

Product Description

Pioneering GTPase and Oncogene Product Development since 2010

COX7A2L RABBIT PAB

Cat.#: S221247

Product Name: Anti-COX7A2L Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody **Synonyms:** EB1; SCAF1; SCAF1; SIG81; COX7AR; COX7RP **UNIPROT ID:** O14548 (Gene Accession - NP_004709)

Background: 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 similar to polypeptides 1 and 2 of subunit VIIa in the C-terminal region, and also highly similar to the mouse Sig81 protein sequence. This gene is expressed in all tissues, and upregulated in a breast cancer cell line after estrogen treatment. It is possible that this gene represents a regulatory subunit of COX and mediates the higher level of energy production in target cells by estrogen. Several transcript variants, some protein-coding and others non-protein coding, have been found for this gene.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide of human COX7A2L

Applications: ELISA, IHC

Recommended Dilutions: IHC: 25-100; ELISA: 5000-10000

Host Species: Rabbit

Clonality: Rabbit Polyclonal

Isotype: Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG

Purification: Antigen affinity purification

Species Reactivity: Human

Constituents: PBS (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Sodium Azide and 40% glycerol

Research Areas: Metabolism, Cancer

Storage & Shipping: Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing



Product Description

Pioneering GTPase and Oncogene Product Development since 2010



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human prostate cancer tissue using 221247(COX7A2L Antibody) at a dilution of 1/20(Mitochondrion).