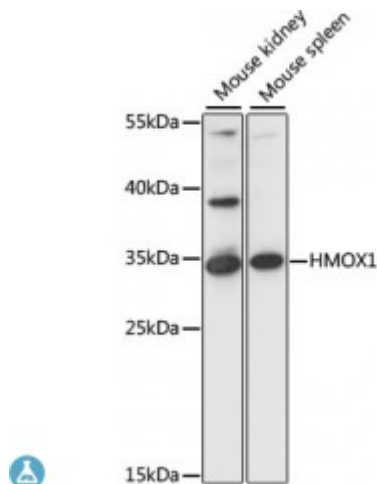


Anti-HMOX1 Antibody



Description

Heme oxygenase, an essential enzyme in heme catabolism, cleaves heme to form biliverdin, which is subsequently converted to bilirubin by biliverdin reductase, and carbon monoxide, a putative neurotransmitter. Heme oxygenase activity is induced by its substrate heme and by various nonheme substances. Heme oxygenase occurs as 2 isozymes, an inducible heme oxygenase-1 and a constitutive heme oxygenase-2. HMOX1 and HMOX2 belong to the heme oxygenase family.

Model	STJ116419
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	IF, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human HMOX1
Gene ID	3162
Gene Symbol	HMOX1
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IF 1:50 - 1:200
Tissue Specificity	Expressed at higher levels in renal cancer tissue than in normal tissue (at protein level)
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Heme oxygenase 1 HO-1

Molecular Weight	32.819 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:5013OMIM:141250Reactome:R-HSA-189483
Alternative Names	Heme oxygenase 1 HO-1
Function	Heme oxygenase cleaves the heme ring at the alpha methene bridge to form biliverdin, Biliverdin is subsequently converted to bilirubin by biliverdin reductase, Under physiological conditions, the activity of heme oxygenase is highest in the spleen, where senescent erythrocytes are sequestered and destroyed, Exhibits cytoprotective effects since excess of free heme sensitizes cells to undergo apoptosis
Cellular Localization	Microsome

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