

MTCO2 Rabbit mAb [Gahg]

Cat NO. :A14920

Information:

| Applications | Reactivity: | UniProt ID: | MW(kDa) | Host | Isotype | Size |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|------------------|
| WB IHC ICC/IF IP | Human | P00403 | 21kDa | Rabbit | IgG | 50ul,100ul,200ul |
| FC | | | | | | |

Applications detail:

Application

WB 1:1000-2000

IHC 1:100

ICC/IF 1:100

The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Affinity-chromatography

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with A synthesized peptide derived from human MTCO2

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

Subcellular location:

Mitochondrion inner membrane, Multi-pass membrane protein.

Function:

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/
Immunofluorescence F: Flow Cytometry

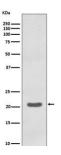
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse



Component of the cytochrome c oxidase, the last enzyme in the mitochondrial electron transport chain which drives oxidative phosphorylation. The respiratory chain contains 3 multisubunit complexes succinate dehydrogenase (complex II, CII), ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase (cytochrome b-c1 complex, complex III, CIII) and cytochrome c oxidase (complex IV, CIV), that cooperate to transfer electrons derived from NADH and succinate to molecular oxygen, creating an electrochemical gradient over the inner membrane that drives transmembrane transport and the ATP synthase. Cytochrome c oxidase is the component of the respiratory chain that catalyzes the reduction of oxygen to water. Electrons originating from reduced cytochrome c in the intermembrane space (IMS) are transferred via the dinuclear copper A center (CU(A)) of subunit 2 and heme A of subunit 1 to the active site in subunit 1, a binuclear center (BNC) formed by heme A3 and copper B (CU(B)). The BNC reduces molecular oxygen to 2 water molecules using 4 electrons from cytochrome c in the IMS and 4 protons from the mitochondrial matrix..

Validation Data:

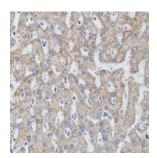
MTCO2 Rabbit mAb [Gahg] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from K562 cell lysate. Using MTCO2 Rabbit mAb [Gahg]at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4° C over night.

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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver, .Using MTCO2 Rabbit mAb [Gahg] at dilution of 1:100 incubated at 4°C over night.Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.