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BLVRB Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20628c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P30043
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB48593
Calculated MW	22119

Additional Information

Gene ID	645
Other Names	Flavin reductase (NADPH), FR, Biliverdin reductase B, BVR-B, Biliverdin-IX beta-reductase, Green heme-binding protein, GHBP, NADPH-dependent diaphorase, NADPH-flavin reductase, FLR, BLVRB, FLR
Target/Specificity	This BLVRB antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 161-175 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human BLVRB.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	BLVRB Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BLVRB (HGNC:1063)
Function	Enzyme that can both act as a NAD(P)H-dependent reductase and a S-nitroso-CoA-dependent nitrosyltransferase (PubMed:10620517, PubMed:18241201, PubMed:27207795, PubMed:38056462,

	PubMed:7929092). Promotes fetal heme degradation during development (PubMed:10858451, PubMed:18241201, PubMed:7929092). Also expressed in adult tissues, where it acts as a regulator of hematopoiesis, intermediary metabolism (glutaminolysis, glycolysis, TCA cycle and pentose phosphate pathway) and insulin signaling (PubMed:27207795, PubMed:29500232, PubMed:38056462). Has a broad specificity oxidoreductase activity by catalyzing the NAD(P)H-dependent reduction of a variety of flavins, such as riboflavin, FAD or FMN, biliverdins, methemoglobin and PQQ (pyrroloquinoline quinone) (PubMed:10620517, PubMed:18241201, PubMed:7929092). Contributes to fetal heme catabolism by catalyzing reduction of biliverdin IXbeta into bilirubin IXbeta in the liver (PubMed:10858451, PubMed:18241201, PubMed:7929092). Biliverdin IXbeta, which constitutes the major heme catabolite in the fetus is not present in adult (PubMed:10858451, PubMed:18241201, PubMed:7929092). Does not reduce bilirubin IXalpha (PubMed:10858451, PubMed:18241201, PubMed:7929092). Can also reduce the complexed Fe(3+) iron to Fe(2+) in the presence of FMN and NADPH (PubMed:10620517). Acts as a protein nitrosyltransferase by catalyzing nitrosylation of cysteine residues of target proteins, such as HMOX2, INSR and IRS1 (PubMed:38056462). S-nitroso-CoA-dependent nitrosyltransferase activity is mediated via a 'ping-pong' mechanism: BLVRB first associates with both S-nitroso-CoA and protein substrate, nitric oxide group is then transferred from S- nitroso-CoA to Cys-109 and Cys-188 residues of BLVRB and from S- nitroso-BLVRB to the protein substrate (PubMed:38056462). Inhibits insulin signaling by mediating nitrosylation of INSR and IRS1, leading to their inhibition (PubMed:38056462).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm
Tissue Location	Predominantly expressed in liver and erythrocytes (PubMed:7929092). At lower levels in heart, lung, adrenal gland and cerebrum (PubMed:7929092). Expressed in adult red blood cells (PubMed:29932944).

Background

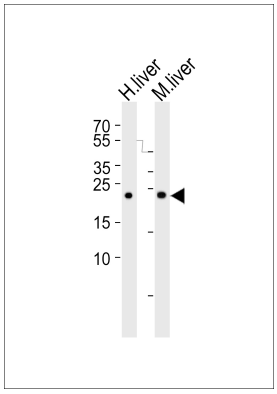
Broad specificity oxidoreductase that catalyzes the NADPH-dependent reduction of a variety of flavins, such as riboflavin, FAD or FMN, biliverdins, methemoglobin and PQQ (pyrroloquinoline quinone). Contributes to heme catabolism and metabolizes linear tetrapyrroles. Can also reduce the complexed Fe(3+) iron to Fe(2+) in the presence of FMN and NADPH. In the liver, converts biliverdin to bilirubin.

References

Chikuba K.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 198:1170-1176(1994).
Komuro A.,et al.Biol. Pharm. Bull. 19:796-804(1996).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Grimwood J.,et al.Nature 428:529-535(2004).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images

Western blot analysis of lysates from human liver and mouse liver tissue lysate(from left to right), using BLVRB Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP20628c). AP20628c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



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