Product Name: COX10 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab09265

Summary

Production Name	COX10 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

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

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Molecular Weight	49kD

Background

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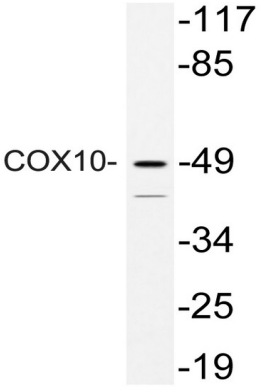
Cytochrome c oxidase (COX), the terminal component of the mitochondrial respiratory chain, catalyzes the electron transfer from reduced cytochrome c to oxygen. This component is a heteromeric complex consisting of 3 catalytic subunits encoded by mitochondrial genes and multiple structural subunits encoded 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 lysdisease:Defects in COX10 are 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.,disease: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.,

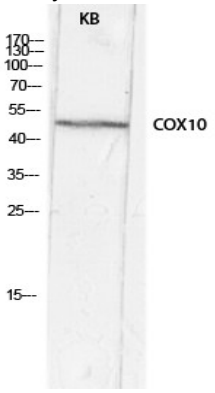
Research Area

Oxidative phosphorylation;Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism;

Image Data



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



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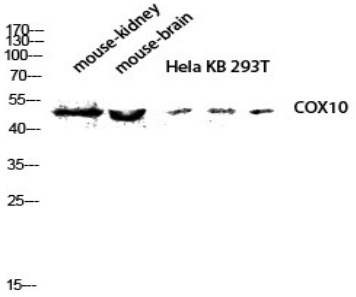
Western blot analysis of KB lysis using COX10 antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000



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

Note

For research use only.