

## **NQ01 Blocking Peptide**

Catalog # PBV10286b

# **Specification**

## **NQ01 Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession
Gene ID
Calculated MW
P15559
1728
30868

# **NQ01** Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 1728** 

Application & Usage The peptide is used for blocking the

antibody activity of NQO1. It usually blocks the antibody activity completely in Western blot analysis by incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for

30-60 minutes at 37°C.

#### **Other Names**

NAD(P)H dehydrogenase [quinone] 1, 1.6.5.2, Azoreductase, DT-diaphorase, DTD, Menadione reductase, NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase 1, Phylloquinone reductase, Quinone reductase 1, QR1, NQO1, DIA4, NMOR1

#### **Target/Specificity**

NO01

# **Formulation**

 $50 \mu g$  (0.5 mg/ml) in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.02% thimerosal.

# **Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

## **Background Descriptions**

#### **Precautions**

NQO1 Blocking Peptide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **NQO1 Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

Name NQ01 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:1657151, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2874}

#### **Function**

Flavin-containing quinone reductase that catalyzes two- electron reduction of quinones to hydroquinones using either NADH or NADPH as electron donors. In a ping-pong kinetic mechanism,



the electrons are sequentially transferred from NAD(P)H to flavin cofactor and then from reduced flavin to the guinone, bypassing the formation of semiguinone and reactive oxygen species (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8999809" target="\_blank">8999809</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9271353" target="\_blank">9271353</a>) (By similarity). Regulates cellular redox state primarily through quinone detoxification. Reduces components of plasma membrane redox system such as coenzyme Q and vitamin quinones, producing antioxidant hydroquinone forms. In the process may function as superoxide scavenger to prevent hydroquinone oxidation and facilitate excretion (PubMed: <a  $href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8999809" target="\_blank">8999809</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9271353" target="\_blank">9271353</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9271353" target="_blank">9271353</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9271$ href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15102952" target=" blank">15102952</a>). Alternatively, can activate guinones and their derivatives by generating redox reactive hydroguinones with DNA cross-linking antitumor potential (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8999809" target=" blank">8999809</a>). Acts as a gatekeeper of the core 20S proteasome known to degrade proteins with unstructured regions. Upon oxidative stress, interacts with tumor suppressors TP53 and TP73 in a NADH-dependent way and inhibits their ubiquitin-independent degradation by the 20S proteasome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15687255" target=" blank">15687255</a>, PubMed:<a

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05982}

## **NQO1 Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28291250" target="blank">28291250</a>).

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

**NQ01 Blocking Peptide - Images**