ARG20006
anti-Cytochrome C antibody

Package: 50 µg, 25 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Cytochrome C
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Bov, Chk, Dog
Tested Application	IP, WB
Specificity	The cytochrome c antibody detects the 12.6 kDa cytochrome c from human, mouse, and rat samples.
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Cytochrome C
Species	Rat
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding amino acid 70 of rat cytochrome C
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CYCTA

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IP	10-20 µg/ml
WB	0.5-4 µg/ml

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

Positive Control: Jurkat cell lysate, NIH3T3 cell lysate, and rat kidney tissue lysate

Properties

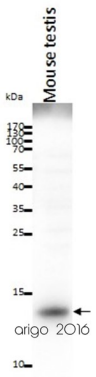
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity Purified Antibody
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.2), 30% Glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.01% Thimerosal
Preservative	0.01% Thimerosal
Stabilizer	30% Glycerol, 0.5% BSA
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. 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

Database links	GeneID: 25310 Rat Swiss-port # P10715 Rat
Gene Symbol	Cyct
Gene Full Name	cytochrome c, testis
Background	Cytochrome c (m.w. 12,500) is an electron transport protein from mitochondria. It is released from mitochondria to cytoplasm during the early stages of apoptosis, prior to caspase activation, DNA fragmentation, and loss of membrane potential. The cytoplasmic cytochrome c is associated with Apaf-1 and caspase-9 to activate caspase-3 and other caspases
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: ARG30106 Mitochondria/Caspase Dependant Apoptosis Marker Antibody Duo (Caspase9, Cytochrome c) ARG30110 Mitochondria/Caspase dependant Apoptosis Antibody Panel (Caspase3, Caspase9, Cytochrome c, PARP) (WB) Related products: Cytochrome C antibodies; Cytochrome C Duos / Panels; Anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies; Related poster download: The Structure & Functions of Mitochondria.pdf
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody; Mitochondria/Caspase Dependant Apoptosis Marker antibody; Mitochondrial Marker antibody; Cytochrome-C fractionation Study antibody
Calculated Mw	12 kDa

Images



ARG20006 anti-Cytochrome C antibody WB image

Western blot: 20 µg of Mouse testis lysate stained with ARG20006 anti-Cytochrome C antibody at 2 µg/ml dilution.