

Anti-MTCO2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13672**Specification**

Anti-MTCO2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC |
| Primary Accession | P00403 |
| 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
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
IP 1:20
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

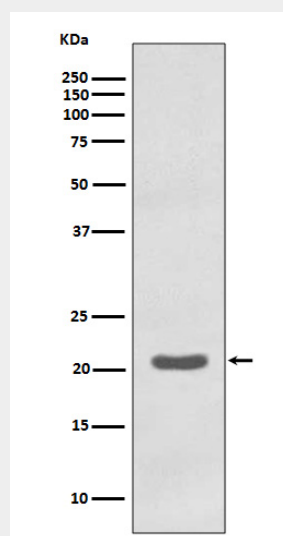
Mitochondrion inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Anti-MTCO2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

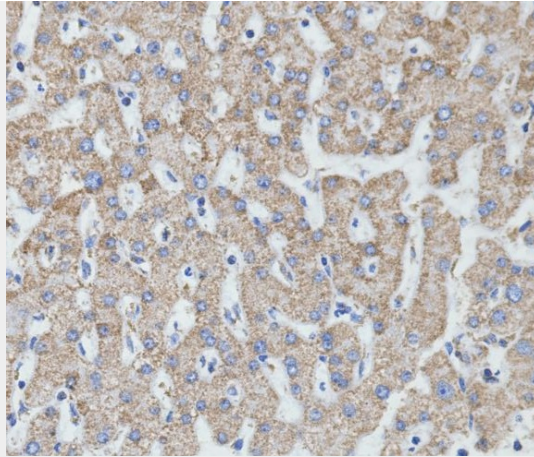
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [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.