

ARG45189 anti-COX8A antibody

Package: 50 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes COX8A
Tested Reactivity	Ms, Rat
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Target Name	COX8A
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminal region of mouse COX8A.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Mediator of RNA polymerase II transcription subunit 9; Mediator complex subunit 9; MED9; MED25;

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution	
	FACS	1 - 3 μg/10^6 cells	
	IHC-P	2-5 μg/ml	
	WB	0.25-0.5 μg/ml	
Application Note		* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	8-10 kDa		

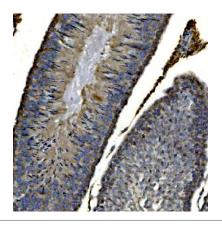
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.01% Sodium azide and 4% Trehalose.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	4% Trehalose
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

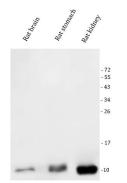
Gene Symbol	COX8A
Gene Full Name	Cytochrome C Oxidase Subunit 8A
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is the terminal enzyme of the respiratory chain, coupling the transfer of electrons from cytochrome c to molecular oxygen, with the concomitant production of a proton electrochemical gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane. In addition to 3 mitochondrially encoded subunits, which perform the catalytic function, the eukaryotic enzyme contains nuclear- encoded smaller subunits, ranging in number from 4 in some organisms to 10 in mammals. It has been proposed that nuclear-encoded subunits may be involved in the modulation of the catalytic function. This gene encodes one of the nuclear-encoded subunits. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	8 kDa
PTM	Ubl conjugation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion inner membrane. [UniProt]

Images



ARG45189 anti-COX8A antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Rat testis stained with ARG45189 anti-COX8A antibody at 2 $\mu g/ml$ dilution.



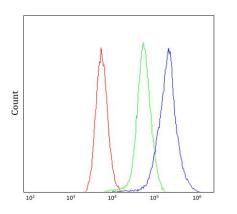
ARG45189 anti-COX8A antibody WB image

Western blot: Rat brain, rat stomach, and rat kidney stained with ARG45189 anti-COX8A antibody at 0.5 $\mu g/ml$ dilution.



ARG45189 anti-COX8A antibody WB image

Western blot: Mouse brain and mouse kidney stained with ARG45189 anti-COX8A antibody at 0.5 $\mu g/ml$ dilution.



ARG45189 anti-COX8A antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Mouse spleen stained with ARG45189 anti-COX8A antibody at 1 $\mu g/10^{6}$ cells dilution.