

**bs-8860R****[ Primary Antibody ]****Coproporphyrinogen III Oxidase Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ICC/IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ELISA</b> (1:5000-10000)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		
<b>GeneID:</b> 1371	<b>SWISS:</b> P36551	
<b>Target:</b> Coproporphyrinogen III Oxidase		
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CPOX/Coproporphyrinogen Oxidase: 361-454/454.		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		<b>Reactivity:</b> (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Chicken, Dog)
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 39 kDa
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm
<b>Background:</b> CPOX is a 454 amino acid mitochondrial enzyme that is localized to the inner membrane space of erythrocytes. It participates in the sixth step of heme biosynthesis by catalyzing the formation of protoporphyrinogen IX from coproporphyrinogen III. Mutations in the gene encoding CPOX are the cause of coproporphyrria, an autosomal dominant disease characterized by skin photosensitivity and neurological disturbances. Symptoms are often experienced as attacks, which include severe abdominal and nerve pain. People affected by coproporphyrria overexcrete coproporphyrinogen III in feces and urine and the enzymatic activity of CPOX is found to be approximately half that of normal, leading to a decrease in overall heme synthesis. There is no cure for coproporphyrria, but preventative treatment to relieve symptoms usually involves dietary changes and avoidance of drugs and alcohol.		