

## COA7 Polyclonal Antibody

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

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

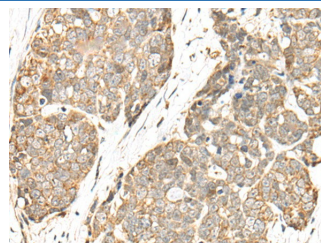
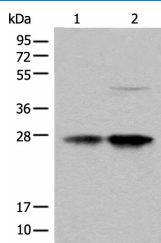
### Description

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

### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:40-1:200

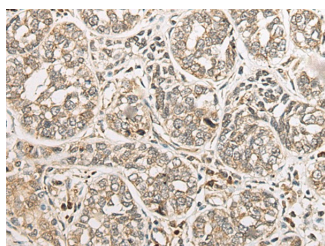
### Data



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 esophagus cancer tissue using COA7 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:55(×200)

1:55(×200)

### Preparation & Storage

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

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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 Sell-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.