinical features are ranging from isolated myopathy to severe multisystem disease, with onset from infancy to adulthood. Defects in COX10 are a cause of Leigh syndrome (LS) [MIM:256000]. LS is a severe neurological disorder characterized by bilaterally symmetrical necrotic lesions in subcortical brain regions. function: Converts protoheme IX and farnesyl diphosphate to heme O., similarity: Belongs to the ubiA prenyltransferase family.

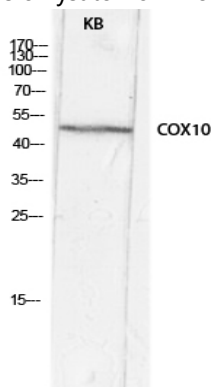
研究领域 (Research Area)

Oxidative phosphorylation; Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism;

图片 (Image Data)



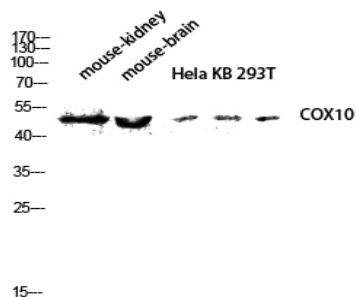
Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cells, using COX10 antibody.



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Western blot analysis of KB lysis using COX10 antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000



Western blot analysis of mouse-kidney mouse-brain Hela KB 293T lysis using COX10 antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .