

Product datasheet

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ARG55310 anti-NOX2 / gp91phox antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes NOX2 / gp91phox

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms, Rat

Tested Application ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name NOX2 / gp91phox

Species Human

Immunogen Recombinant protein of Human CYBB (NP_000388.2)

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names Neutrophil cytochrome b 91 kDa polypeptide; gp91-phox; NADPH oxidase 2; Heme-binding membrane

glycoprotein gp91phox; 558; CGD91-phox; gp91-1; EC 1.-.--; Cytochrome b; GP91-1; IMD34; CGD; GP91-PHOX; AMCBX2; GP91PHOX; NOX2; Cytochrome b-245 heavy chain; p22 phagocyte B-

cytochrome; p91-PHOX; Superoxide-generating NADPH oxidase heavy chain subunit; Cytochrome b558

subunit beta

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	THP-1	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purification with immunogen.

Buffer PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links <u>GeneID: 13058 Mouse</u>

GenelD: 1536 Human

Swiss-port # P04839 Human

Swiss-port # Q61093 Mouse

Gene Symbol CYBB

Gene Full Name cytochrome b-245, beta polypeptide

Background Cytochrome b (-245) is composed of cytochrome b alpha (CYBA) and beta (CYBB) chain. It has been

proposed as a primary component of the microbicidal oxidase system of phagocytes. CYBB deficiency is one of five described biochemical defects associated with chronic granulomatous disease (CGD). In this disorder, there is decreased activity of phagocyte NADPH oxidase; neutrophils are able to phagocytize bacteria but cannot kill them in the phagocytic vacuoles. The cause of the killing defect is an inability to increase the cell's respiration and consequent failure to deliver activated oxygen into the phagocytic

vacuole. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function Critical component of the membrane-bound oxidase of phagocytes that generates superoxide. It is the

terminal component of a respiratory chain that transfers single electrons from cytoplasmic NADPH across the plasma membrane to molecular oxygen on the exterior. Also functions as a voltage-gated proton channel that mediates the H(+) currents of resting phagocytes. It participates in the regulation

of cellular pH and is blocked by zinc. [UniProt]

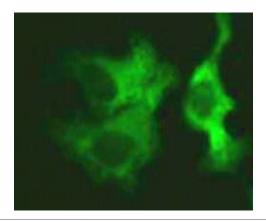
Research Area Cancer antibody; Immune System antibody; Metabolism antibody

Calculated Mw 65 kDa

PTM Glycosylated.

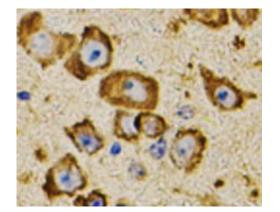
Phosphorylated on Ser and Thr residues.

Images



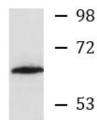
ARG55310 anti-NOX2 / gp91phox antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: A431 cells stained with ARG55310 anti-NOX2 / gp91phox antibody at 1:100 dilution.



ARG55310 anti-NOX2 / gp91phox antibody IHC-P image

 $Immun ohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded\ Mouse\ brain\ stained\ with\ ARG55310\ anti-NOX2\ /\ gp91phox\ antibody\ at\ 1:100\ dilution.$



THP-1

ARG55310 anti-NOX2 / gp91phox antibody WB image

Western blot: THP-1 cell lysate stained with ARG55310 anti-NOX2 / gp91phox antibody.