

# COX10 Rabbit pAb

货号: B16292

产品信息

反应	Human,Mouse,Rat
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Polyclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB
推荐浓度	<b>WB:</b> 1:500 - 1:2000
理论分子量	27kDa/48kDa
实测分子量	49kDa
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	Mouse esophagus
细胞定位	Mitochondrion membrane,Multi-pass membrane protein
纯化	Affinity purification

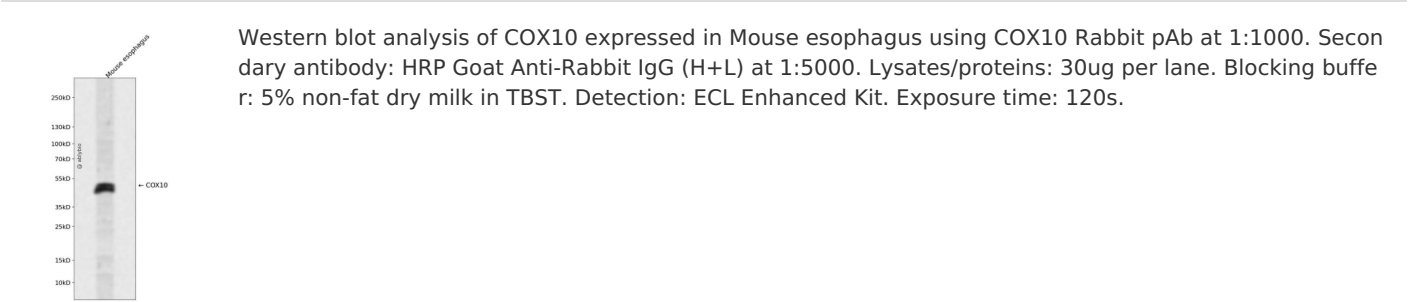
抗原信息

抗原信息	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-160 of human COX10 (NP_001294.2).
序列	MAASPHTLSSRLLTGCVGGSVWYLERRTIQDSPHKFLHLLRNVNKQWITFQHFSFLKRMVYVTQLNRSHNQVRPKPEPVA SPFLEKTSSGQAKAEIYEMRPLSPPSLSLRKPNEKELIELEPDSVIEDSIDVGKETKEEKRWKEMKLQVYDLPGILARL

靶点信息

研究背景	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.
基因ID	1352
基因名	COX10
Swiss	Q12887
别名	COX10

产品验证



实验步骤

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