Cytochrome C Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48927

Package Size: #48927-1 50ul #48927-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

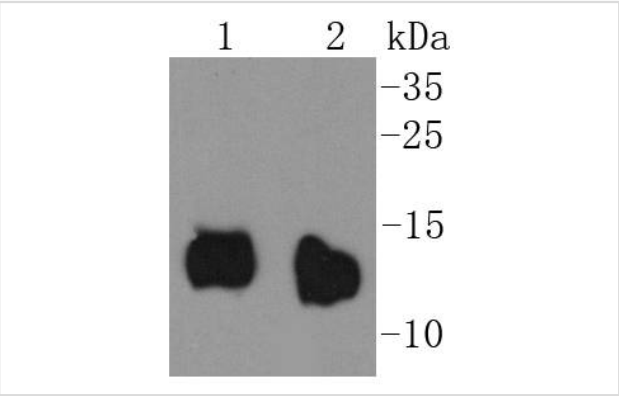
Description

Product Name	Cytochrome C Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SC59-01
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC, IHC, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	CYC antibody CYC_HUMAN antibody CYCS antibody Cytochrome c antibody Cytochrome c somatic antibody HCS antibody THC4 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P99999
Uniprot	P99999
GeneID	54205;
Calculated MW	12 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

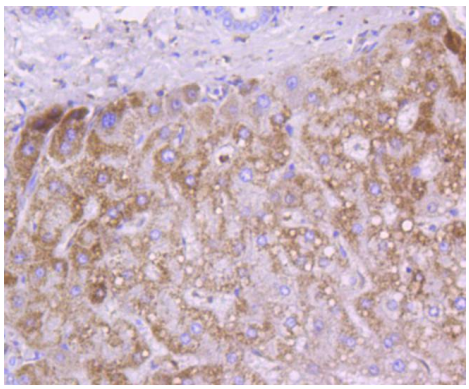
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-5,000IHC: 1:50-1:200ICC: 1:50-1:200

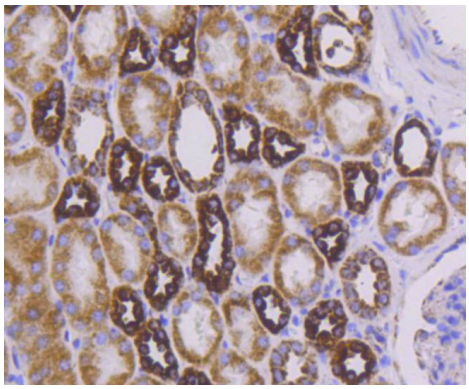
Images



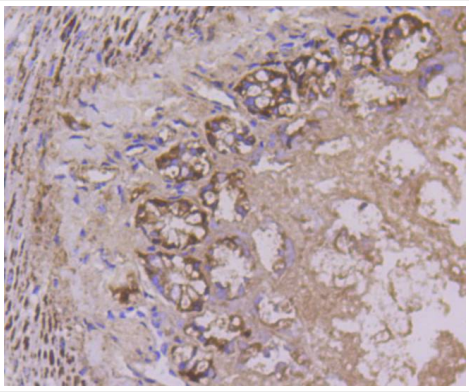
Western blot analysis of Cytochrome C on different lysates using anti-Cytochrome C antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: Mouse kidney Lane 2: Rat kidney



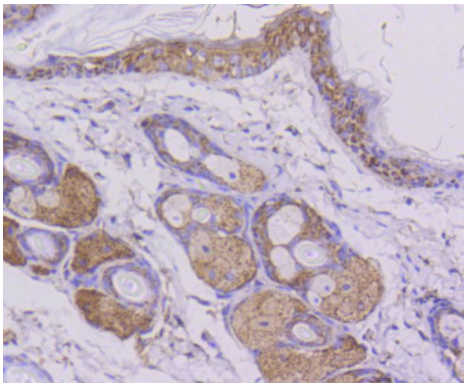
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Cytochrome C antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



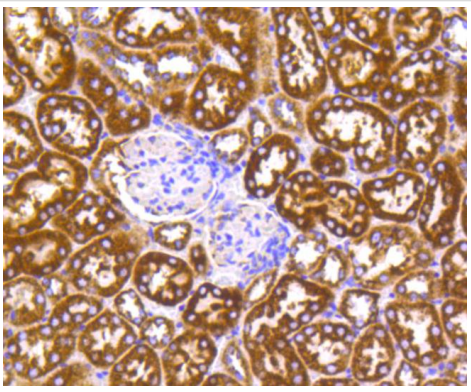
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-Cytochrome C antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



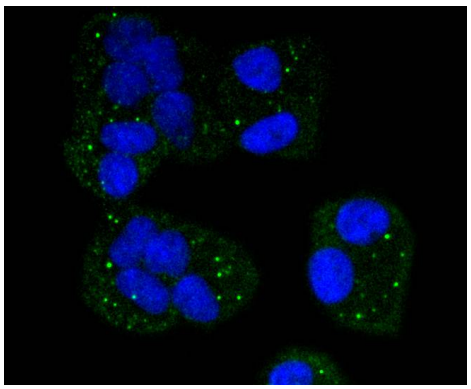
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using anti-Cytochrome C antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse skin tissue using anti-Cytochrome C antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-Cytochrome C antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining Cytochrome C in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

Cytochrome c is a well characterized mobile electron transport protein that is essential to energy conversion in all aerobic organisms. In mammalian cells, this highly conserved protein is normally localized to the mitochondrial intermembrane space. More recent studies have identifed cytosolic cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of apoptosis. During apoptosis, cytochrome c is translocated from the mitochondrial membrane to the cytosol, where it is required for activation of caspase-3 (CPP32). Overexpression of Bcl-2 has been shown to prevent the translocation of cytochrome c, thereby blocking the apoptotic process. Overexpression of Bax has been shown to induce the release of cytochrome c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria is thought to trigger an apoptotic cascade, whereby Apaf-1 binds to Apaf-3 (caspase-9) in a cytochrome c-dependent manner, leading to caspase-9 cleavage of caspase-3.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only