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CYB561 antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22406a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P49447
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Clone Names	R02980
Calculated MW	27559

Additional Information

Gene ID	1534
Other Names	Transmembrane ascorbate-dependent reductase CYB561, 7.2.1.-, Cytochrome b-561, Cytochrome b561, CYB561 (HGNC:2571)
Target/Specificity	This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between amino acids from human.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. 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	CYB561 antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CYB561 (HGNC:2571)
Function	Transmembrane reductase that probably uses ascorbate as an electron donor to reduce Fe(3+) into Fe(2+) and could play a role in iron transport. It is also able to reduce extracellular monodehydro-L- ascorbate and could be involved in the regeneration and homeostasis within secretory vesicles of ascorbate which in turn provides reducing equivalents needed to support the

activity of intravesicular enzymes.

Cellular Location	Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, chromaffin granule membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10897}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q53TN4}. Note=Secretory vesicle containing catecholamines and amidated peptides {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10897}
Tissue Location	Expressed in many tissues, in particular the brain especially in the cortex and hippocampus

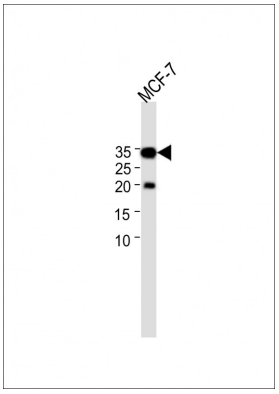
Background

Transmembrane reductase that uses ascorbate as an electron donor in the cytoplasm and transfers electrons across membranes to reduce monodehydro-L-ascorbate radical in the lumen of secretory vesicles. It is therefore involved the regeneration and homeostasis within secretory vesicles of ascorbate which in turn provides reducing equivalents needed to support the activity of intravesicular enzymes.

References

Srivastava M.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 270:22714-22720(1995).
Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Zody M.C.,et al.Nature 440:1045-1049(2006).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



All lanes: Anti-CYB561 antibody at 1:2000 dilution + MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 30 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Citations

- Expression and clinical significance of cytochrome b561 in endometrial cancer.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.