

## Anti-MTCO2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABO13672

### Specification

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#### Anti-MTCO2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P00403</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

#### Description

Anti-MTCO2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

#### Anti-MTCO2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 4513

#### Other Names

Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 2, 7.1.1.9, Cytochrome c oxidase polypeptide II, MT-CO2

#### Calculated MW

25565 MW KDa

#### Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>IP 1:20<br>FC 1:50

#### Subcellular Localization

Mitochondrion inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

#### Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

#### Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human MTCO2

#### Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

#### Anti-MTCO2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** MT-CO2**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.

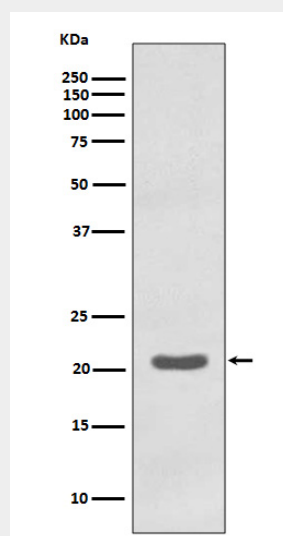
**Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

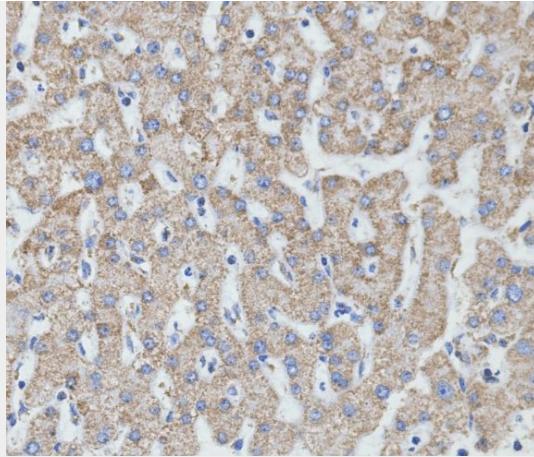
**Anti-MTCO2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-MTCO2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images**

Western blot analysis of MTCO2 expression in K562 cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver, using MTCO2 Antibody.