Product Datasheet

Cytochrome c Antibody (CYCS/3128R) [Alexa Fluor® 350] NBP3-08598AF350

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/NBP3-08598AF350

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/NBP3-08598AF350



NBP3-08598AF350

Cytochrome c Antibody (CYCS/3128R) [Alexa Fluor® 350]

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).			
ConcentrationPlease see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalCloneCYCS/3128RPreservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgGConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionFrogHostRabbitGene ID54205Gene IDCYCSSpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, PigeonReactivity NotesFrogMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityIt recognizes an epitope within amino acids 93-104 of pigeon Cytochrome C, a weil-characterized mobile electron transport protein that is essential to energy conversion in all aerobic organisms. In mammalian cells, this highly conserved from the runsolcation of apoptosis. During apoptosis, cytochrome c is trans-located from the runsolcation of acapaptosis. Overexpression of Bdx has been shown to induce the release of cytochrome c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c is trans-located from the misochondria is thought to trigger an apoptotic cascade, whereby Apri-1 binds to Apri-3 (caspase-9) in a cytochrome c (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria is thought to the gave of antibody recognizes total cytochrome of which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached).	Product Information		
services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalCloneCYCS/3128RPreservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgGConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionFabbitHostRabbitGene ID54205Gene SymbolCYCSSpecificity/SensitivityIt 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 cryotosine, stores of cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of capopasis, cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of capopasis, cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of capopasis, cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of capopasis, 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 caspase-3. This monoclonal antibody recognizes at alcytochrome c caspase-9 in a cytochrome c. dependent manner, leading to caspase-9 (caspase-9) in a cytochrome c (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria i stochrome caspase-9) in a cytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached).	Unit Size	100 ul	
Clonality Monoclonal Clone CYCS/3128R Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG Conjugate Alexa Fluor 350 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Host Rabbit Gene ID 54205 Genes 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 colls, this highly conserved protein is normally localized to the mitochondria inter-membrane space. More recent studies have identified cytosolic cytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondrial membrane to the cytosol, where it is required for activation of caspase-3 (CPP32). Overespression of Baz has been shown to prevent the translocation of cytochrome c, thereby blocking the apoptoic process. Overespression of Bax has been shown to prevent the itranslocation of cytochrome c (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria is thought to trigger an apoptotic cascade, whereby Apaf-1 binds to Apaf-3 (caspase-9) cleavage of caspase-3. This monoclonal antibody recognizes tota	Concentration		
CloneCYCS/3128RPreservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgGConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostRabbitGene ID54205Gene SymbolCYCSSpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, PigeonReactivity NotesFrogMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityIt 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 activation of apoptosis. During apoptosis, 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 is non-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 in a trached and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria is thought to trigger an apoptotic cascade, whereby Apaf-1 binds to Apaf-3 (caspase-9) in a cytochrome c (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached).	Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.	
Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG Conjugate Alexa Fluor 350 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Host Rabbit 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 mitochondria immerspace of cytochrome c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c is trans-located from the mitochondria is thought to trigger an apoptotic cascade, whereby Apaf-1 binds to Apaf-3 (caspase-9) in a cytochrome c, thereby blocking the apoptotic process. Overexpression of Bac/2 has been shown to prevent the translocation of cytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached).	Clonality	Monoclonal	
IsotypeIgGConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionFroduct DescriptionHostRabbitGene ID54205Gene SymbolCYCSSpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, PigeonReactivity NotesFrogMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityIt 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 in deprotess. 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, ite. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached).	Clone	CYCS/3128R	
ConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionRabbitHostRabbitGene ID54205Gene SymbolCYCSSpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, PigeonReactivity NotesFrogMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityIt 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 cytosolis, 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 (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached).	Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide	
Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Rabbit Host Rabbit 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 Bdc-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 (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached).	Isotype	IgG	
Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Rabbit Host Rabbit 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 is trans-located from the mitochondrial membrane to the cytosol, where it is required for activation of caspase-3 (CPP32). Overexpression of Bdz 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) (caspase-9) in a cytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without herme attached).	Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350	
Product Description Host Rabbit 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 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 of which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached).	Purity	Protein A or G purified	
HostRabbitGene ID54205Gene SymbolCYCSSpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, PigeonReactivity NotesFrogMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityIt 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 c and to induce cell death. The release of cytochrome c is caspase-9 in a cytochrome c.etpendent manner, leading to caspase-9 cleavage of caspase-3. This monoclonal antibody recognizes total cytochrome of which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without herm attached).	Buffer	50mM Sodium Borate	
Gene ID54205Gene SymbolCYCSSpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, PigeonReactivity NotesFrogMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityIt 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 is trans-located from the mitochondrial membrane to the cytosol, where it is required for activation of caspase-3 (CPP32). Overexpression of Bac 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 (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached).	Product Description		
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 Blc-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 (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached) and holocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the mitochondria with heme attached).	Host	Rabbit	
SpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, PigeonReactivity NotesFrogMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityIt 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 of which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached).	Gene ID	54205	
Reactivity NotesFrogMarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityIt 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 of which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached).	Gene Symbol	CYCS	
MarkerMitochondrial MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityIt 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).	Species	Human, Mouse, Rat, Amphibian, Canine, Drosophila, Equine, Pigeon	
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 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 of which includes both apocytochrome (i.e. cytochrome in the cytosol without heme attached).	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).	Marker	Mitochondrial Marker	
Immunogen Recombinant full-length human Cytochrome c protein (Uniprot: P99999)	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 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 mitochondria with heme	
5 1 1 1 1	Immunogen	Recombinant full-length human Cytochrome c protein (Uniprot: P99999)	

www.novusbio.com



Ν	otes	
N	oles	

Alexa Fluor (R) products are provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: (i) in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment; (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are resold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than as described above, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5791 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@lifetech.com. This conjugate is made on demand. Actual recovery may vary from the stated volume of this product. The volume will be greater than or equal to the unit size stated on the datasheet.

Product Application Details

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

Images

Cytochrome c Antibody (CYCS/3128R) [Alexa Fluor® 350] [NBP3-08598AF350] - Vial of Alexa Fluor 350 conjugated antibody. Alexa Fluor 350 is optimally excited at 346 nm by the UV laser (350 or 355 nm) and has an emission maximum of 442 nm.

	Alexa Fluor® 350			
- Minister -	LASER (nm)	FILTER	1	
Alexa Fluor ^{® 350}	UV (350)	450/45]	
	EXCITATION MAX (nm)	EMISSION MAX (nm)	1	
	346	442		
CAUTION -Research Use Criv				
OF CHI-Research USF				





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@biotechne.com Orders: nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com General: novus@novusbio.com

Products Related to NBP3-08598AF350

NBP2-24891AF350	Rabbit IgG Isotype Control [Alexa Fluor® 350]
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/NBP3-08598AF350

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

www.novusbio.com

