

ARG56070 anti-Cytochrome C antibody [7H8.2C12]

Package: 50 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [7H8.2C12] recognizes Cytochrome C
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-P, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	7H8.2C12
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	Cytochrome C
Immunogen	Synthetic peptides around aa. 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of Pigeon Cytochrome C.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CYC; HCS; Cytochrome c; THC4

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1 - 2 µg/10^6 cells
	IHC-P	2 - 5 μg/ml
	WB	1 - 2 μg/ml
Application Note	cooling at RT for 20 min	e recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.05% Sodium azide and 0.1 mg/ml BSA
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.1 mg/ml BSA
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
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 or below. 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.

Bioinformation

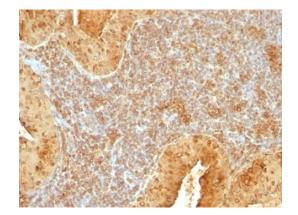
Gene Symbol Gene Full Name Background Function	CYCS cytochrome c, somatic This gene encodes a small heme protein that functions as a central component of the electron transport chain in mitochondria. The encoded protein associates with the inner membrane of the mitochondrion where it accepts electrons 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] 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.
	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]
Calculated Mw	12 kDa
PTM	Binds 1 heme group per subunit.
	Phosphorylation at Tyr-49 and Tyr-98 both reduce by half the turnover in the reaction with cytochrome c oxidase, down-regulating mitochondrial respiration.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic

Images



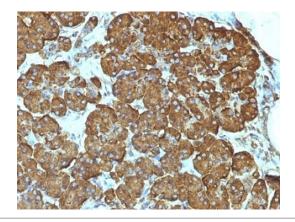
ARG56070 anti-Cytochrome C antibody [7H8.2C12] WB image

Western blot: 30 μg of Mouse stomach lysate stained with ARG56070 anti-Cytochrome C antibody [7H8.2C12] at 1:200 dilution.



ARG56070 anti-Cytochrome C antibody [7H8.2C12] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human salivary tumor stained with ARG56070 anti-Cytochrome C antibody [7H8.2C12].



ARG56070 anti-Cytochrome C antibody [7H8.2C12] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human pancreas stained with ARG56070 anti-Cytochrome C antibody [7H8.2C12].