

## Product Information

**Size:**

50ul

**Reactivity:**

Human

**Source:**

Rabbit

**Isotype:**

IgG

**Applications:**

ELISA, IHC

**Recommended dilutions:**

ELISA:1:1000-1:2000, IHC:1:15-1:50

**Protein Background:**

The cytochrome c oxidase (COX) family of proteins function as the final electron donor in the respiratory chain to drive a proton gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane, ultimately resulting in the production of water and ATP. The mammalian COX apoenzyme is a dimer, with each monomer consisting of 13 subunits, some of which are mitochondrial and some of which are nuclear. COX7b (cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIIb polypeptide) and COX7b2 (cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIIb polypeptide 2) are 80 and 81 amino acid, proteins, respectively, which exist as components of the COX complex, therefore playing an important role in electron transport. A rare polymorphism in the COX7b2 gene at codon 26 may be linked to nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC), the most common head and neck cancer in southern China.

**Gene ID:**

COX7B2

**Uniprot**

Q8TF08

**Synonyms:**

cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIIb2

**Immunogen:**

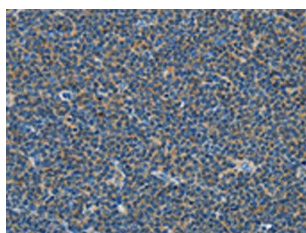
Fusion protein of human COX7B2.

**Storage:**

-20&deg; C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN<sub>3</sub>, 40% Glycerol

## Product Images

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The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lymphoma tissue using PACO13914(COX7B2 Antibody) at dilution 1/15, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x—200).