Datasheet for ABIN1574153

anti-Cytochrome C antibody (N-Term)

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Overview

Quantity:	40 µg
Target:	Cytochrome C (CYCS)
Binding Specificity:	N-Term
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Cytochrome C antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH-coupled synthetic peptide from N-terminal of human Cytochrome C .
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	Rabbit Anti-Cytochrome C Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of human and mouse Cytochrome C. Predicted to react with rat Cytochrome C according to sequence homology.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Rabbit Anti-Cytochrome C Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of human and mouse Cytochrome C. Predicted to react with rat Cytochrome C according to sequence homology.
Purification:	Immunoaffinity chromatography.

Target Details

Target:	Cytochrome C (CYCS)

Target Details

Alternative Name:	Cytochrome C (CYCS Products)
Background:	Cytochrome C is an electron transporting protein that resides within the intermembrane space of the mitochondria, where it plays a critical role in the process of oxidative phosphorylation and production of cellular ATP. An increasing amount of interest has been directed toward the role which cytocrome C has been demonstrated to play in apoptotic processes. Following exposure to apoptotic stimuli, cytochrome C is rapidly released from the mitochondria into the cytosol, an event which may be required for the completion of apoptosis in some systems. Cytosolic cytochrome C functions in the activation of caspase 3, an ICE family molecule that is a key effector of apoptosis.Rabbit Anti-Cytochrome C Polyclonal Antibody is developed in rabbit using a KLH-coupled synthetic peptide from N-terminal of human Cytochrome C (Swiss Prot: P99999).
Pathways:	Apoptosis, Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis, Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity

Application Details

Application Notes:	Working concentrations for specific applications should be determined by the investigator. The appropriate concentrations may be affected by secondary antibody affinity, antigen concentration, the sensitivity of the method of detection, temperature, the length of the incubations, and other factors. The suitability of this antibody for applications other than those listed below has not been determined. The following concentration ranges are recommended starting points for this product. **Western blot: 1-2 µg/mLFlow cytometry: 1-3 µg for 1 x 106 cells** **Other applications: user-optimized**
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

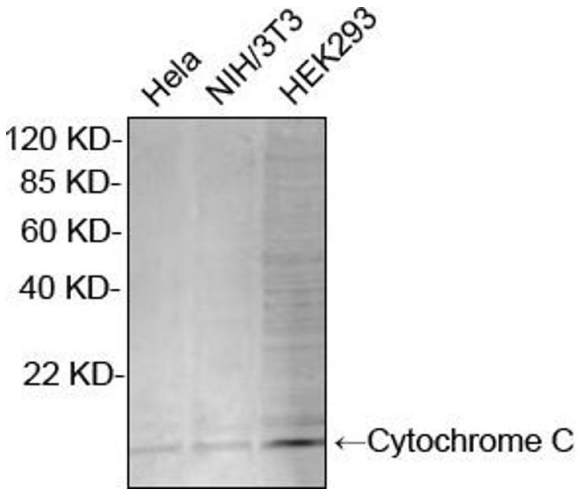
Format:	Lyophilized
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	WARNING: Reagents contain sodium azide. Sodium azide is very toxic if ingested or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear eye or face protection when handling. If skin or eye contact occurs, wash with copious amounts of water. If ingested or inhaled, contact a physician immediately. Sodium azide yields toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute

Handling

	azide-containing compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in lead or copper plumbing.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	The antibody is stable in lyophilized form if stored at -20°C or below. The reconstituted antibody can be stored for 2-3 weeks at 2-8°C. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

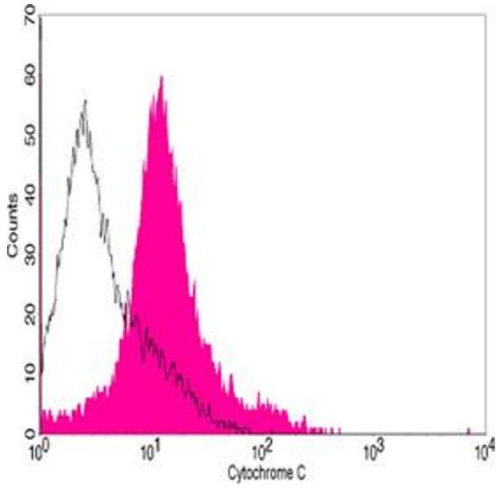
Publications

Product cited in:	Wayua, Low: "Evaluation of a cholecystokinin 2 receptor-targeted near-infrared dye for fluorescence-guided surgery of cancer." in: **Molecular pharmaceutics**, Vol. 11, Issue 2, pp. 468-76, (2014) (PubMed). Galatola, Vasconcelos, Pérez, Cruz, Pujol, Alsina, Gómara, Haro: "A cyclic GB virus C derived peptide with anti-HIV-1 activity targets the fusion peptide of HIV-1." in: **European journal of medicinal chemistry**, Vol. 86, pp. 589-604, (2014) (PubMed). Fragoso, Lamosa, Delgado, Iranzo: "Harnessing the flexibility of peptidic scaffolds to control their copper(II)-coordination properties: a potentiometric and spectroscopic study." in: **Chemistry (Weinheim an der Bergstrasse, Germany)**, Vol. 19, Issue 6, pp. 2076-88, (2013) (PubMed). Fernández, Chan, Egido, Gómara, Haro: "Synthetic peptides derived from an N-terminal domain of the E2 protein of GB virus C in the study of GBV-C/HIV-1 co-infection." in: **Journal of peptide science : an official publication of the European Peptide Society**, Vol. 18, Issue 5, pp. 326-35, (2012) (PubMed). Wang, Zhang, Wooley, Taylor: "Imaging mRNA Expression in Live Cells via PNA·DNA Strand Displacement-Activated Probes." in: **Journal of nucleic acids**, Vol. 2012, pp. 962652, (2012) (PubMed).



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of cell lysates using Rabbit Anti-Cytochrome C Polyclonal Antibody (ABIN399012, 2 µg/mL) The signal was developed with IRDyeTM 800 Conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG.Predicted Size: 12 KD Observed Size: 12 KD



Flow Cytometry

Image 2. Flow cytometric analysis of Ramos cells using Cytochrome C Antibody, pAb, Rabbit (ABIN399012, shaded histogram) or with an isotype control antibody (ABIN398653, open histogram), followed by R-PE conjugated anti-rabbit IgG.