

Cytochrome C (Mitochondrial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 6H2.B4]
Catalog # AH12090

Specification

Cytochrome C (Mitochondrial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	,3,4,
Primary Accession	P99999
Other Accession	54205 , 437060
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	15kDa kDa

Cytochrome C (Mitochondrial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 54205

Other Names

Cytochrome c, CYCS, CYC

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Cytochrome C (Mitochondrial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Cytochrome C (Mitochondrial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name CYCS

Synonyms CYC

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.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion intermembrane space. Note=Loosely associated with the inner membrane

Cytochrome C (Mitochondrial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Cytochrome C (Mitochondrial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

Cytochrome C (Mitochondrial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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 inter-membrane space. More recent studies have identified cytosolic cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of apoptosis. During apoptosis, cytochrome c is trans-located 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.

Cytochrome C (Mitochondrial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Goshorn SG, E Retzel, and R Jemmerson. Common Structural Features among Monoclonal Antibodies Binding the Same Antigenic Region of Cytochrome c. J Biol Chem 266:2134-2142 (1991)