

eNOS Polyclonal Antibody

Product Specifications

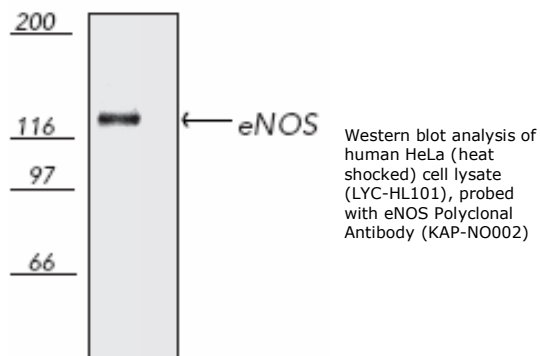
Catalog Number:	KAP-NO002
Host:	Rabbit
Species Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat, bovine, pig
Applications: <i>The optimal dilution for a specific application must be determined by the investigator</i>	WB ¹ : 1K -5K for antiserum; 1-10µg/mL for affinity pure ICC : 5-10 µg/mL ELISA : 1µg/mL
Predicted m.w.:	~135-140 kDa
Concentration:	See product label
Purification:	Peptide immunoaffinity
Format:	Lyophilized in PBS, and 0.1% BSA. Reconstitute powder with PBS at 1mg/mL
Storage: <i>Shipping conditions may differ from the recommended storage temperature</i>	Store at -20°C
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide derived from the sequence corresponding to human eNOS, conjugated to KLH; sequence identical to mouse/bovine, rat, and pig
Related Products:	
LYC-HL101	HeLa Cell Lysate (Heat Shocked)
SAB-300	Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Polyclonal Antibody, HRP Conjugate
KAP-NO020	eNOS Polyclonal Antibody
KAP-NO021	iNOS Polyclonal Antibody
KAP-NO032	eNos (phospho-Ser1177) Polyclonal Antibody
905-657	eNOS (phospho-Ser1177) Monoclonal Antibody (15E2)
KAS-NO001	iNOS Polyclonal Antibody
KAP-NO003	nNOS Polyclonal Antibody
917-020	Nitric Oxide (total) Detection Kit

Background:

The diffusible free radical gas nitric oxide (NO) affects a variety of physiological functions, and is a key regulator of the cardiovascular, nervous, and immune systems¹⁻². NO is synthesized in many tissues from L-arginine, oxygen, and NADPH by three known isoforms of a heme-containing flavoprotein termed NO synthase (NOS-I/nNOS, NOS-II/iNOS, and NOS-III, e-NOS)³⁻⁵. eNOS is a constitutively expressed isoform originally characterized in vascular endothelium. eNOS is activated by the interplay of eNOS binding proteins such as calmodulin and Hsp90, as well as by posttranslational modification of the protein by phosphorylation at multiple sites including Ser1177 (activating) and Thr495 (inhibiting)⁶. eNOS activation at Ser1177 can be triggered by many protein kinases including Akt/PKB, PKA, CAMKII, or by dephosphorylation of Thr495 by phosphatases such as PP2A⁷⁻⁸.

References:

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2. Nathan, C., et al. (1994) Cell **78**, 915-918.
3. Bredt, D.S., et al. (1991) Nature **351**, 714-718
4. Lamas, S., et al. (1992) PNAS **89**, 6348-6352.
5. Xie, Q., et al. (1992) Science **256**, 225-228.
6. Chen, Z.P., et al. (1999) FEBS Lett. **443**, 285-289.
7. Fulton, D., et al. (1999) Nature **399**, 597-601.
8. Thomas, S.R. et al. (2002) J Biol Chem. **277**, 6017-6024.



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