cytochrome c (7H8): sc-13560



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BACKGROUND

Cytochrome c is a well characterized mobile electron transport protein essential to energy conversion in all aerobic organisms. In mammalian cells, this highly conserved protein is normally localized to the mitochondrial intermembrane space. More recent studies have identified cytosolic cytochrome c as a factor necessary for activation of apoptosis. During apoptosis, cytochrome c is translocated 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.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CYCS (human) mapping to 7p15.3; Cycs (mouse) mapping to 6 B2.3, Cyct (mouse) mapping to 2 C3.

SOURCE

cytochrome c (7H8) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length denatured cytochrome c of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 $\mu g \; lgG_{2b}$ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

cytochrome c (7H8) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-13560 AC), 500 $\mu g/0.25$ ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to either phycoerythrin (sc-13560 PE), fluorescein (sc-13560 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-13560 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-13560 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-13560 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-13560 AF647), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-13560 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-13560 AF790), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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APPLICATIONS

cytochrome c (7H8) is recommended for detection of cytochrome c of mouse, rat, human, equine and avian origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] , immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for cytochrome c siRNA (h): sc-29292, cytochrome c shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29292-SH and cytochrome c shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29292-V.

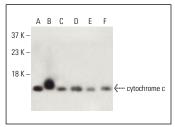
Molecular Weight of cytochrome c: 15 kDa.

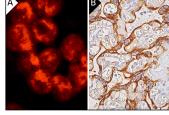
Positive Controls: HL-60 whole cell lysate: sc-2209, K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203 or HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA





cytochrome c (7H8): sc-13560. Western blot analysis of cytochrome c expression in HL-60 (A), K-562 (B), HeLa (C), SK-BR-3 (D), SH-SY5Y (E) and Ca Ski (F) whole cell lysates. Detection reagent used: m-lgG Fc BP-HRP: sc-525409.

cytochrome c (7H8): sc-13560. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed K-562 cells showing cytoplasmic staining (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue showing cytoplasmic and membrane staining of trophoblastic cells (B).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Varga, E., et al. 2004. Inhibition of ischemia/reperfusion-induced damage by dexamethasone in isolated working rat hearts: the role of cytochrome c release. Life Sci. 75: 2411-2423.
- 2. Luth, E.S., et al. 2014. Soluble, prefibrillar α -synuclein oligomers promote complex I-dependent, Ca²⁺-induced mitochondrial dysfunction. J. Biol. Chem. 289: 21490-21507.
- 3. Aliwaini, S., et al. 2015. The palladacycle, AJ-5, exhibits anti-tumour and anti-cancer stem cell activity in breast cancer cells. Cancer Lett. 357: 206-218
- Lee, J.E., et al. 2016. Multiple dynamin family members collaborate to drive mitochondrial division. Nature 540: 139-143.
- Sun, G., et al. 2017. A molecular signature for anastasis, recovery from the brink of apoptotic cell death. J. Cell Biol. 216: 3355-3368.
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- Elkholi, R., et al. 2019. MDM2 integrates cellular respiration and apoptotic signaling through NDUFS1 and the mitochondrial network. Mol. Cell 74: 452-465.
- 8. Jinendiran, S., et al. 2020. Induction of mitochondria-mediated apoptosis and suppression of tumor growth in zebrafish xenograft model by cyclic dipeptides identified from *Exiguobacterium acetylicum*. Sci. Rep. 10: 13721.
- Park, S.K., et al. 2021. Ecklonia cava attenuates PM2.5-induced cognitive decline through mitochondrial activation and anti-inflammatory effect. Mar. Drugs 19: 131.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.