

**Anti-COX1 Antibody**  
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to COX1  
Catalog # AP61200

**Specification**

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**Anti-COX1 Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Application       | WB  |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P00395</a>                    |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">P00397</a>                    |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Bovine, SARS, Dog |
| Host              | Rabbit                                    |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal                                |
| Calculated MW     | 57041                                     |

**Anti-COX1 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4512

**Other Names**

COI; COXI; MTCO1; Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 1; Cytochrome c oxidase polypeptide I

**Target/Specificity**

Recognizes endogenous levels of COX1 protein.

**Dilution**

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

**Format**

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**Anti-COX1 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** MT-CO1

**Synonyms** COI, COXI, MTCO1

**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

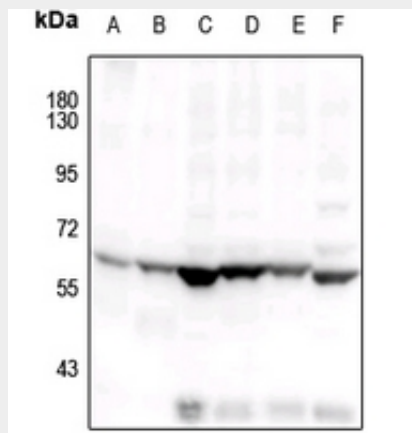
Mitochondrion inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

#### Anti-COX1 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-COX1 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of COX1 expression in mouse brain (A), rat skin (B), CT26 (C), C6 (D), HeLa (E), A375 (F) whole cell lysates.

#### Anti-COX1 Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human COX1. The exact sequence is proprietary.