

**CYC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP5338b****Specification**

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**CYC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P08574](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_001907.2](#)

**CYC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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, CYC1

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CYC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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}

**CYC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**CYC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images****CYC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

This is the heme-containing component of the cytochrome b-c1 complex, which accepts electrons from Rieske protein and transfers electrons to cytochrome c in the mitochondrial respiratory chain.

**CYC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Cummings, C., et al. Apoptosis 11(7):1121-1129(2006)Wen, J.J., et al. Free Radic. Biol. Med. 37(12):2072-2081(2004)An, J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279(18):19133-19140(2004)