产品名称: COX15 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

产品货号: APRab09267



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name) COX15 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

描述 (Description) Rabbit polyclonal Antibody

宿主 (Host) Rabbit

应用 (Application)IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA种属反应性 (Reactivity)Human,Mouse,Rat

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

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid 存放说明 (Storage)

freeze/thaw cycles.

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% 储存溶液 (Buffer)

New type preservative N.

纯化方式 (Purification) Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name) COX15

别名 (Alternative Names) COX15; Cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein COX15 homolog

基因 ID (Gene ID) 1355.0

Q7KZN9.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived 蛋白ID (SwissProt ID)

from human COX15. AA range:181-230

产品应用(Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio) IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)

研究背景 (Background)

Web:https://www.enkilife.cn E-mail:order@enkilife.cn (销售) tech@enkilife.cn (技支持) Tel:027-87002838

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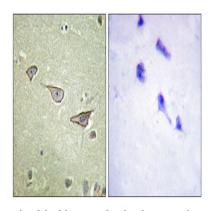


Cytochrome c oxidase (COX), the terminal component of the mitochondrial respiratory chain, catalyzes the electron transfer from reduced cytochrome c to oxygen. This component is a heteromeric complex consisting of 3 catalytic subunits encoded by mitochondrial genes and multiple structural subunits encoded 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 a protein which is not a structural subunit, but may be essential for the biogenesis of COX formation and may function in the hydroxylation of heme O, according to the yeast mutant studies. This protein is predicted to contain 5 transmembrane domains localized in the mitochondrial inner membrane. Alternative splicing of this gene generates two transcript variants diverging disease: Defects in COX15 are a cause of cytochrome c oxidase deficiency (COX deficiency) [MIM:220110]. COX deficiency is a clinically heterogeneous disorder. The clinical features range from isolated myopathy to severe multisystem disease with onset from infancy to adulthood, disease: Defects in COX15 are a cause of Leigh syndrome [MIM:256000]. Leigh syndrome is an early-onset progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by delayed onset of symptoms, hypotonia, feeding difficulties, failure to thrive, motor regression and brainstem signs. Diagnosis is confirmed by the presence of focal, bilateral lesions in one or more areas of the central nervous system including the brainstem, thalamus, basal ganglia, cerebellum and spinal cord., function: May be involved in the biosynthesis of heme A., pathway: Porphyrin metabolism; heme A biosynthesis; heme A from heme O: step 1/1, similarity: Belongs to the COX15/ctaA family, tissue specificity: Predominantly found in tissues characterized by high rates of oxidative phosphorylation (OxPhos), including muscle, heart, and brain.,

研究领域(Research Area)

Oxidative phosphorylation; Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism;

图片 (Image Data)



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using COX15 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only.

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