

## 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

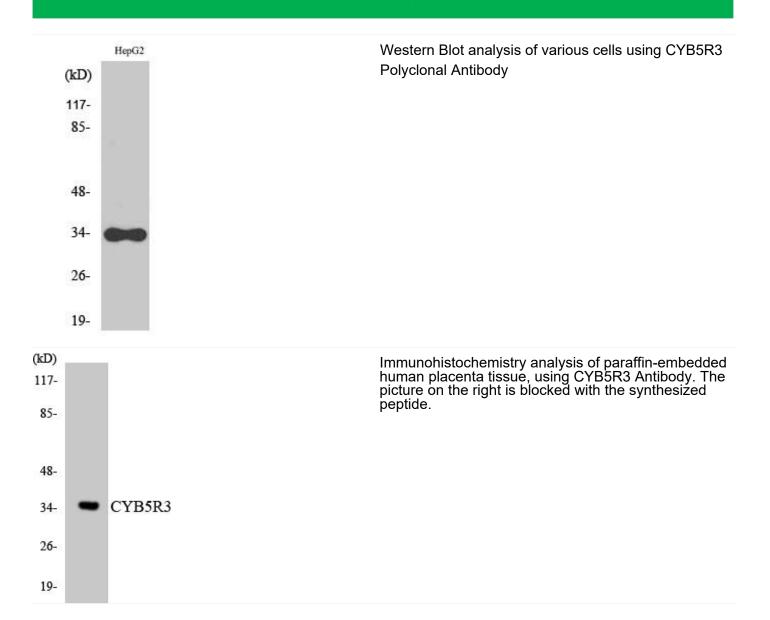


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BackgroundThis gene encodes cytochrome b5 reductase, which includes a<br/>membrane-bound form in somatic cells (anchored in the endoplasmic reticulum,<br/>mitochondrial and other membranes) and a soluble form in erythrocytes. The<br/>membrane-bound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

## **Products Images**



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