

Anti Nitrotyrosin Monoclonal Antibody (Clone No. 2H1)

To elucidate the function of Nitric Oxide (NO) related signal transduction, we developed new monoclonal antibody to Nitrotyrosin (Clone No.2H1). There are two pathways, which is engaged in the signal transduction regarding vascular relaxation on endothelial cell. One is through activated guanylate cyclase that is cGMP dependent and another is cGMP independent pathway which requires reactive NO derived substance such as, peroxynitrate(ONOO^-), N_2O_3 , $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{NO}_2)$.

Recently, various functions of reactive NO derived substance has been identified for example regulating protein phosphorylation and inducing apoptosis. So, it is believed that reactive NO derived substance is involved in signal transduction among cells. Immunohistochemical study revealed that nitrotyrosin residue is produced in some patient such as atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and acute lung damage.

This antibody is very useful for the research of reactive NO derived substance.

Package Size	100 μg (400 μL / vial)
Format	Mouse monoclonal antibody 0.25mg/mL
Buffer	PBS [containing 2% Block Ace as a stabilizer, 0.1% Proclin as a bacteriostat]
Storage	Store below -20°C Once thawed, store at 4°C . Repeated freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided
Clone No.	2H1
Subclass	IgG1
Purification method	The spleen cells from BALB/c mouse, immunized with nitrotyrosin-HSA, were fused to myeloma P3U1 cells. The screening of the hybridoma cells was performed on ELISA. The cell line was grown on non-serum medium, from which the antibody was purified by Protein G affinity chromatography.

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[Reference]

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