

<b>Product name:</b>	HCCS Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Cat number:</b>	ABN11925
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100µL
<b>Clone:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Cytochrome c-type Heme Lyase. AA range:81-130
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human,Mouse,Monkey
<b>Applications:</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	31kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**Background:**

holocytochrome c synthase(HCCS) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is an enzyme that covalently links a heme group to the apoprotein of cytochrome c. Defects in this gene are a cause of microphthalmia syndromic type 7 (MCOPS7). Three transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010],catalytic activity:Holocytochrome c = apocytochrome c + heme.,disease:Defects in HCCS are a cause of microphthalmia syndromic type 7 (MCOPS7) [MIM:309801]; also known as microphthalmia with linear skin defects (MLS) or MIDAS syndrome. Microphthalmia is a clinically heterogeneous disorder of eye formation, ranging from small size of a single eye TO complete bilateral absence of ocular tissues (anophthalmia). In many cases, microphthalmia/anophthalmia occurs in association with syndromes that include non-ocular abnormalities. MCOPS7 is a disorder characterized by unilateral or bilateral microphthalmia, linear skin defects in affected females, and in utero lethality for males. Skin defects are limited to the face and neck, consisting of areas of aplastic skin that heal with age to form hyperpigmented areas. Additional features in female patients include agenesis of the corpus callosum, sclerocornea, chorioretinal abnormalities, infantile seizures, congenital heart defect, mental retardation, and diaphragmatic hernia.,function:Links covalently the heme group to the apoprotein of cytochrome c.,similarity:Belongs to the cytochrome c-type heme lyase family.,similarity:Contains 2 HRM (heme regulatory motif) repeats.,