

## NOS2

**Reactivity:** Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000

**Calculated MW:** 131kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human NOS2

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

NOS2; HEP-NOS; iNOS; NOS; NOS2A ;

**Catalog #:** A0312

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 4843

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P35228

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Nitric Oxide Synthase (NOS) catalyses the formation of nitric oxide (NO) and citrulline from L-arginine, oxygen and cofactors. Three family members have been characterized: neuronal NOS (nNOS), which is found primarily in neuronal tissue; inducible NOS (iNOS), which is induced by interferon gamma and lipopolysaccharides in the kidney and cardiovascular system; and endothelial NOS (eNOS), which is expressed in blood vessels (1). NO is a messenger molecule with diverse functions throughout the body including the maintenance of vascular integrity, homeostasis, synaptic plasticity, long-term potentiation, learning, and memory (2,3). Nitric oxide produced by iNOS is involved in host defense against protozoa, bacteria, fungi and viruses. Unlike constitutively expressed eNOS and nNOS, iNOS is not usually expressed in quiescent cells. iNOS is transcriptionally induced in response to bacterial endotoxins such as LPS and proinflammatory cytokines in macrophages and various other cell types. Transcription factors involved in iNOS transcription include NF- $\kappa$ B, AP-1 and STAT. Different signaling pathways either promote (Jak1/2, PKC, c-Raf, p38 MAP kinase and p44/42 MAP kinase) or inhibit (PI3 kinase) iNOS expression depending on stimulus and cell type (4).

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