

**Anti-Cytochrome c1 Antibody**  
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Cytochrome c1  
Catalog # AP60447

## Specification

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### Anti-Cytochrome c1 Antibody - Product Information

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P08574</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Bovine          |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |
| Calculated MW     | 35422                  |

### Anti-Cytochrome c1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1537

#### Other Names

Cytochrome c1, heme protein mitochondrial; Complex III subunit 4; Complex III subunit IV; Cytochrome b-c1 complex subunit 4; Ubiquinol-cytochrome-c reductase complex cytochrome c1 subunit; Cytochrome c-1

#### Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of Cytochrome c1 protein.

#### Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

#### Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

#### Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

### Anti-Cytochrome c1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name CYC1

#### Function

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.

#### Cellular Location

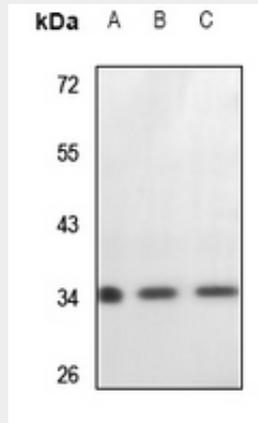
Mitochondrion inner membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P07143}; Single-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P07143}

### Anti-Cytochrome c1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-Cytochrome c1 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Cytochrome c1 expression in LO2 (A), A549 (B), MCF7 (C) whole cell lysates.

### Anti-Cytochrome c1 Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human Cytochrome c1. The exact sequence is proprietary.