

# COX6B1 Antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AI15391

#### **Product Information**

Application WB Primary Accession P14854

Other Accession NM 001863, NP 001854

**Reactivity** Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine,

Yeast

**Predicted** Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine,

Yeast

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 10192

### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1340

Alias Symbol COX6B, COXG, COXVIb1

Other Names Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 6B1, Cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIb isoform

1, COX VIb-1, COX6B1, COX6B

Format Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium

azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage** Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-COX6B1 antibody concentration is 1

mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at

20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** COX6B1 Antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use

in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **Protein Information**

Name COX6B1

**Synonyms** COX6B

**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 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.

**Cellular Location** 

Mitochondrion inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Intermembrane side

## References

Taanman J.-W.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 17:1766-1766(1989).
Taanman J.-W.,et al.Gene 93:285-291(1990).
Carrero-Valenzuela R.D.,et al.Gene 102:229-236(1991).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

# **Images**

60 kDa\_ 40 kDa\_ 29 kDa\_ 22 kDa\_ 10 kDa\_

Host: Rabbit

Target Name: COX6B1

Sample Tissue: OVCAR-3 Whole cell lysate

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Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

 $Please\ note: All\ products\ are\ 'FOR\ RESEARCH\ USE\ ONLY.\ NOT\ FOR\ USE\ IN\ DIAGNOSTIC\ OR\ THERAPEUTIC\ PROCEDURES'.$