

## **NQO1** Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP91141

#### **Specification**

## **NQ01** Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, FC, ICC, IP

Primary Accession P15559
Reactivity Rat

Clonality Monoclonal

**Other Names** 

Azoreductase; DT-diaphorase; DTD; QR1; NQO1; DIA4; NMOR1;

Isotype Rabbit IgG
Host Rabbit
Calculated MW 30868 Da

# **NQO1 Antibody - Additional Information**

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human

**NQ01** 

Description NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase 1 (NQO1)

is a flavoprotein that catalyzes the two-electron reduction of quinones and their derivatives. The enzyme apparently

serves as a quinone reductase in

connection with conjugation reactions of hydroquinons involved in detoxification pathways as well as in biosynthetic

processes such as the vitamin K-dependent

gamma-carboxylation of glutamate residues in prothrombin synthesis.

Storage Condition and Buffer Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline ,

pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid

freeze / thaw cycle.

### **NQ01** Antibody - Protein Information

Name NQO1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:1657151, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2874}

#### **Function**

Flavin-containing quinone reductase that catalyzes two- electron reduction of quinones to hydroquinones using either NADH or NADPH as electron donors. In a ping-pong kinetic mechanism, the electrons are sequentially transferred from NAD(P)H to flavin cofactor and then from reduced flavin to the quinone, bypassing the formation of semiquinone and reactive oxygen species (By similarity) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8999809"



target="\_blank">8999809</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9271353" target="\_blank">9271353</a>). Regulates cellular redox state primarily through quinone detoxification. Reduces components of plasma membrane redox system such as coenzyme Q and vitamin quinones, producing antioxidant hydroquinone forms. In the process may function as superoxide scavenger to prevent hydroquinone oxidation and facilitate excretion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15102952" target="\_blank">15102952</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8999809" target="\_blank">8999809</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9271353" target="\_blank">9271353</a>, Alternatively, can activate quinones and their derivatives by generating redox reactive hydroquinones with DNA cross-linking antitumor potential (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8999809" target="\_blank">8999809</a>). Acts as a gatekeeper of the core 20S proteasome known to degrade proteins with unstructured regions. Upon oxidative stress, interacts with tumor suppressors TP53 and TP73 in a NADH-dependent way and inhibits their ubiquitin-independent degradation by the 20S proteasome (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15687255" target="\_blank">15687255</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28291250" target="\_blank">28291250</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

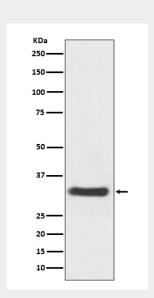
Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05982}

#### **NQO1 Antibody - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# **NQO1 Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of NQO1 expression in SH-SY5Y cell lysate.