

Anti-iNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1868**Specification****Anti-iNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P35228
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	131117

Anti-iNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **4843****Other Names**

Nos2 nitric oxide synthase 2, inducible, macrophage, NOS, type II, NOSII, Hepatocyte

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-iNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

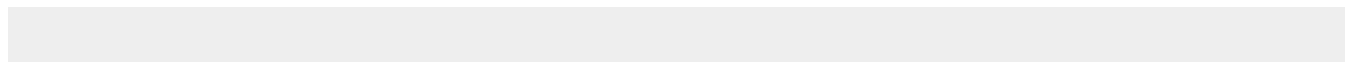
Shipping

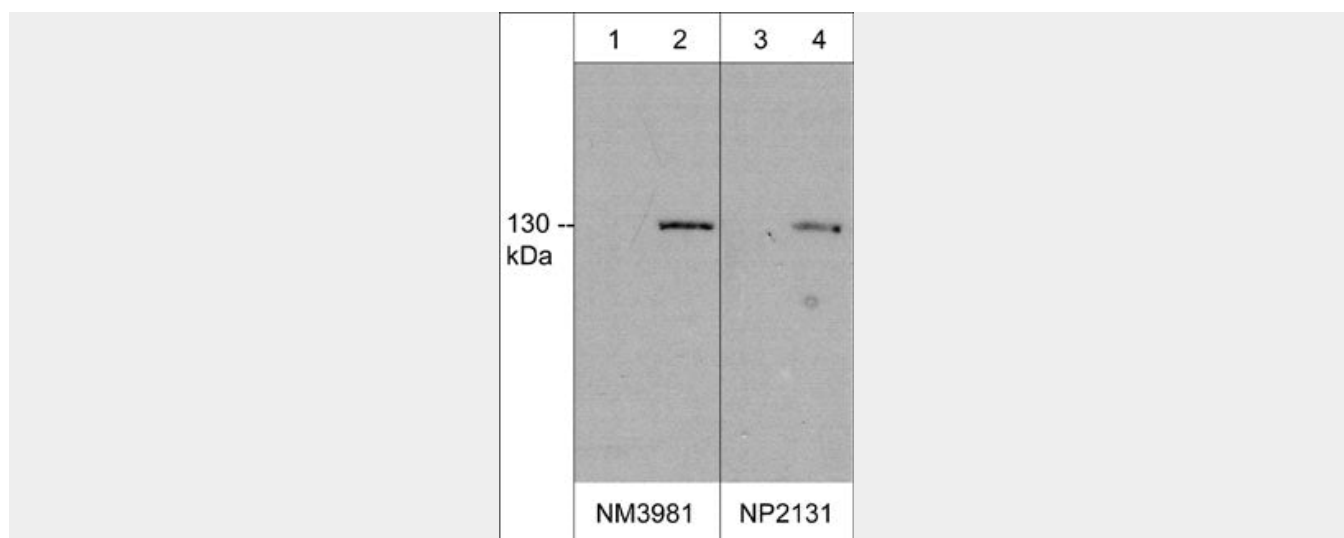
Blue Ice

Anti-iNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-iNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of mouse macrophages untreated (lanes 1 & 3) or treated with LPS (1 μ g/ml) for 18 hrs (lanes 2 & 4). The blots were probed with mouse monoclonal anti-iNOS at 1:500 (lanes 1 & 2) or rabbit polyclonal anti-iNOS at 1:250 (NP2131).

Anti-iNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody - Background

Nitric oxide (NO) has a broad range of biological activities and is implicated in signaling pathways in phylogenetically diverse species. Nitric oxide synthases (NOS), the enzymes responsible for synthesis of NO, are homodimers whose monomers are themselves two fused enzymes: a cytochrome reductase and a cytochrome that requires three cosubstrates (L-arginine, NADPH, and oxygen) and five cofactors or prosthetic groups (FAD, FMN, calmodulin, tetrahydrobiopterin, and heme). Several distinct NOS isoforms are produced from three distinct genes. These include two constitutive Ca^{2+} /CaM-dependent forms of NOS: nNOS (also designated bNOS, NOS-I), whose activity was first identified in neurons and eNOS (also designated ecNOS, NOS-III) first identified in endothelial cells. The inducible form of NOS, iNOS (also designated NOS-II), is Ca^{2+} independent and is expressed in a broad range of cell types. This form of NOS is induced after stimulation with cytokines and exposure to microbial products.