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COX5A Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9154c

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	P20674
Other Accession	P11240, P12787, P00426
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB23258
Calculated MW	16762
Antigen Region	46-73

Additional Information

Gene ID	9377
Other Names	Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 5A, mitochondrial, Cytochrome c oxidase polypeptide Va, COX5A
Target/Specificity	This COX5A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 46-73 amino acids from the Central region of human COX5A.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	COX5A Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	COX5A
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; Matrix side

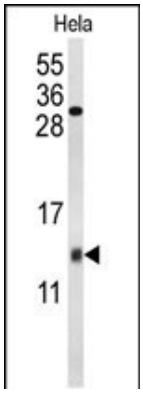
Background

This is the heme A-containing chain of cytochrome c oxidase, the terminal oxidase in mitochondrial electron transport.

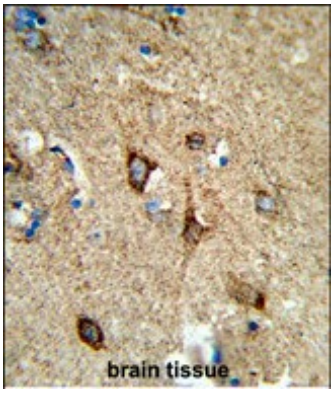
References

Colinge J., et.al., Submitted (OCT-2008) to UniProtKB.

Images

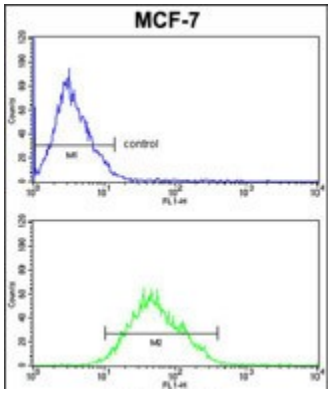


Western blot analysis of COX5A Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP9154c) in Hela cell line lysates (35ug/lane). COX5A (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with COX5A Antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

COX5A Antibody (Center) (Cat.#AP9154c) FC analysis of MCF-7cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative



control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

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