

Product datasheet for **AR50691PU-N**

Complex IV subunit Va (42-150, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

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|----------------------|---|
| Product Type: | Recombinant Proteins |
| Description: | Complex IV subunit Va (42-150, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg |
| Species: | Human |
| Expression Host: | E. coli |
| Tag: | His-tag |
| Predicted MW: | 14.9 kDa |
| Concentration: | lot specific |
| Purity: | >95% by SDS - PAGE |
| Buffer: | Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.1M NaCl, 10% glycerol, 2mM DTT |
| Preparation: | Liquid purified protein |
| Protein Description: | Recombinant human COX5A protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques. |
| Storage: | Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Stability: | Shelf life: one year from despatch. |
| RefSeq: | NP_004246 |
| Locus ID: | 9377 |
| Cytogenetics: | 15q24.2 |
| Synonyms: | COX; COX-VA; VA |



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Summary:

Cytochrome c oxidase (COX) is the terminal enzyme of the mitochondrial respiratory chain. It is a multi-subunit enzyme complex that couples the transfer of electrons from cytochrome c to molecular oxygen and contributes to a proton electrochemical gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane. The complex consists of 13 mitochondrial- and nuclear-encoded subunits. The mitochondrially-encoded subunits perform the electron transfer of proton pumping activities. The functions of the nuclear-encoded subunits are unknown but they may play a role in the regulation and assembly of the complex. This gene encodes the nuclear-encoded subunit Va of the human mitochondrial respiratory chain enzyme. A pseudogene COX5AP1 has been found in chromosome 14q22. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Pathways:

Alzheimer's disease, Cardiac muscle contraction, Huntington's disease, Metabolic pathways, Oxidative phosphorylation, Parkinson's disease

Product images: