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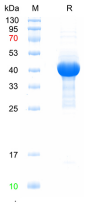
Recombinant mouse Nos2 protein, N-His

Catalog Number:	bs-42164P
Concentration:	>1mg/ml
AA Seq:	790-1144/1144
Predicted MW:	42.8
Tags:	N-His
Activity:	Not tested
Endotoxin:	Not analyzed
Purity:	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Purification:	AC
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Storage:	20mM Tris (pH8.0) with 8M Urea. Stored at -70°C or -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Background:	Nitric oxide (NO) is an inorganic, gaseous free radical that carries a variety of messages between cells. Vasorelaxation, neurotransmission and cytotoxicity can all be potentiated through cellular response to NO. NO production is mediated by members of the nitric oxide synthase (NOS) family. NOS catalyzes the oxidization of L-arginine to produce L-citrulline and NO. Two constitutive isoforms, brain or neuronal NOS (b or nNOS, type I) & endothelial cell NOS (eNOS, type III), and one inducible isoform (iNOS, type II), have been cloned. All NOS isoforms contain calmodulin, nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH), flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD), and flavin mononucleotide (FMN) binding domains. Nitric oxide synthase is expressed in liver, macrophages, hepatocytes, synoviocytes, stimulated glial cells and smooth muscle cells. Cytokines such as interferon-gamma (IFN), tumor necrosis factor (TNF), interleukin-1 and -2, and lipopolysaccarides (LPS) cause an increase in iNOS mRNA, protein, and activity levels. Protein kinase C-stimulating agents exhibit the same effect on iNOS activity. After cytokine induction, iNOS exhibits a delayed activity response which is then followed by a significant increase in NO production over a long period of time. Human iNOS is regulated by calcium/calmodulin (in contrast with mouse NOS2).

VALIDATION IMAGES



The purity of the protein is greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.