

COX7B Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9156b**Specification**

COX7B Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P24311](#)**COX7B Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1349**Other Names**

Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 7B, mitochondrial, Cytochrome c oxidase polypeptide VIIb, COX7B

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP9156b](/products/AP9156b) was selected from the C-term region of human COX7B. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

COX7B Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** COX7B**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 (By

similarity). Plays a role in proper central nervous system (CNS) development in vertebrates (PubMed:23122588).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion inner membrane; Single-pass membrane protein

COX7B Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

COX7B Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**COX7B Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This protein is one of the nuclear-coded polypeptide chains of cytochrome c oxidase, the terminal oxidase in mitochondrial electron transport.

COX7B Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Halleck A., et.al., Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.