

CYB5R3 Polyclonal Antibody

YP-Ab-02558
lgG
Human;Rat;Mouse;
WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
CYB5R3
NADH-cytochrome b5 reductase 3
The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CYB5R3. AA range:137-186
CYB5R3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CYB5R3 protein.
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000 IF 1:50-200
1 mg/ml
≥90%
-20°C/1 year
CYB5R3; DIA1; NADH-cytochrome b5 reductase 3; B5R; Cytochrome b5 reductase; Diaphorase-1
34kD
[Isoform 1]: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Mitochondrion outer membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side.; [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm. Produces the soluble form found in erythrocytes.
Isoform 2 is expressed at late stages of erythroid maturation.
catalytic activity:NADH + 2 ferricytochrome b5 = NAD(+) + H(+) + 2 ferrocytochrome b5.,cofactor:FAD.,disease:Defects in CYB5R3 are the cause of hereditary methemoglobinemia (HM) [MIM:250800]. There are three forms of this disease: type 1 (HM1) in which the enzyme is only deficient in erythrocytes with a mild cyanosis; type 2 (HM2), in which the enzyme is completely deficient; type 3 (HM3) where the deficiency is seen in all blood cells. Type 2 is a severe form accompanied with mental retardation and neurological impairment.,function:Desaturation and elongation of fatty acids, cholesterol biosynthesis, drug metabolism, and, in erythrocyte, methemoglobin reduction.,polymorphism:Ser-117 seems to only be found in persons of African origin. The allele frequency is 0.23 in African Americans. It was not found in

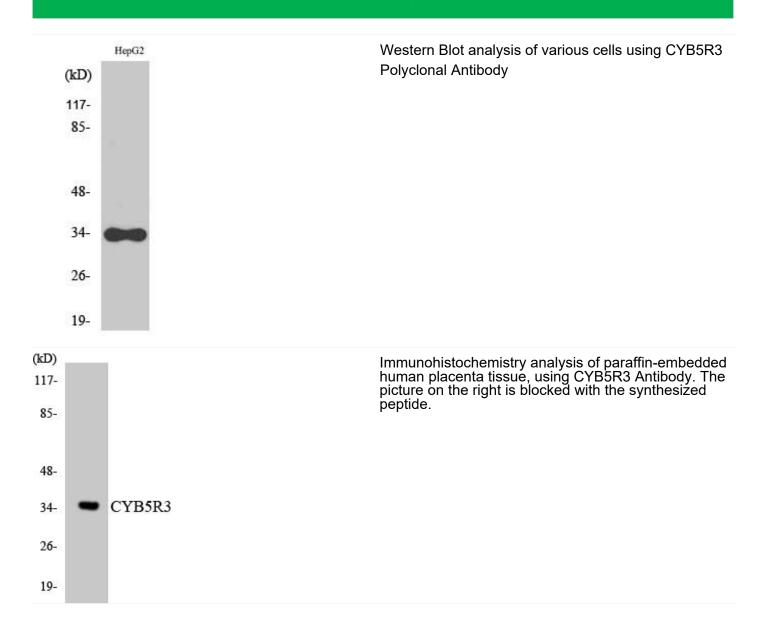


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BackgroundThis gene encodes cytochrome b5 reductase, which includes a
membrane-bound form in somatic cells (anchored in the endoplasmic reticulum,
mitochondrial and other membranes) and a soluble form in erythrocytes. The
membrane-bound form exists mainly on the cytoplasmic side of the endoplasmic
reticulum and functions in desaturation and elongation of fatty acids, in cholesterol
biosynthesis, and in drug metabolism. The erythrocyte form is located in a soluble
fraction of circulating erythrocytes and is involved in methemoglobin reduction.
The membrane-bound form has both membrane-binding and catalytic domains,
while the soluble form has only the catalytic domain. Alternate splicing results in
multiple transcript variants. Mutations in this gene cause methemoglobinemias.
[provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010],Matters needing
attentionAvoid repeated freezing and thawing!Usage suggestionsThis product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For
more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



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