

Anti-CYC1 Antibody (5W832)

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG1
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5W832
Purification:	Protein G purified

Applications

1. Western Blot

-Positive WB detected in: CYC1 antibody at 1:1000

-Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysate

-Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysate

-Lane 3: MCF-7 whole cell lysate

-Lane 4: K562 whole cell lysate

-Lane 5: U251 whole cell lysate

-Lane 6: A549 whole cell lysate

-Lane 7: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate

-Lane 8: PC-3 whole cell lysate

Verified Activity:

-Secondary: Goat polyclonal to Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution

-Predicted band size: 35 KDa

-Observed band size: 35 KDa

-Exposure time: 5min

2. Overlay Peak curve showing HepG2 cells stained with TMAH-00325 (red line) at 1:100. The

cells were incubated in 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein

interactions followed by the antibody (1 μ g/1*10⁶cells) for 1h at 4°C. The secondary antibody

used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG(H+L) at 1/100 dilution for 30min at 4°C. Isotype

control antibody (green line) was mouse IgG1 (1 μ g/1*10⁶cells) used under the same

conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Application:

ELISA,FCM,WB

Properties

Purity: >95%

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human Cytochrome c1 Protein (85-325AA)
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	1537
Uniprot ID:	P08574
Synonyms:	Cytochrome b-c1 complex subunit 4;Complex III subunit IV;EC:7.1.1.8;Complex III subunit 4; heme protein;Cytochrome c-1;Cytochrome c1;mitochondrial;Ubiquinol-cytochrome-c reductase complex cytochrome c1 subunit
Biology Area:	Tags & Cell Markers

Research Background

Component of the ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase, a multisubunit transmembrane complex that is part of the mitochondrial electron transport chain which drives oxidative phosphorylation. The respiratory chain contains 3 multisubunit complexes succinate dehydrogenase (complex II, CII), ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase (cytochrome b-c1 complex, complex III, CIII) and cytochrome c oxidase (complex IV, CIV), that cooperate to transfer electrons derived from NADH and succinate to molecular oxygen, creating an electrochemical gradient over the inner membrane that drives transmembrane transport and the ATP synthase. The cytochrome b-c1 complex catalyzes electron transfer from ubiquinol to cytochrome c, linking this redox reaction to translocation of protons across the mitochondrial inner membrane, with protons being carried across the membrane as hydrogens on the quinol. In the process called Q cycle, 2 protons are consumed from the matrix, 4 protons are released into the intermembrane space and 2 electrons are passed to cytochrome c. Cytochrome c1 is a catalytic core subunit containing a c-type heme. It transfers electrons from the [2Fe-2S] iron-sulfur cluster of the Rieske protein to cytochrome c.

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