

# NOX1 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11832

## Specification

## **NOX1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW

**Application Notes** 

WB, IHC, IF <u>O9Y5S8</u> <u>NP\_008983</u>, <u>148536873</u> Human Rabbit Polyclonal IgG Predicted: 62 kDa

Observed: 64 kDa KDa NOX1 antibody can be used for detection of NOX1 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/ml. Antibody can also be used for Immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

## NOX1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID Target/Specificity NOX1; NOX1 antibody is human specific. 27035

**Reconstitution & Storage** NOX1 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.

**Precautions** NOX1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **NOX1 Antibody - Protein Information**

Name NOX1

Synonyms MOX1, NOH1

Function

NADPH oxidase that catalyzes the generation of superoxide from molecular oxygen utilizing NADPH as an electron donor.

**Cellular Location** Cell projection, invadopodium membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

**Tissue Location** 



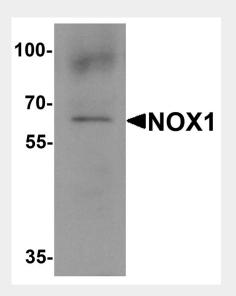
[Isoform NOH-1L]: Detected in colon, uterus, prostate, and colon carcinoma, but not in peripheral blood leukocytes

## **NOX1 Antibody - Protocols**

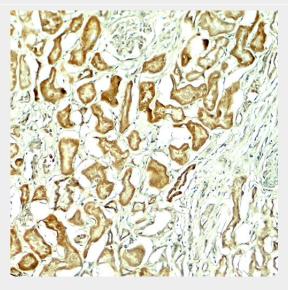
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

## **NOX1 Antibody - Images**

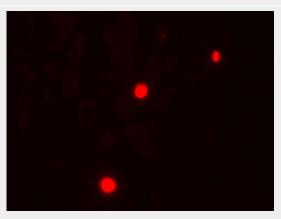


Western blot analysis of NOX1 in 293 cell lysate with NOX1 antibody at 1  $\mu$ g/ml.





Immunohistochemistry of NOX1 in human kidney tissue with NOX1 antibody at 5 µg/ml.



Immunofluorescence of NOX1 in human kidney tissue with NOX1 antibody at 20 µg/ml.

## NOX1 Antibody - Background

Voltage-gated proton (hydrogen) channels play an important role in cellular defense against acidic stress (1). NOX1 is a homolog of the catalytic subunit of the superoxide-generating NADPH oxidase of phagocytes, gp91phox (1). Three splice variants of NOX1 have been identified, NOH-1L, NOH-1S and NOH-1Lv (2). NOH-1S is a voltage-gated proton channel that participates in the regulation of cellular pH and is blocked by zinc. NOH-1L is a pyridine nucleotide-dependent oxidoreductase that generates superoxide and might conduct H(+) ions as part of its electron transport mechanism, whereas NOH-1S does not contain an electron transport chain (1-3). NOX1 have the potential to be effective treatments for a range of ischemic diseases (4).

#### **NOX1 Antibody - References**

Helmcke I, Heumuller S, Tikkanen R, et al. Identification of structural elements in Nox1 and Nox4 controlling localization and activity. Antioxid. Redox Signal. 2009; 11:1279-87.

Piccoli C, D'Aprile A, Ripoli M, et al. Bone-marrow derived hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells express multiple isoforms of NADPH oxidase and produce constitutively reactive oxygen species. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 2007; 353:965-72.

Lee JG, Lim EJ, Park DW, et al. A combination of Lox-1 and Nox1 regulates TLR9-mediated foam cell formation. Cell Signal. 2008; 20:2266-75.

Stanic B, Katsuyama M, and Miller FJ Jr. An oxidized extracellular oxidation-reduction state increases Nox1 expression and proliferation in vascular smooth muscle cells via epidermal growth factor receptor activation. Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol. 2010; 30:2234-41.