

## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	HCCS Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	IF,IHC,WB,
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Monkey

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	HCCS
<b>Alternative Names</b>	HCCS; CCHL; Cytochrome c-type heme lyase; CCHL; Holocytochrome c-type synthase
<b>Gene ID</b>	3052.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P53701.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Cytochrome c-type Heme Lyase. AA range:81-130

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	31kD

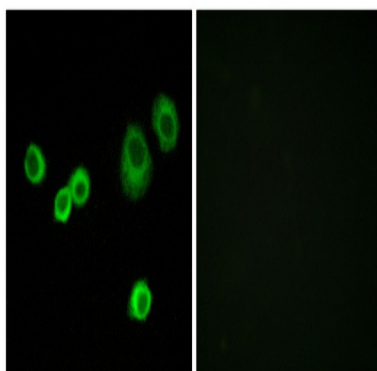
## Background

holocytochrome c synthase(HCCS) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is an enzyme that covalently links a heme group to the apoprotein of cytochrome c. Defects in this gene are a cause of microphthalmia syndromic type 7 (MCOPS7). Three transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010],catalytic activity:Holocytochrome c = apocytochrome c + heme.,disease:Defects in HCCS are a cause of microphthalmia syndromic type 7 (MCOPS7) [MIM:309801]; also known as microphthalmia with linear skin defects (MLS) or MIDAS syndrome. Microphthalmia is a clinically heterogeneous disorder of eye formation, ranging from small size of a single eye TO complete bilateral absence of ocular tissues (anophthalmia). In many cases, microphthalmia/anophthalmia occurs in association with syndromes that include non-ocular abnormalities. MCOPS7 is a disorder characterized by unilateral or bilateral microphthalmia, linear skin defects in affected females, and in utero lethality for males. Skin defects are limited to the face and neck, consisting of areas of aplastic skin that heal with age to form hyperpigmented areas. Additional features in female patients include agenesis of the corpus callosum, sclerocornea, chorioretinal abnormalities, infantile seizures, congenital heart defect, mental retardation, and diaphragmatic hernia.,function:Links covalently the heme group to the apoprotein of cytochrome c.,similarity:Belongs to the cytochrome c-type heme lyase family.,similarity:Contains 2 HRM (heme regulatory motif) repeats.,

## Research Area

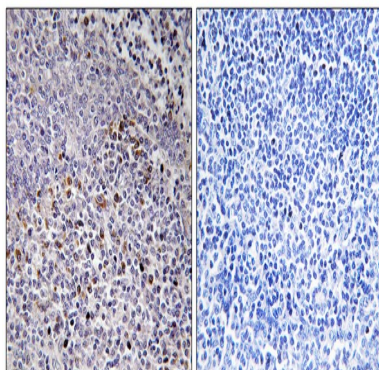
Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism;

## Image Data

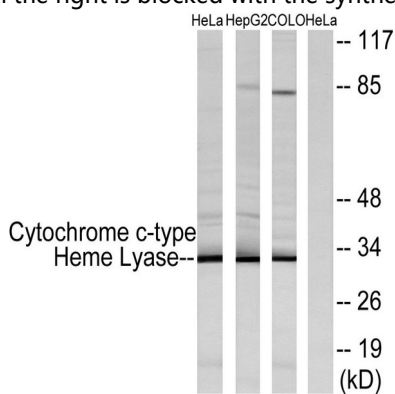


Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF7 cells, using Cytochrome c-type Heme Lyase Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

**Product Name: HCCS Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab11925**



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue, using Cytochrome c-type Heme Lyase Antibody.  
The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, HepG2, and COLO cells, using Cytochrome c-type Heme Lyase Antibody. The  
lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using HCCS Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 2000

## Note

For research use only.