Product Datasheet

Cytochrome c Antibody (7H8.2C12 + CYCS/1010) [Alexa Fluor® 594] NBP2-47694AF594

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C in the dark.

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Cytochrome c Antibody (7H8.2C12 + CYCS/1010) [Alexa Fluor® 594]

Product InformationUnit Size0.1 mlConcentrationPlease see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalClone7H8.2C12 + CYCS/1010Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2b Kappa/IgG2b KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 594PurityProtein A or G purifiedBufferSomM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionEdee ScienceHostMouseGene ID54205Gene IDSd205SpeciesHuman, RatMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytochrome C is a well-characterized mobile electron transport protein that is highly conserved protein is normally localized to the mitchondrial intermethrane-science. Wore recent studies have identified cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of apoptois. During apoptosis, cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of apoptosis. Dytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondrial membrane space. Wore recent studies have identified cytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondria intermethrane space. Wore recent studies have identified cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of caspase-3 (DPP32). Overexpression of Bac: J has been shown to induce the release of cytochrome c c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondria intermeter space of caspase-3) in a cytochrome c. deaded studied caspase-3 (DPP32). Overexpression of Bac: J has been shown to induce the release of cytochrome c c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c mothin incohandia with heme attached).Immunoge			
ConcentrationPlease see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalClone7H8.2C12 + CYCS/1010Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2b Kappa/IgG2b KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 594PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description54205HostMouseGene ID54205SpeciesHuman, RatMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytochrome C is a well-characterized mobile electron transport protein that is essential to energy conversion in all aerobic organisms. In marmalian cells, this highly conserved protein is normally localized to the mitochondrial intermert is trans-located from the mitochondrial intermert is required for activation of apaptosis. During apoptosi, cytochrome c is a valencharacterized mobile electron transport Bcl-2 has been shown to prevent the translocation of cytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondrial intermert is required for activation of apapas-3 (CPP32). Overexpression of Bcl-2 has been shown to induce the release of cytochrome c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c from the mitochondrial is thought to trigger an apoptotic coscade, whereby Apaf-1 binds to Apaf-3 (caspase-9.) in a cytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached).ImmunogenSynthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of pipelen cytochrom	Product Information		
services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalClone7H8.2C12 + CYCS/1010Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2b Kappa/IgG2b KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 594PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description54205HostMouseGene ID54205SpeciesHuman, RatMarkerMitchondrial MarkerSpeciesKitchondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCyctochrome C is a well-characterized mobile electron transport protein that is essential to energy conversion in all aerobic organisms. In mammalian cells, this in required for activation of apoptois. During apoptois, cyctochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of apoptois. During apoptois, solar down of cyctochrome c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondrial inter- membrane space. More recent studies have identified cytosolic cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of apoptois. During apoptois, solar deagoptois, solar deagoptois, solar deagoptois, solar deagoptois, solar deagoptois, solar deagoptois, cytochrome c cas a factor necessary for activation of apase-3 (CPP32). Overexpression of Bcl-2 has been shown to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria is thought to trigger an apoptotic costaced, whereby Apaf-1 binds to Apaf-3 (caspase-9.) In a cytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with herme attached).ImmungenSynthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of piegen cytochrome ce or fies. 2012; Recombinant full-length human CYCS protein	Unit Size	0.1 ml	
ClonalityMonoclonalClone7H8.2C12 + CYCS/1010Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2b Kappa/IgG2b KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 594PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionMouseHostMouseGene ID54205SpeciesHuman, RatMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytochrome 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 intermembrane space. More exercises 100 Gayaes - (CPS2). Overexpression of Bd2 has been shown to induce the release of cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of apoptosis. purity casaes - gotochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondrial intermembrane space. More expression of Bd2 has been shown to induce the release of cytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondrial intermembrane space. More expression of Bd2 has been shown to induce the release of cytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondrial intermembrane space. More expression of Bd2 has been shown to induce the release of cytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondrial intermetore as a factor necessary for activation of cytochrome c, thereby blocking the apoptotic process. Overexpression of Bd2 has been shown to induce the release of cytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondria is thought to trigger an apoptotic casade, whereby Apaf-1 hinds to Apaf-3 (caspase-9) in a cytochrome c dependent manner, leading to caspase-9 cleavage of caspase-3. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome C which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol withou	Concentration	•	
Clone7H8.2C12 + CYCS/1010Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2b Kappa/IgG2b KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 594PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID54205SpeciesHuman, RatMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytochrome 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 without the release of cytochrome c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria is a spoet. More c-dependent manner, leading to caspase-9 cleavage of caspase-9. In a cytochrome (i.e. cytochrome c from the mitochondria with herme attached).ImmunogenSynthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of pigeon cytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without here attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without here attached).	Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.	
Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2b Kappa/IgG2b KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 594PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID54205Gene SymbolCYCSSpeciesHuman, RatMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytochrome C is a well-characterized mobile electron transport protein that is essential to energy conversion in all aerobic organisms. In marmalian cells, this highly conserved protein is normally localized to the mitochondrial inter- membrane space. More recent studies have identified cytosolic cytochrome c is a factor necessary for activation of apoptosis, cytochrome c is a factor necessary for activation of capapase-3 (CPP32). Overexpression of Bcl-2 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 in the cytosol without here attached).ImmunogenSynthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of prigeon cytochrome c (7H8.2C12); Recombinant full-length human CYCS protein	Clonality	Monoclonal	
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Product Application Details	
Applications	Western Blot, Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry- Paraffin, CyTOF-ready
Recommended Dilutions	Western Blot, Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry- Paraffin, CyTOF-ready
Application Notes	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

Notes





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MCTC0	Cytochrome c [HRP]
AF835	Caspase-3 Antibody [Unconjugated] - Active
NB100-56116	Caspase-8 Antibody

Limitations

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis. Primary Antibodies are guaranteed for 1 year from date of receipt.

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