

## ARG43597 anti-MTCO2 antibody

Package: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes MTCO2
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	MTCO2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence of Human MTCO2.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	COII; MTCO2; COX2; Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 2; Cytochrome c oxidase polypeptide II; MT-CO2; COX21 Publication; COXII; mitochondrially encoded cytochrome c oxidase II

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:20 - 1:50
	ICC/IF	1:20 - 1:100
	IHC-P	1:20 - 1:100
	IP	1:20 - 1:30
	WB	1:1000 - 1:5000

**Application Note** \* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

**Positive Control** HeLa, Human tonsil

**Observed Size** 21 kDa

### Properties

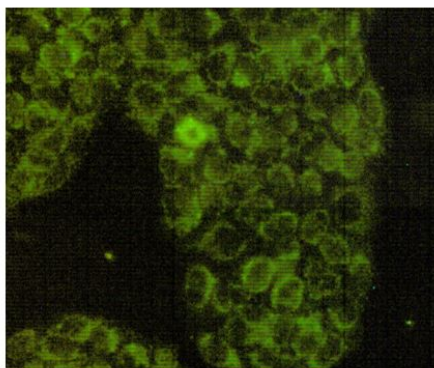
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	50 mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA

Concentration	Batch dependent
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

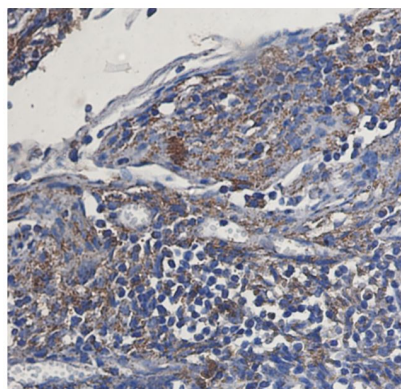
Gene Symbol	MT-CO2
Gene Full Name	mitochondrially encoded cytochrome c oxidase II
Function	Component of the cytochrome c oxidase, the last enzyme in the mitochondrial electron transport chain which drives oxidative phosphorylation. The respiratory chain contains 3 multisubunit complexes succinate dehydrogenase (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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	21.7 kDa
Cellular Localization	Membrane, Mitochondrion, Mitochondrion inner membrane

## Images



ARG43597 anti-MTCO2 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: HeLa cells stained with ARG43597 anti-MTCO2 antibody at 1:200 dilution.



ARG43597 anti-MTCO2 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human tonsil stained with ARG43597 anti-MTCO2 antibody at 1:50 dilution.



ARG43597 anti-MTCO2 antibody WB image

Western blot: HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG43597 anti-MTCO2 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.