

ARG62461 anti-Cytochrome C antibody [6H2.B4]

Package: 100 µl, 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [6H2.B4] recognizes Cytochrome C
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	6H2.B4
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	Cytochrome C
Species	Rat
Immunogen	Rat cyt c-OVA
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CYC; HCS; Cytochrome c; THC4

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	0.5 µg per 10 ⁶ cells
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IP	2-4 µg /1 x10 ⁷ cell
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000

Application Note * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

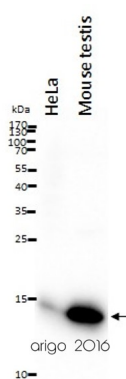
Form	Liquid
Purification	affinity chromatography
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.2) and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage 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.

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	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 (By similarity). [UniProt]
Highlight	Related Antibody Duos and Panels: ARG30271 Mitochondrial Marker Antibody Panel (Cytochrome C, COX4, HSP60) ARG30276 Cytochrome-C fractionation Antibody Panel (Cytochrome-C, COX IV, beta Actin) Related products: Cytochrome C antibodies; Cytochrome C Duos / Panels; Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies; Related news: Understanding Your Cells: Choose the right markers
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
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	Mitochondrial intermembrane space

Images



ARG62461 anti-Cytochrome C antibody [6H2.B4] WB image

Western blot: 20 µg of HeLa and Mouse testis lysates stained with ARG62461 anti-Cytochrome C antibody [6H2.B4] at 1:500 dilution.