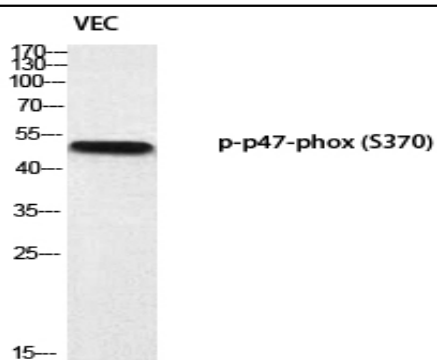


## p47-phox (phospho Ser370) Polyclonal Antibody

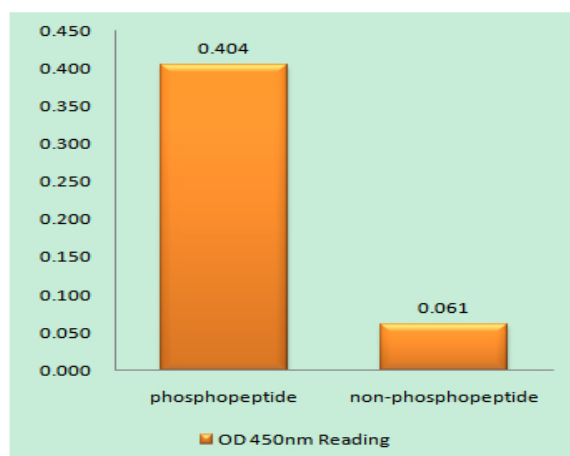
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YP1020
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	p47-phox
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>Phagosome;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis;>>Leukocyte transendothelial migration;>>Prion disease;>>Leishmaniasis;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - reactive oxygen species;>>Diabetic cardiomyopathy;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis
<b>Gene Name :</b>	NCF1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Neutrophil cytosol factor 1
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	653361
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P14598
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	17969
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q09014
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human p47 phox around the phosphorylation site of Ser370. AA range:341-390
<b>Specificity :</b>	Phospho-p47-phox (S370) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p47-phox protein only when phosphorylated at S370.
<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 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000.. 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>Molecularweight :</b>	45kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Chemokine;Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis;Leukocyte transendothelial migration;
<b>Background :</b>	The protein encoded by this gene is a 47 kDa cytosolic subunit of neutrophil NADPH oxidase. This oxidase is a multicomponent enzyme that is activated to produce superoxide anion. Mutations in this gene have been associated with chronic granulomatous disease. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
<b>Function :</b>	disease:Defects in NCF1 are the cause of chronic granulomatous disease autosomal recessive cytochrome-b-positive type 1 (CGD1) [MIM:233700]. Chronic granulomatous disease is a genetically heterogeneous disorder characterized by the inability of neutrophils and phagocytes to kill microbes that they have ingested. Patients suffer from life-threatening bacterial/fungal infections.,function:NCF2, NCF1, and a membrane bound cytochrome b558 are required for activation of the latent NADPH oxidase (necessary for superoxide production).,online information:NCF1 deficiency database,similarity:Contains 1 PX (phox homology) domain.,similarity:Contains 2 SH3 domains.,subunit:Interacts with NOXA1.,
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cytoplasm, cytosol . Membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side .
<b>Expression :</b>	Detected in peripheral blood monocytes and neutrophils (at protein level).

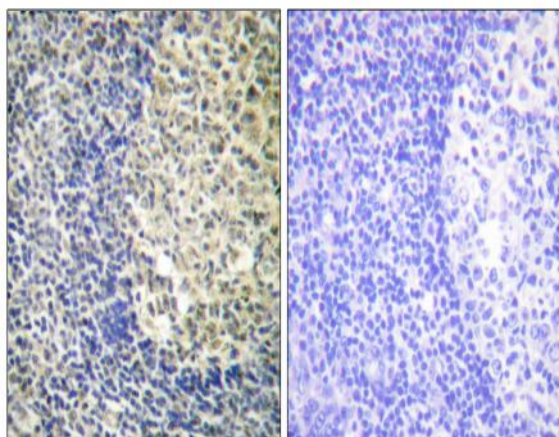
## Products Images



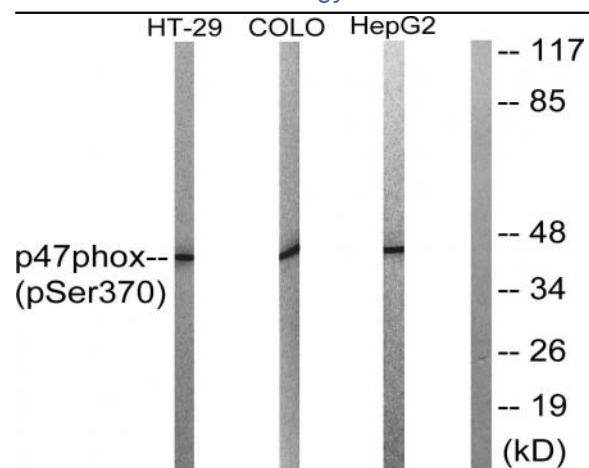
Western blot analysis of VEC using p-p47-phox (S370) antibody.



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using p47 phox (Phospho-Ser370) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil, using p47 phox (Phospho-Ser370) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of p47 phox (Phospho-Ser370) Antibody.  
The lane on the right is blocked with the p47 phox (Phospho-Ser370) peptide.