Mouse Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody

Nitrotyrosine Antibody: RPE

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA102975	**Mouse**	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog**	**Immunofluorescence, Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA, Western Blot**

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Nitrotyrosine; Monoclonal Antibody; Nitrotyrosine Antibody: RPE; anti-Nitrotyrosine antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Clone Number	39B6
Form/Format	Protein G Purified
Concentration	1mg/mL (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-Nitrotyrosine antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IP (Immunoprecipitation), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Conjugate	RPE
Storage Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide
Preparation and Storage	-20 degree C

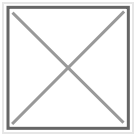
IMAGES

IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 39B6. Tissue: colon carcinoma. Species: Human. Fixation: Formalin. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody at 1:25000 for 12 hours at 4 degree C. Secondary Antibody: Biotin Goat Anti-Mouse at 1:2000 for 1 hour at RT. Counterstain: Mayer Hematoxylin (purple/blue) nuclear stain at 200 ul for 2 minutes at RT. Magnification: 40x.

IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 39B6. Tissue: backskin. Species: Mouse. Fixation: Bouin's Fixative and paraffin-embedded. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody at 1:100 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT. Backskin obtained from transgenic mice.

IHC (Immunohistochemisry)
Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 39B6. Tissue: liver tissue . Species: Rat. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody at 1:1000. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green).

IHC (Immunohiostchemistry)
Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 39B6. Tissue: inflamed colon. Species: Mouse. Fixation: Formalin. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody at 1:1000000 for 12 hours at 4 degree C. Secondary Antibody: Biotin Goat Anti-Mouse at 1:2000 for 1 hour at RT. Counterstain: Mayer Hematoxylin (purple/blue) nuclear stain at 200 ul for 2 minutes at RT. Magnification: 40x. With anti-microbial.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 39B6. Tissue: Retinal Injury Model. Species: Mouse. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody at 1:1000. Secondary Antibody: Alexa Fluor 594 Goat Anti-Mouse (red). Courtesy of: Dr. Rajashekhar Gangaraju, University of Indiana, Department of Ophthalmology, Eugene and Marilyn Glick Eye Institute.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Nitrotyrosine antibody	**Background Info:** Recognizes 3-nitrotyrosine moieties. No detectable cross-reactivity with non-nitrated tyrosine. Not species specific. **Scientific Background:** Protein tyrosine nitration results in a post-translational modification that is increasingly receiving attention as an important component of nitric oxide signaling (2). While multiple nonenzymatic mechanisms are known to be capable of producing nitrated tyrosine residues, most tyrosine nitration events involve catalysis by metalloproteins such as myeloperoxidase, eosino-philperoxidase (3), myoglobin, the cytochrome P-450s, superoxide dismutase and prostacyclin synthase. Nitrotyrosine may also serve as a biomarker for the effects of reactive nitrogen oxides, based on tyrosine residues becoming nitrated in proteins at sites of inflammation induced tissue injury (1). The presence of nitro tyrosine-containing proteins therefore has shown high correlation to disease states such as atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (4).
Product Categories/Family for anti-Nitrotyrosine antibody	Cell Signaling; Oxidative Stress; Post-translational Modifications
References	1. Girault I. et al. (2001). Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 31 (11): 1375-1387. 2. Gow AJ, Farkouh CR, Munson DA, Posencheq MA, and Ischiropoulos H. (2004). Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol. 287(2): L262-8. 3. Takemoto K. et al (2007). Acta Med Okayama 61(1): 17-30. 4. Reynolds MR. et al. (2006) J Nerosci. 26(42): 10636-45. 5. Pfister H., et al. (2002) Vet Pathol. 39: 190-199. 6. Khan J. et al. (1998) Biochem J. 330(2): 795-801. 1. Kim. H. et al. (2010). SIRT3 Is a Mitochondria-Localized Tumor Suppressor Required for Maintenance of Mitochondrial Integrity and Metabolism during Stress. Cancer Cell. 17 (1), 41-52. doi:10.1016/j.ccr.2009.11.023 2. Grutzmacher, C. et al. (2012). Aberrant production of extracellular matrix proteins and dysfunction in kidney endothelial cells with a short duration of diabetes. AJP Renal Physiol. 304 (1), F19-F30. doi: 10.‹1152/‹ajprenal.‹00036.‹2012 3. Nakayama, T., et al. (2014). Improved survival rate by temperature control at compression sites in rat model of crush syndrome. Journal of Surgical Research. doi: 10.1016/j.jss.2013.12.012 4. Chao, T.H., Chang, M.Y., Su S.J., Su, S.H. (2014). Inducible nitric oxide synthase mediates MG132 lethality in leukemic cells through mitochondrial depolarization. Free Radic Biol Med. doi: 10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2014.05.023

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Online datasheet: https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/nitrotyrosine-antibody-clone-39b6-immunofluorescence-immunoprecipitation-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/102975