Product Datasheet

Cytochrome c Antibody (rCYCS/1010) [DyLight 488] NBP3-08588G

Unit Size: 100 ul

Store at 4C in the dark.

www.novusbio.com



technical@novusbio.com

Protocols, Publications, Related Products, Reviews, Research Tools and Images at: www.novusbio.com/NBP3-08588G

Updated 10/26/2023 v.20.1

Earn rewards for product reviews and publications.

Submit a publication at www.novusbio.com/publications
Submit a review at www.novusbio.com/reviews/destination/NBP3-08588G



NBP3-08588G

Cytochrome c Antibody (rCYCS/1010) [DyLight 488]

Unit Size 100 ul Concentration Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services. Storage Store at 4C in the dark. Clonality Monoclonal Clone rCYCS/1010 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate DyLight 488 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 54205 Gene Symbol CYCS Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, Pigeon Reactivity Notes Frog Marker Mitochondrial Marker Specificity/Sensitivity It recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, 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 apoptosis. During apoptosis, cytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondrial membrane to the cytosol, where it is required for activation of apoptosis. During apoptosis, cytochrome c is the induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c in the mitochondria is induced sell death. The release of cytochrome is the number of the mitochondria in includes both apoptochrome (i.e. eytochrome in the eytome of the mitochondria in includes both apoptochrome (i.e. eytochrome in the drown includes to the apoptochrome in the drown of prevent the attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the eytoch without heme attached). Immunogen Synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of pigeon cytochrome c (Uniprot: P99999)	Cytodinomic of willbody (10100)	6 · 6 / [2 / 2 · g · i · i · 6 · g · j
Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.	Product Information	
Storage Stora 4 C in the dark. Clonality Monoclonal Clone rCYCS/1010 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate DyLight 488 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 54205 Gene Symbol CYCS Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, Pigeon Reactivity Notes Frog Marker Mitochondrial Marker Specificity/Sensitivity It recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, 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 facilitation of caspase-3 (CPP32). Overexpression of Bch-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 and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c harden and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome characterion of caspase-3. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome characterion in 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome characterion in the mitochondria with heme attached), Immunogen DyLight (R) is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.	Unit Size	100 ul
Clone rCYCS/1010 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate DyLight 488 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 54205 Gene Symbol CYCS Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, Pigeon Reactivity Notes Frog Marker Mitochondrial Marker Specificity/Sensitivity It recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, 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 Bax has been shown to induce the release of cytochrome c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached). Immunogen DyLight (R) is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.	Concentration	·
Clone rCYCS/1010 Preservative 0.0.5% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate DyLight 488 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 54205 Gene Symbol CYCS Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, Pigeon Reactivity Notes Frog Marker Mitochondrial Marker Specificity/Sensitivity It recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, 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 Bac-1 has been shown to prevent the translocation of cytochrome c, thereby blocking the apoptotic process. Overexpression of Bac-has been shown to prevent the translocation of cospase-9 cleavage of caspase-9. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome c which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without herme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the the cytosol without herme attached). Immunogen DyLight (R) is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.	Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.
Preservative D.0.5% Sodium Azide	Clonality	Monoclonal
IgG1 Kappa	Clone	rCYCS/1010
Conjugate DyLight 488 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 54205 Gene Symbol CYCS Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, Pigeon Reactivity Notes Frog Marker Mitochondrial Marker Specificity/Sensitivity It recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, 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 dell death. The release of cytochrome 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome C which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached). Synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of pigeon cytochrome c (Uniprot: P99999) Notes DyLight (R) is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.	Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide
Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 54205 Gene Symbol CYCS Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, Pigeon Reactivity Notes Frog Marker Mitochondrial Marker Specificity/Sensitivity It recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, 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 Bot-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 rom 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome C which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached). Immunogen Synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of pigeon cytochrome c (Uniprot: P99999)	Isotype	IgG1 Kappa
Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 54205 Gene Symbol CYCS Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, Pigeon Reactivity Notes Frog Marker Mitochondrial Marker Specificity/Sensitivity It recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, 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 Bol-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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome C which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached). Immunogen Synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of pigeon cytochrome c (Uniprot: P99999)	Conjugate	DyLight 488
Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 54205 Gene Symbol CYCS Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, Pigeon Reactivity Notes Frog Marker Mitochondrial Marker Specificity/Sensitivity It recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, 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 Apa-1 binds 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 without heme attached). Immunogen Synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of pigeon cytochrome c (Uniprot: P99999)	Purity	Protein A or G purified
Gene ID 54205	Buffer	50mM Sodium Borate
Gene ID Gene Symbol CYCS Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, Pigeon Reactivity Notes Frog Mitochondrial Marker Specificity/Sensitivity It recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, 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 Bc/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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome C which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached). Immunogen Synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of pigeon cytochrome c (Uniprot: P99999) Notes DyLight (R) is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.	Product Description	
CYCS	Host	Mouse
Reactivity Notes Frog	Gene ID	54205
Marker Mitochondrial Marker	Gene Symbol	CYCS
Marker Mitochondrial Marker It recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, 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 Bel-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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome C which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached). Immunogen Immunogen Synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of pigeon cytochrome c (Uniprot: P99999)	Species	Human, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, Pigeon
It recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome C which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached). Synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of pigeon cytochrome c (Uniprot: P99999) Notes DyLight (R) is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.	Reactivity Notes	Frog
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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome C which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached). Synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid 1-80, 81-104 and 66-104 of pigeon cytochrome c (Uniprot: P99999) Notes DyLight (R) is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.	Marker	Mitochondrial Marker
Notes DyLight (R) is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.	Specificity/Sensitivity	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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome C which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme
DyLight (R) is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.	Immunogen	
		DyLight (R) is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Product Application Details Applications Western Blot, Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin Recommended Dilutions Western Blot, Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin Application Notes Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.





Novus Biologicals USA

10730 E. Briarwood Avenue Centennial, CO 80112 USA

Phone: 303.730.1950 Toll Free: 1.888.506.6887

Fax: 303.730.1966

nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Canada

21 Canmotor Ave Toronto, ON M8Z 4E6 Canada

Phone: 905.827.6400 Toll Free: 855.668.8722 Fax: 905.827.6402

canada.inquires@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Ltd

19 Barton Lane Abingdon Science Park Abingdon, OX14 3NB, United Kingdom

Phone: (44) (0) 1235 529449 Free Phone: 0800 37 34 15 Fax: (44) (0) 1235 533420 info.EMEA@bio-techne.com

General Contact Information

www.novusbio.com

Technical Support: nb-technical@bio-

techne.com

Orders: nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

General: novus@novusbio.com

Products Related to NBP3-08588G

NBP1-43319G-0.5ml Mouse IgG1 Kappa Isotype Control (P3.6.2.8.1) [DyLight 488]

210-TA-005 TNF-alpha [Unconjugated]

MCTC0 Cytochrome c [HRP]

AF835 Caspase-3 Antibody [Unconjugated] - Active

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.

For more information on our 100% guarantee, please visit www.novusbio.com/guarantee

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a review: www.novusbio.com/reviews/submit/NBP3-08588G

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a publication using this product: www.novusbio.com/publications



