Immunotag™ gp91-phox Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT5383
Product Description	Immunotag™ gp91-phox Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	gp91-pHOX
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human CYBB. AA range:111-160
Specificity	gp91-phox Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of gp91-phox protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	CYBB
Accession No.	P04839 Q61093
Alternate Names	CYBB; NOX2; Cytochrome b-245 heavy chain; CGD91-phox; Cytochrome b(558) subunit beta; Cytochrome b558 subunit beta; Heme-binding membrane glycoprotein gp91phox; NADPH oxidase 2Neutrophil cytochrome b 91 kDa polypeptide; Superoxide-generating NADPH oxidase heavy chain subunit; gp91-1; gp91-phox; p22 phagocyte B-cytochrome

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Description	cytochrome b-245 beta chain(CYBB) Homo sapiens 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],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Leukocyte transendothelial migration,
Protein Expression	Liver,Lymph,Peripheral blood,
Subcellular Localization	nuclear envelope,mitochondrion,endoplasmic reticulum membrane,rough endoplasmic reticulum,Golgi apparatus,plasma membrane,integral component of plasma membrane,integral component of membrane,dendrite,phagocytic vesicle membrane,NAD
Protein Function	cofactor:FAD.,disease:Defects in CYBB are a cause of chronic granulomatous disease X-linked (XCGD) [MIM:306400]. Chronic granulomatous disease is a genetically heterogeneous disorder characterized by the inability of neutrophils and phagocytes to kill microbes that they have ingested. Patients suffer from life-threatening bacterial/fungal infections.,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.,online information:CYBB deficiency database,PTM:Glycosylated.,similarity:Contains 1 FAD-binding FR-type domain.,similarity:Contains 1 ferric oxidoreductase domain.,subunit:Composed of a heavy chain (beta) and a light chain (alpha).,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.