# NQO1 antibody

Catalog No: #22937

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Name | NQO1 antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Purification | Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography. |
| Applications | WB IHC IF |
| Species Reactivity | Hu |
| Immunogen Type | Peptide |
| Immunogen Description | Synthetic peptide contain a sequence corresponding to a region within amino acids 213 and 274 of NQO1 |
| Target Name | NQO1 |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot:P15559Gene ID:1728 |
| Uniprot | P15559 |
| GeneID | 1728; |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Formulation | Supplied in 0.1M Tris-buffered saline with 10% Glycerol (pH7.0). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use. |

## Application Details

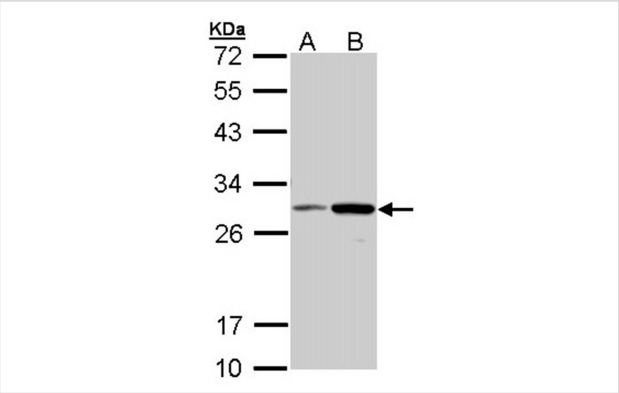
Predicted MW: 31kd

Western blotting: 1:500-1:3000

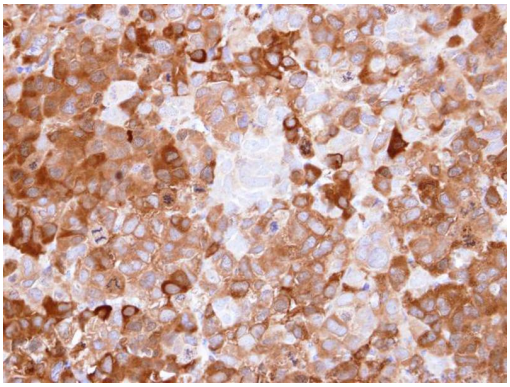
Immunohistochemistry: 1:100-1:500

Immunofluorescence: 1:100-1:200

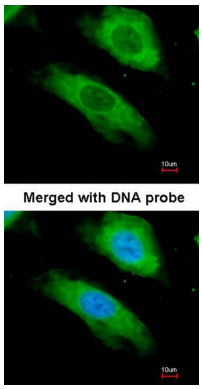
## Images




Sample (30 ug of whole cell lysate)
A: Molt-4
B: Raji
12% SDS PAGE
Primary antibody diluted at 1: 1000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded CL1-0 xenograft, using NQO1 antibody at 1: 500 dilution.




Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa, using NQO1 antibody at 1: 200 dilution.

## Background

This gene is a member of the NAD(P)H dehydrogenase (quinone) family and encodes a cytoplasmic 2-electron reductase. This FAD-binding protein forms homodimers and reduces quinones to hydroquinones. This protein's enzymatic activity prevents the one electron reduction of quinones that results in the production of radical species. Mutations in this gene have been associated with tardive dyskinesia (TD), an increased risk of hematotoxicity after exposure to benzene, and susceptibility to various forms of cancer. Altered expression of this protein has been seen in many tumors and is also associated with Alzheimer's disease (AD). Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only