



Rabbit Anti-COX11 antibody

SL14003R

Product Name:	COX11
Chinese Name:	细胞色素c氧化酶11抗体
Alias:	COX11; COX11 homolog; COX11 homolog, cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein (yeast); COX11_HUMAN; COX11P; Cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein COX11; Cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein COX11, mitochondrial; Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 11; mitochondrial.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	31kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic Mitochondrion
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human COX11:171-276/276
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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 a heme A biosynthetic enzyme involved in COX formation, according to the yeast mutant studies. However, the studies in *Rhodobacter sphaeroides* suggest that this gene is not required for heme A biosynthesis, but required for stable formation of the Cu(B) and magnesium centers of COX. This human protein is predicted to contain a transmembrane domain localized in the mitochondrial inner membrane. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. A related pseudogene has been found on chromosome 6. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2009]

Function:

Exerts its effect at some terminal stage of cytochrome c oxidase synthesis, probably by being involved in the insertion of the copper B into subunit I.

Subunit:

Interacts with CNNM4/ACDP4.

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion inner membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitous.

Similarity:

Belongs to the COX11/CtaG family.

SWISS:

Q9Y6N1

Gene ID:

1353

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1353](#) Human

[Omid: 603648](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9Y6N1](#) Human

[Unigene: 591171](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,

	therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
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