COA7 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称： COA7 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称： COA7 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别　名： RESA1; SELRC1; C1orf163

储　存： 冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别： 抗原

概述

Full length fusion protein

技术规格

Full name:	cytochrome c oxidase assembly factor 7 (putative)
Synonyms:	RESA1; SELRC1; C1orf163
Swissprot:	Q96BR5
Gene Accession:	BC015313
Purity:	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
Expression system:	Escherichia coli
Tags:	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
Background:	The cytochrome c oxidase (COX) family of proteins function as the final electron donor in the respiratory chain to drive a proton gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane, ultimately resulting in the production of water. COA7 (cytochrome c oxidase assembly factor 7), also known as RESA1, SELRC1 or C1orf163, is a 231 amino acid mitochondrial protein that belongs to the hcp beta-lactamase family. Consisting of five Sel1-like repeats, COA7 may be associated with respiratory chain assembly. COA7 is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 1p32.3. Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making

	up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene, which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration.