

## Anti-nNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1870

### Specification

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#### Anti-nNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P29475</a>
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Calculated MW	160970

#### Anti-nNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	4842
<b>Other Names</b>	nNOS, Constitutive NOSb, neuronal nitric oxide synthase, NCNOS

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

Anti-nNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Shipping

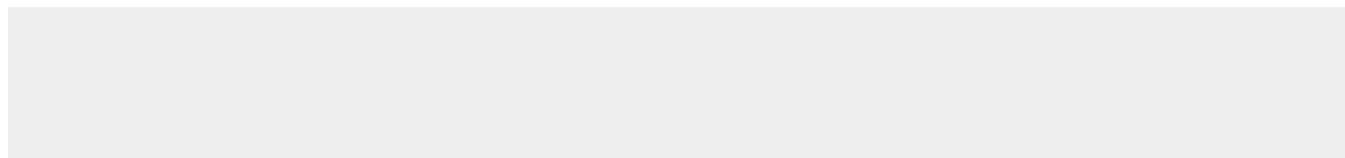
Blue Ice

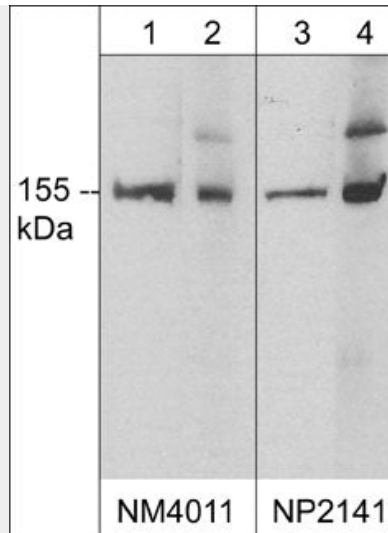
#### Anti-nNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

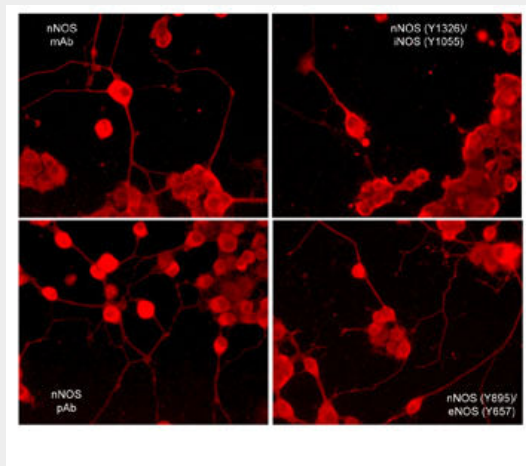
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Anti-nNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of nNOS expression in adult mouse brain (lanes 1 & 3) and rat GC cells (lanes 2 & 4). The blots were probed with mouse monoclonal anti-nNOS (C-terminal region) at 1:1000 (lanes 1 & 2) or rabbit polyclonal anti-nNOS at 1:250 (lanes 3 & 4).



Immunocytochemical labeling of nNOS phosphorylation in rat PC12 cells differentiated with NGF. The cells were probed with mouse monoclonal (mAb) nNOS (NM4011), and rabbit polyclonal (pAb) nNOS (C-terminal region), nNOS (Tyr-895)/eNOS (Tyr-657), and nNOS (Tyr-1326)/iNOS (Tyr-1055). The antibodies were detected using appropriate secondary antibody conjugated to DyLight® 594.

### Anti-nNOS (C-terminal region) Antibody - Background

Nitric oxide (NO) has a broad range of biological activities and is implicated in signaling pathways in phylogenetically diverse species. Nitric oxide synthases (NOS), the enzymes responsible for synthesis of NO, are homodimers whose monomers are themselves two fused enzymes: a cytochrome reductase and a cytochrome that requires three cosubstrates (L-arginine, NADPH, and oxygen) and five cofactors or prosthetic groups (FAD, FMN, calmodulin, tetrahydrobiopterin, and heme). Several distinct NOS isoforms are produced from three distinct genes. These include two constitutive Ca<sup>2+</sup>/CaM-dependent forms of NOS: nNOS (also designated bNOS, NOS-I), whose activity was first identified in neurons and eNOS (also designated ecNOS, NOS-III) first identified in endothelial cells. The inducible form of NOS, iNOS (also designated NOS-II), is Ca<sup>2+</sup> independent and is expressed in a broad range of cell types. This form of NOS is induced after stimulation with cytokines and exposure to microbial products.