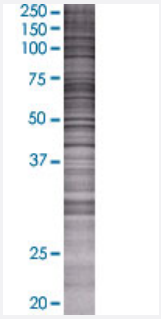
COX10 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

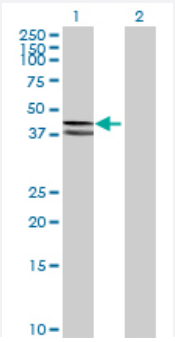
Catalog # H00001352-T02 Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

COX10 transfected lysate.



Western Blot

Lane 1: COX10 transfected lysate (48.84 KDa)
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-COX10 full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	48.84
Quality Control Testing	Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-COX10 antibody (H00001352-B02) by We stern Blots. SDS-PAGE Gel COX10 transfected lysate. Western Blot Lane 1: COX10 transfected lysate (48.84 KDa) Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — COX10

Entrez GeneID	1352
GeneBank Accession#	BC000060.2
Protein Accession#	AAH00060.1
Gene Name	COX10
Gene Alias	-
Gene Description	COX10 homolog, cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein, heme A: farnesyltransferase (yeast)
Omim ID	602125
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Cytochrome c oxidase (COX), the terminal component of the mitochondrial respiratory chain, catalyzes the electron transfer from reduced cytochrome c to oxygen. This component is a heteromeric complex consisting of 3 catalytic subunits encoded by mitochondrial genes and multiple structural subunits encoded by nuclear genes. The mitochondrially-encoded subunits function in electron transfer, and the nuclear-encoded subunits may function in the regulation and assembly of the complex. This nuclear gene encodes heme A:farnesyltransferase, which is not a structural subunit but required for the expression of functional COX and functions in the maturation of the heme A prosthetic group of COX. This protein is predicted to contain 7-9 transmembrane domains localized in the mitochondrial inner membrane. A gene mutation, which results in the substitution of a lysine for an asparagine (N204K), is identified to be responsible for cytochrome c oxidase deficiency. In addition, this gene is disrupted in patients with CMT1A (Charcot-Marie-Tooth type 1A) duplication and with HNPP (hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies) deletion. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein|cytochrome c oxidase subunit X|heme A: farnesyltransferase|heme A:farnesyltransferase

Pathway

- Metabolic pathways
- Oxidative phosphorylation
- Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism

Disease

- Alzheimer Disease
- Neuropsychological Tests