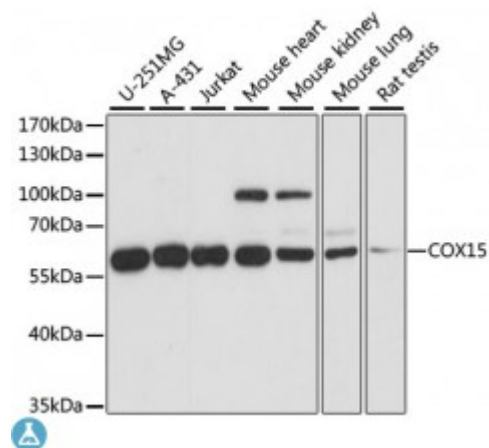


Anti-COX15 Antibody



Description

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 essential for the biogenesis of COX formation and may function in the hydroxylation of heme O, according to the yeast mutant studies. This protein is predicted to contain 5 transmembrane domains localized in the mitochondrial inner membrane. Alternative splicing of this gene generates two transcript variants diverging in the 3' region.

Model	STJ116869
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 150-250 of human COX15 (NP_510870.1).
Gene ID	1355
Gene Symbol	COX15
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly found in tissues characterized by high rates of oxidative

	phosphorylation (OxPhos), including muscle, heart, and brain
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein COX15 homolog
Molecular Weight	46.03 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2263OMIM:256000Reactome:R-HSA-189451
Alternative Names	Cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein COX15 homolog
Function	May be involved in the biosynthesis of heme A,
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion membrane