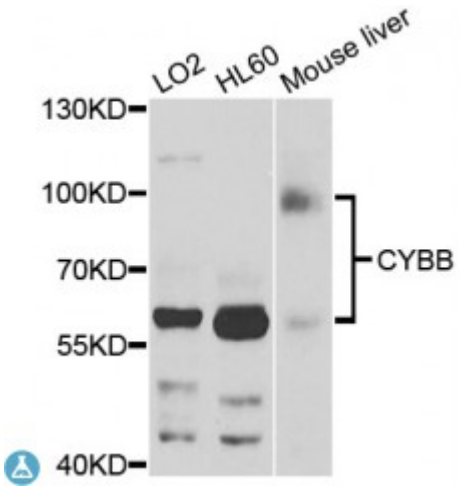
Anti-CYBB Antibody



Description	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.

Model	STJ114304
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 100-200 of human CYBB (NP_000388.2).
Gene ID	1536
Gene Symbol	CYBB
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Detected in neutrophils (at protein level)
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cytochrome b-245 heavy chain

Molecular Weight	65.336 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2578OMIM:300481Reactome:R-HSA-1222556
Alternative Names	Cytochrome b-245 heavy chain
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
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Glycosylated,