COA7 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-18566**

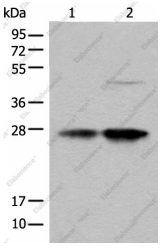
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Full length fusion protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:40-1:200

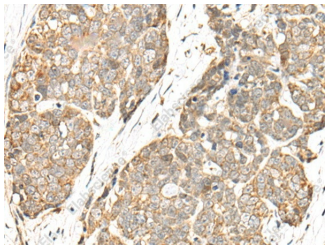
Data



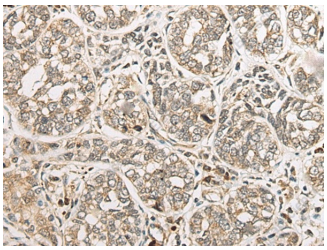
Western blot analysis of HL-60 and HEPG2 cell lysates using COA7 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:550

Observed-MW:Refer to figures

Calculated-MW:26 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using COA7 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:55(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using COA7 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:55(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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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. COA7 (cytochrome c oxidase assembly factor 7), also known as RESA1, SELRC1 or C1orf163, is a 231 amino acid mitochondrial protein that belongs to the hcp beta-lactamase family. Consisting of five Sel1-like repeats, COA7 may be associated with respiratory chain assembly. COA7 is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 1p32.3. Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene, which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration.

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