

**COXG / COX6B1 Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS16852****Specification**

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**COXG / COX6B1 Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Application       | IHC                       |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P14854</a>    |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">1340</a>      |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat, Bovine |
| Host              | Rabbit                    |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal                |
| Isotype           | IgG                       |
| Calculated MW     | 10192                     |

**COXG / COX6B1 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1340**Other Names**

COX6B1, COX6B, COXVIb1, COX VIb-1, COXG

**Target/Specificity**

Human COXG / COX6B1

**Reconstitution & Storage**

PBS, pH 7.4, 0.03% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol. Aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

COXG / COX6B1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**COXG / COX6B1 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** COX6B1**Synonyms** COX6B**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.

#### **Cellular Location**

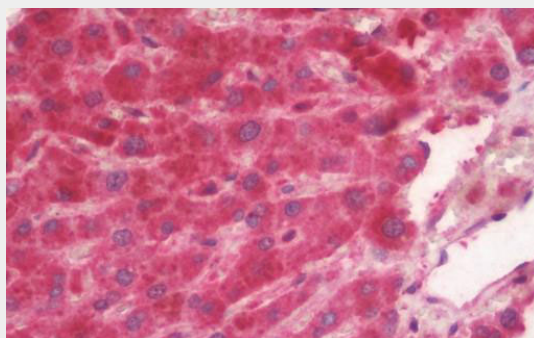
Mitochondrion inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Intermembrane side

#### **COXG / COX6B1 Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **COXG / COX6B1 Antibody - Images**



Anti-COXG / COX6B1 antibody IHC staining of human liver.

#### **COXG / COX6B1 Antibody - Background**

Connects the two COX monomers into the physiological dimeric form.

#### **COXG / COX6B1 Antibody - References**

Taanman J.-W., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 17:1766-1766(1989).  
Taanman J.-W., et al. Gene 93:285-291(1990).  
Carrero-Valenzuela R.D., et al. Gene 102:229-236(1991).  
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).  
Kalnina N., et al. Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.