





COX7C Rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-19079
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	COX7C
Protein Name	Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 7C, mitochondrial (Cytochrome c oxidase polypeptide VIIc)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human COX7C
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of COX7C at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	7kD
Cell Pathway	Mitochondrion inner membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	
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) ubiquipol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase (cytochrome b-c1 complex complex)

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chain contains 3 multisubunit complexes succinate denydrogenase (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 biquelear center (RNC) formed by heme

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



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molecules using 4 electrons from cytochrome c in the IMS and 4 protons from the

	mitochondrial matrix.
Background	
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images	