

COX5A Protein, Human, Recombinant (GST)

General Information

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| Synonyms: | Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 5A, mitochondrial;Cytochrome c oxidase polypeptide Va; mitochondrial;COX5A |
| Protein Construction: | 42-150 aa |
| Species: | Human |
| Expression Host: | E. coli |
| Accession: | P20674 |
| Molecular Weight: | 39.5 kDa (predicted) |
| AA Sequence: | SHGSQETDEEFDARWVTYFNKPDIDAWELRKGINTLVTYDMVPEPKIIDAALRACRRLNDFASTVRILEVVKDK AGPHKEIYPYVIQELRPTLNELGISTPEELGLDKV |

QC Testing

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| Biological Activity: | Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first. |
| Purity: | > 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin: | < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Formulation: | Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol |

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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