

Product datasheet for **TP761888**

COX4 (COX4I1) (NM_001861) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human cytochrome c oxidase subunit IV isoform 1 (COX4I1), nuclear gene encoding mitochondrial protein, full length, with N-terminal GST and C-terminal His tag, expressed in E.coli, 50ug
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence encoding human full-length COX4I1
Tag:	N-GST and C-His
Predicted MW:	35.2 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1% sarkosyl, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_001852
Locus ID:	1327
UniProt ID:	P13073
RefSeq Size:	839
Cytogenetics:	16q24.1
RefSeq ORF:	507
Synonyms:	COX4; COX4-1; COXIV; COX IV-1; COXIV-1; MC4DN16



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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 and 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 IV isoform 1 of the human mitochondrial respiratory chain enzyme. It is located at the 3' of the NOC4 (neighbor of COX4) gene in a head-to-head orientation, and shares a promoter with it. Pseudogenes related to this gene are located on chromosomes 13 and 14. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]

Protein Families:

Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

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

Product images: