

## COX7A2L

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000

**Calculated MW:** 13kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human COX7A2L

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

EB1; SIG81; COX7AR; COX7RP;

**Catalog #:** A8298

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 9167

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** O14548

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**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.

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