


Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-MTCO1 antibody [1D6E1A8] ab198600

2 Images

Overview

Product name	Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-MTCO1 antibody [1D6E1A8]
Description	Alexa Fluor® 647 Mouse monoclonal [1D6E1A8] to MTCO1
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 647. Ex: 652nm, Em: 668nm
Tested applications	Suitable for: IHC-Fr, IHC-P
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Rat, Human Predicted to work with: Mouse, Cow, Pig, Caenorhabditis elegans, Zebrafish, Rhesus monkey, Chinese hamster 
Immunogen	Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to Human MTCO1. Purified mitochondrial Complex IV subunit I.
Positive control	IHC- FFPE sections - human colon cancer. IHC-Fr: Rat large intestine (Normal)
General notes	<p>Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@thermofisher.com.</p>

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Allow to warm to room temp and agitate gently before aliquotting. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Purity	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation
Purification notes	Near homogeneity as judged by SDS-PAGE. The antibody was produced in vitro using hybridomas grown in serum-free medium, and then purified by biochemical fractionation.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	1D6E1A8
Isotype	IgG2a
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab198600 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-Fr		1/500.
IHC-P		1/500. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Target

Function	Cytochrome c oxidase is the component of the respiratory chain that catalyzes the reduction of oxygen to water. Subunits 1-3 form the functional core of the enzyme complex. CO I is the catalytic subunit of the enzyme. Electrons originating in cytochrome c are transferred via the copper A center of subunit 2 and heme A of subunit 1 to the bimetallic center formed by heme A3 and copper B.
Pathway	Energy metabolism; oxidative phosphorylation.
Involvement in disease	Defects in MT-CO1 are a cause of Leber hereditary optic neuropathy (LHON) [MIM:535000]. LHON is a maternally inherited disease resulting in acute or subacute loss of central vision, due to optic nerve dysfunction. Cardiac conduction defects and neurological defects have also been described in some patients. LHON results from primary mitochondrial DNA mutations affecting the respiratory chain complexes. Defects in MT-CO1 are a cause of anemia sideroblastic acquired idiopathic (AISA) [MIM:516030]; a disease characterized by inadequate formation of heme and excessive

accumulation of iron in mitochondria.

Defects in MT-CO1 are a cause of mitochondrial complex IV deficiency (MT-C4D) [MIM:220110]; also known as cytochrome c oxidase deficiency. A disorder of the mitochondrial respiratory chain with heterogeneous clinical manifestations, ranging from isolated myopathy to severe multisystem disease affecting several tissues and organs. Features include hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, hepatomegaly and liver dysfunction, hypotonia, muscle weakness, exercise intolerance, developmental delay, delayed motor development and mental retardation. A subset of patients manifest Leigh syndrome.

Defects in MT-CO1 are associated with recurrent myoglobinuria mitochondrial (RM-MT) [MIM:550500]. Recurrent myoglobinuria is characterized by recurrent attacks of rhabdomyolysis (necrosis or disintegration of skeletal muscle) associated with muscle pain and weakness, and followed by excretion of myoglobin in the urine.

Defects in MT-CO1 are a cause of deafness sensorineural mitochondrial (DFNM) [MIM:500008]. DFNM is a form of non-syndromic deafness with maternal inheritance. Affected individuals manifest progressive, postlingual, sensorineural hearing loss involving high frequencies.

Defects in MT-CO1 are a cause of colorectal cancer (CRC) [MIM:114500].

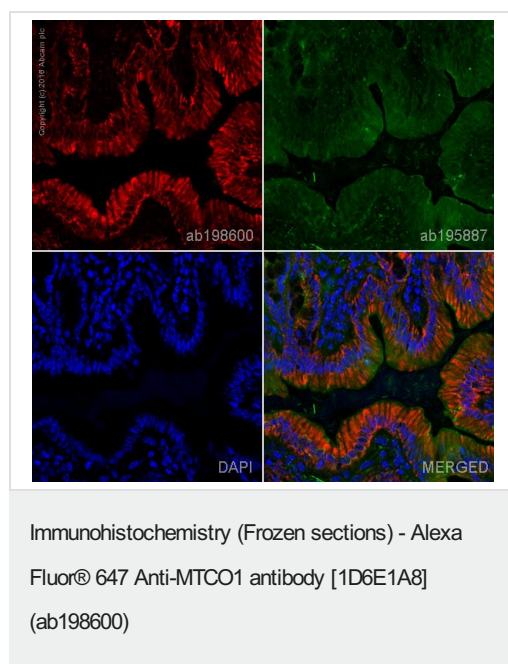
Sequence similarities

Belongs to the heme-copper respiratory oxidase family.

Cellular localization

Mitochondrion inner membrane.

Images

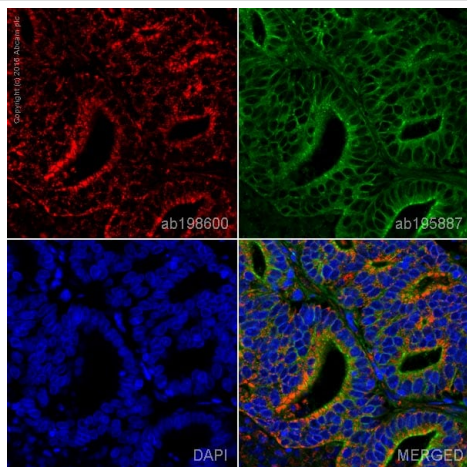


IHC image of MTOC1 staining in a section of frozen normal rat large intestine.

The section was fixed using 10% formaldehyde in 1XPBS for 10 minutes. No antigen retrieval step was performed prior to staining. Non-specific protein-protein interactions were then blocked in TBS containing 0.025% (v/v) Triton X-100, 0.3M (w/v) glycine and 1% (w/v) BSA for 1h at room temperature. The section was then incubated overnight at +4°C in TBS containing 0.025% (v/v) Triton X-100 and 1% (w/v) BSA with ab198600 at 1/500 (shown in red) and counterstained using **ab195887**, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). The section was then mounted using Fluoromount®.

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated), customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, antibody concentrations and incubation times.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-MTCO1 antibody [1D6E1A8] (ab198600)

IHC image of MTCO1 staining in a section of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human colon adenocarcinoma*.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6) in a Dako Pascal pressure cooker using the standard factory-set regime. Non-specific protein-protein interactions were then blocked in TBS containing 0.025% (v/v) Triton X-100, 0.3M (w/v) glycine and 1% (w/v) BSA for 1h at room temperature. The section was then incubated overnight at +4°C in TBS containing 0.025% (v/v) Triton X-100 and 1% (w/v) BSA with ab198600 at 1/500 (shown in red) and counterstained using **ab195887**, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). The section was then mounted using Fluoromount®.

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated), customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, antibody concentrations and incubation times.

*Tissue obtained from the Human Research Tissue Bank, supported by the NIHR Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre

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