

Product datasheet for **AP21247BT-N**

Cytochrome c Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	This product is intended for use in precipitating and non-precipitating antibody-binding assays (such as e.g., ELISA and Western blotting and Immunofluorescence or Histochemical techniques). Working dilutions in non-precipitating antibody-binding techniques: 1/100-1/8,000.
Reactivity:	Equine
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Cytochrome c is isolated and purified from Horse heart. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Specificity:	The reagents were evaluated for potency, purity and specificity using most or all of the following techniques: Immunoelectrophoresis, Cross-Immunoelectrophoresis, single Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony), block titration, ELISA, Immunoblotting and Enzyme Inhibition. Cross-reactivities against enzymes of other sources may occur but have not been determined.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized IgG fraction Molar ratio: Biotin/IgG ~4.8
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation.



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Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Database Link: [P00004](#)

Background: Cytochrome c is an electron transporting protein that resides within the intermembrane space of the mitochondria, where it plays a critical role in the process of oxidative phosphorylation and production of cellular ATP. An increasing amount of interest has been directed toward the role which cytochrome c has been demonstrated to play in apoptotic processes. Following exposure to apoptotic stimuli, cytochrome c is rapidly released from the mitochondria into the cytosol, an event which may be required for the completion of apoptosis in some systems. Cytosolic cytochrome c functions in the activation of caspase-3, and ICE family molecule that is a key effector of apoptosis.

Synonyms: CYCS, CYC