

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten! See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Instructions For Use				
RA0360-C.5-IFU-RUO				
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P.O. Box 3286 - Logan, Utah 84323, U.S.A. - Tel. (800) 729-8350 - Tel. (435) 755-9848 - Fax (435) 755-0015 - www.scytek.com

Cytochrome c (Mitochondrial Marker); **Clone CTC05** (Concentrate)

Availa	bility/Contents:	<u>ltem #</u> RA0360-C.5	<u>Volume</u> 0.5 ml	
Descr	iption:			
	Species:	Mouse		
	Immunogen:	Recombinant cytochrome c protein		
	Clone:	CTC05		
	lsotype:	lgG2b, kappa		
	Entrez Gene ID:	54205 (Human); 13063 (Mouse); 25309 (Rat)		
	Hu Chromosome Loc.:	7p15.2		
	Synonyms:	CYC; CYCS; HCS; THC4		
	Mol. Weight of Antigen:	15kDa		
	Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.		
	Specificity:	Recognizes cytochrome c in a wide range of species, from Drosophila to human.		
	Background:	Cytochrome c is 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.		
	Species Reactivity: Positive Control: Cellular Localization:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse, Dog, Pigeon, Frog, and Drosophila. Others not known. K-562, HL-60, Jurkat, NIH3T3, or PC-3 cells. Cardiac muscle. Cytoplasmic		
	Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (F Flow Cytometry: Immunofluorescence: Western Blotting:	rozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 μg/ml 0.5-1 μg/million cells 0.5-1 μg/ml 0.5-1 μg/ml	
	Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile		







EC REP EmergoEurope (31)(0) 70 345-8570 Molsnstraat 15 2513 BH Hague, The Netherlands



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Uses/Limitations:

Not to be taken internally. For Research Use Only. This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy. Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy. Do not use past expiration date. Non-Sterile.

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

- 1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
- Primary Antibody Incubation Time: We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
- 3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the "UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack" (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the "DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)" (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).

 Precautions:
 Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).

 Do not pipette by mouth.
 Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.

 Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
 This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:

- 1. Goshorn SG, E Retzel, and R Jemmerson. Common Structural Features among Monoclonal Antibodies Binding the Same Antigenic Region of Cytochrome c. J Biol Chem 266:2134-2142 (1991).
- Warranty: No products or "Instructions For Use (IFU)" are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.







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