

ARG41657 anti-Cytochrome C antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Cytochrome C
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Cytochrome C
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human Cytochrome C.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CYC; HCS; Cytochrome c; THC4

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	IP	1:30
	WB	1:1000 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Human kidney	
Observed Size	~ 13 kDa	

Properties

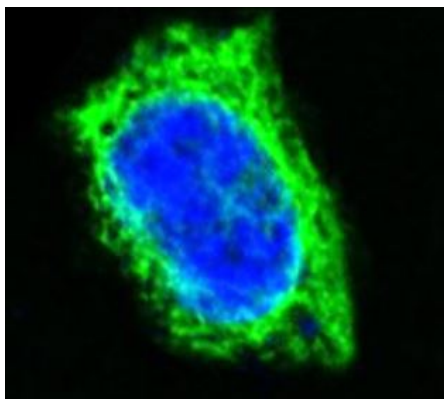
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

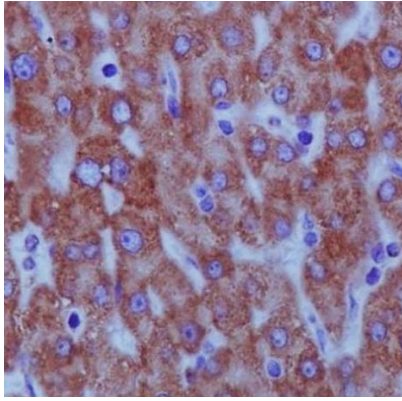
Gene Symbol	CYCS
Gene Full Name	cytochrome c, somatic
Background	This gene encodes a small heme protein that functions as a central component of the electron transport chain in mitochondria. The encoded protein associates with the inner membrane of the mitochondrion where it accepts electrons from cytochrome b and transfers them to the cytochrome oxidase complex. This protein is also involved in initiation of apoptosis. Mutations in this gene are associated with autosomal dominant nonsyndromic thrombocytopenia. Numerous processed pseudogenes of this gene are found throughout the human genome.[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010]
Function	<p>Electron carrier protein. The oxidized form of the cytochrome c heme group can accept an electron from the heme group of the cytochrome c1 subunit of cytochrome reductase. Cytochrome c then transfers this electron to the cytochrome oxidase complex, the final protein carrier in the mitochondrial electron-transport chain.</p> <p>Plays a role in apoptosis. Suppression of the anti-apoptotic members or activation of the pro-apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family leads to altered mitochondrial membrane permeability resulting in release of cytochrome c into the cytosol. Binding of cytochrome c to Apaf-1 triggers the activation of caspase-9, which then accelerates apoptosis by activating other caspases. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	12 kDa
PTM	<p>Binds 1 heme group per subunit.</p> <p>Phosphorylation at Tyr-49 and Tyr-98 both reduce by half the turnover in the reaction with cytochrome c oxidase, down-regulating mitochondrial respiration. [UniProt]</p>
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion intermembrane space. Note=Loosely associated with the inner membrane. [UniProt]

Images



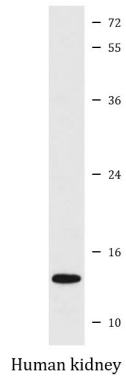
ARG41657 anti-Cytochrome C antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: HeLa cells stained with ARG41657 anti-Cytochrome C antibody.



ARG41657 anti-Cytochrome C antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human liver tissue stained with ARG41657 anti-Cytochrome C antibody.



ARG41657 anti-Cytochrome C antibody WB image

Western blot: Human kidney lysate stained with ARG41657 anti-Cytochrome C antibody.