

**COX6B1 Antibody**  
**Rabbit mAb**  
**Catalog # AP92739****Specification**

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**COX6B1 Antibody - Product Information**

|                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Application                   | WB, IHC, ICC           |
| Primary Accession             | <a href="#">P14854</a> |
| Clonality                     | Monoclonal             |
| <b>Other Names</b>            |                        |
| COX6B; COX6B1; COXG; COXVIb1; |                        |
| Isotype                       | Rabbit IgG             |
| Host                          | Rabbit                 |
| Calculated MW                 | 10192 Da               |

**COX6B1 Antibody - Additional Information**

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Dilution                     | WB~~1:1000<br>IHC~~1:100~500<br>ICC~~N/A  |
| Purification                 | Affinity-chromatography   |
| Immunogen                    | A synthesized peptide derived from human COX6B1   |
| Description                  | Connects the two COX monomers into the physiological dimeric form.  |
| Storage Condition and Buffer | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. |

**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

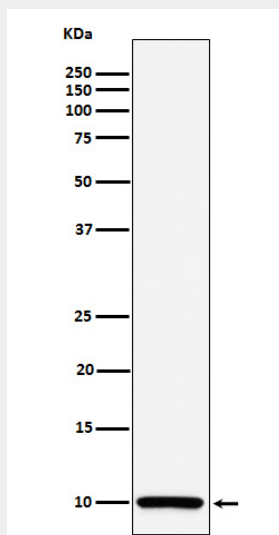
Mitochondrion inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Intermembrane side

#### 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](#)

#### COX6B1 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of COX6B1 expression in Caco 2 cell lysate.