

COX3 Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP58112**Specification****COX3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P00414
Reactivity	Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	30 KDa
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human COX3
Epitope Specificity	25-130/261
Isotype	IgG
Purity	
affinity purified by Protein A	
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Mitochondrion inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the cytochrome c oxidase subunit 3 family.
SUBUNIT	Homodimer.
DISEASE	Leber hereditary optic neuropathy (LHON) [MIM:535000]: A maternally inherited disease resulting in acute or subacute loss of central vision, due to optic nerve dysfunction. Cardiac conduction defects and neurological defects have also been described in some patients. LHON results from primary mitochondrial DNA mutations affecting the respiratory chain complexes. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Mitochondrial complex IV deficiency (MT-C4D) [MIM:220110]: A disorder of the mitochondrial respiratory chain with heterogeneous clinical manifestations, ranging from isolated myopathy to severe multisystem disease affecting several tissues and organs. Features include hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, hepatomegaly and liver dysfunction, hypotonia, muscle weakness, exercise intolerance, developmental delay, delayed motor development and mental retardation. Some affected individuals

manifest a fatal hypertrophic cardiomyopathy resulting in neonatal death. A subset of patients manifest Leigh syndrome. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Recurrent myoglobinuria mitochondrial (RM-MT) [MIM:550500]: Recurrent myoglobinuria is characterized by recurrent attacks of rhabdomyolysis (necrosis or disintegration of skeletal muscle) associated with muscle pain and weakness, and followed by excretion of myoglobin in the urine. Note=The gene represented in this entry may be involved in disease pathogenesis.

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Important Note

Background Descriptions

MT-CO3 (Mitochondrially Encoded Cytochrome C Oxidase III) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with MT-CO3 include Leber Hereditary Optic Neuropathy and Genetic Recurrent Myoglobinuria. Among its related pathways are Gene Expression and Respiratory electron transport, ATP synthesis by chemiosmotic coupling, and heat production by uncoupling proteins.. Gene Ontology (GO) annotations related to this gene include cytochrome-c oxidase activity and heme-copper terminal oxidase activity.

COX3 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4514

Other Names

Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 3, 7.1.1.9, Cytochrome c oxidase polypeptide III, MT-CO3, COIII, COXIII, MTCO3

Dilution

WB~1:1000
IHC-P~N/A
IHC-F~N/A
IF~1:50~200
E~N/A

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

COX3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name MT-CO3

Synonyms COIII, COXIII, MTCO3

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

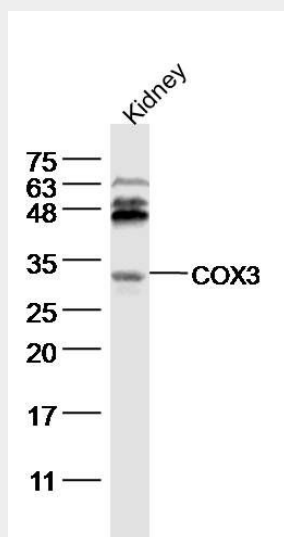
Mitochondrion inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

COX3 Polyclonal 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](#)

COX3 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Sample:

kidney(mouse)Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- COX3 (bs-3934R)at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 30kD

Observed band size: 30 kD