
Product Name: CYCS(4B10)Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #: AMM09614**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Other
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%protective protein, 0.02% New type preservative N as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:1000-1:5000,IHC 1:500-1:1000,ICC/IF 1:100-1:200
Molecular Weight	14kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	CYCS
Alternative Names	CYCS; CYC; Cytochrome c
Gene ID	54205.0
SwissProt ID	P99999
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein of CYCS

Background

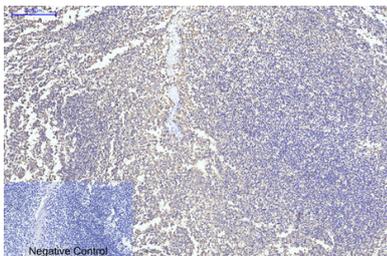
This gene encodes a small heme protein that functions as a central component of the electron transport chain in mitochondria. The encoded protein associates with the inner membrane of the mitochondrion where it accepts electrons from cytochrome b

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.[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010],disease:Defects in CYCS are the cause of thrombocytopenia type 4 (THC4) [MIM:612004]; also known as autosomal dominant thrombocytopenia type 4. Thrombocytopenia is the presence of relatively few platelets in blood. THC4 is a non-syndromic form of thrombocytopenia. Clinical manifestations of thrombocytopenia are absent or mild. THC4 may be caused by dysregulated platelet formation.,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.,function: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.,online information:Life shuttle - Issue 76 of November 2006,PTM: Binds 1 heme group per subunit.,similarity:Belongs to the cytochrome c family.,

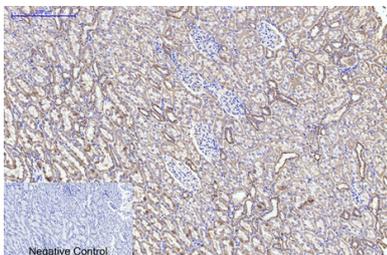
Research Area

p53;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Alzheimer's disease;Parkinson's disease;Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS);Huntington's disease;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Small cell lung cancer;Viral myocarditis;

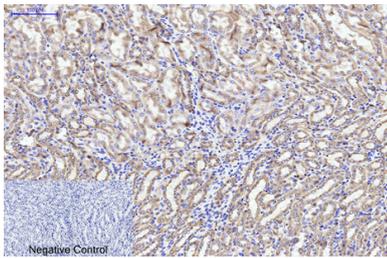
Image Data



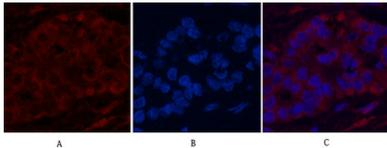
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-Tonsil tissue. 1,CYCS Monoclonal Antibody (4B10) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



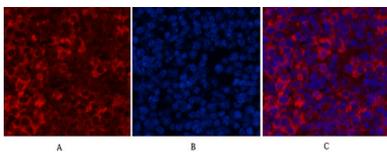
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-kidney tissue. 1,CYCS Monoclonal Antibody (4B10) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



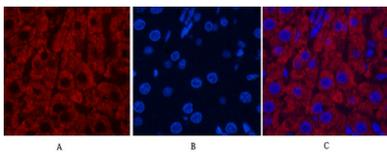
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1,CYCS Monoclonal Antibody (4B10) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



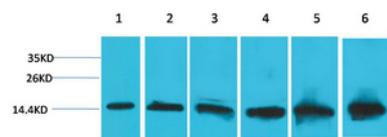
Immunofluorescence analysis of Human-liver-cancer tissue. 1,CYCS Monoclonal Antibody (4B10) (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



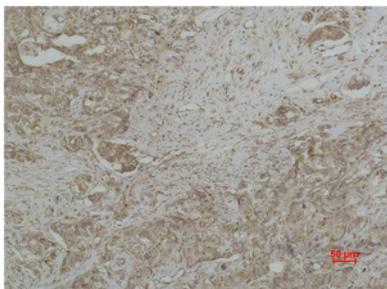
Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse-spleen tissue. 1,CYCS Monoclonal Antibody (4B10) (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



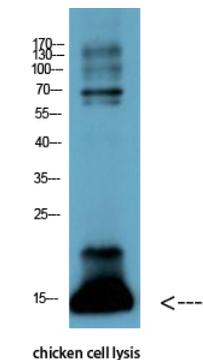
Immunofluorescence analysis of Rat-liver tissue. 1,CYCS Monoclonal Antibody (4B10) (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Western blot analysis of 1) Hela, 2) 293T, 3) 3T3, 4) Mouse Liver Tissue, 5) Rat Liver Tissue, 6) Rat Kidney Tissue using CYCS Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Breast carcinoma using CYCS Monoclonal Antibody.



Western Blot analysis of chicken cell lysis using Antibody diluted at 1:1000