# COX7B Rabbit mAb [UNVT]

Cat NO. :A35735

## Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB,IHC,ICC/IF	н	P24311	13 kDa	Rabbit	lgG	100ul,200ul

#### **Applications detail:**

Application	Dilution		
WB	1:1000-2000		
нс	1:100		
ICC/IF	1:100		
The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user			

### Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

### sensitivity:

Endogenous

## **Purification**:

Protein A purification

#### Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide at the sequence of human COX7B

#### 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, Single-pass membrane protein.

#### **Function**:

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

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/

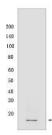
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse

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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 (By similarity). Plays a role in proper central nervous system (CNS) development in vertebrates (PubMed:23122588)..

# Validation Data:

## COX7B Rabbit mAb [UNVT] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from 293T cells .Using COX7BRabbit mAb [UNVT] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at  $4^{\circ}$ C over night.

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IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.