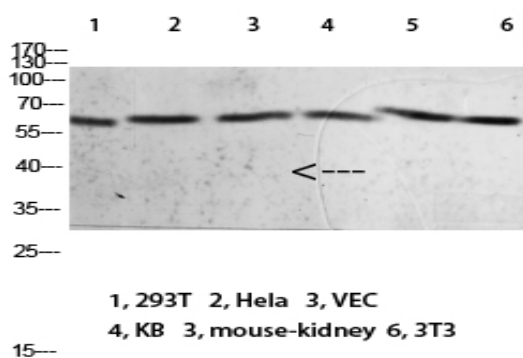


## Mox1 Polyclonal Antibody

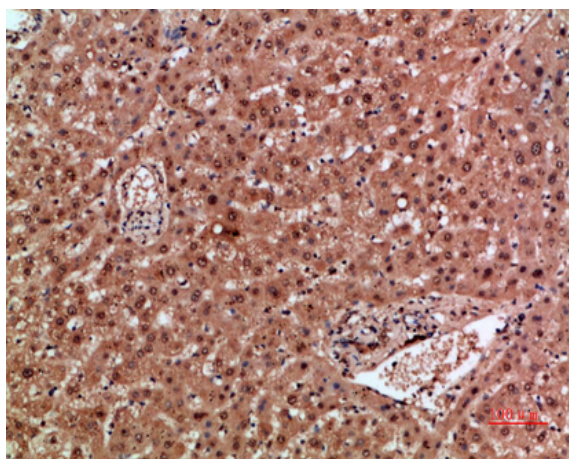
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT5871
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	Mox1
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - reactive oxygen species;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis
<b>Gene Name :</b>	NOX1 MOX1 NOH1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	NADPH oxidase 1 (NOX-1) (EC 1.-.-.) (Mitogenic oxidase 1) (MOX-1) (NADH/NADPH mitogenic oxidase subunit P65-MOX) (NOH-1)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	27035
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9Y5S8
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	237038
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q8CIZ9
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9WV87
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 210-260
<b>Specificity :</b>	The antibody detects endogenous Mox1
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000,IHC 1:500-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200

<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	65kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Leukocyte transendothelial migration;
<b>Background :</b>	This gene encodes a member of the NADPH oxidase family of enzymes responsible for the catalytic one-electron transfer of oxygen to generate superoxide or hydrogen peroxide. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2012],
<b>Function :</b>	cofactor:FAD .,cofactor:NADP .,enzyme regulation:The oxidase activity is potentiated by NOXA1 and NOXO1.,function:NOH-1S is a voltage-gated proton channel that mediates the H(+) currents of resting phagocytes and other tissues. It 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.,similarity:Contains 1 FAD-binding FR-type domain.,similarity:Contains 1 ferric oxidoreductase domain.,subunit:NOX1, NOXA1, NOXO1, RAC1 and CYBA forms a functional multimeric complex supporting ROS production. Interacts with NOXA1 and NOXO1.,tissue specificity:NOH-1L is detected in colon, uterus, prostate, and colon carcinoma, but not in peripheral blood leukocytes. NOH-1S is dete
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cell projection, invadopodium membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane .
<b>Expression :</b>	NOH-1L is detected in colon, uterus, prostate, and colon carcinoma, but not in peripheral blood leukocytes. NOH-1S is detected only in colon and colon carcinoma cells.
<b>Sort :</b>	10183
<b>No4 :</b>	1
<b>Host :</b>	Rabbit
<b>Modifications :</b>	Unmodified

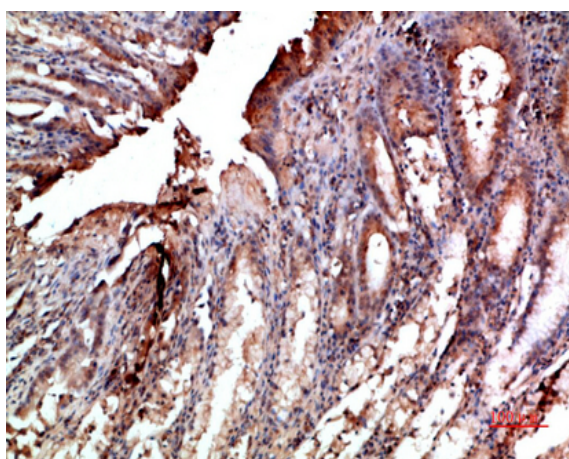
## Products Images



Western blot analysis of 293T HeLa VEC KB mouse-kidney 3T3 lysate, antibody was diluted at 2000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-stomach, antibody was diluted at 1:200