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Anti-Human Cytochrome C DyLight® 488 conjugated CYCS Antibody(monoclonal, 15F10)

Catalog # ABO14791

Product Information

Application	FC
Primary Accession	P99999
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-Human Cytochrome C DyLight® 488 conjugated CYCS Antibody (monoclonal, 15F10) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Additional Information

Gene ID	54205
Other Names	Cytochrome c, CYCS, CYC
Calculated MW	11749
Application Details	Flow Cytometry, 1-3 □g/1x10^6 cells
Subcellular Localization	Mitochondrion intermembrane space. Loosely associated with the inner membrane.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.02% NaN3.
Clone Names	Clone: 15F10
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human Cytochrome C recombinant protein (Position: G2-E105). Human Cytochrome C shares 91% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat Cytochrome C.
Cross Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.

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

Background

CYCS is also known as CYC, HCS or THC4. 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.