还原型辅酶Ⅱ磷酸酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸抗体

产品货号： mlR1537

英文名称： NADPH

中文名称： 还原型辅酶Ⅱ/磷酸酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸抗体

别　　名： nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate; NADP; NADPH; TPNH; Triphosphopyridine nucleotide, reduced form;

产品类型： 药物与化合物抗体

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　免疫学　信号转导　激酶和磷酸酶

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： NADPH

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 0.833kDa

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated NADPH:

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： NDAPH （nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate) includes of Alpha-NADPH and Beta-NADPH. Beta-NADPH hase activity only. Beta-Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide 2'-phosphate reduced tetrasodium salt or triphosphopyridine nucleotide reduced tetrasodium salt, also known as Coenzyme Ⅱ.

β-Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide 2′-phosphate (NADP+) and β-Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide 2′-phosphate, reduced (NADPH) comprise a coenzyme redox pair (NADP+:NADPH) involved in a wide range of enzyme catalyzed oxidation reduction reactions. The NADP+/NADPH redox pair facilitates electron transfer in anabolic reactions such as lipid and cholesterol biosynthesis and fatty acyl chain elongation. The NADP+/NADPH redox pair is used in a variety of antioxidation mechanism where it protects agains reactive oxidation species accumulation. NADPH is generated in vivio by the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP).

SWISS:

N/A

CAS:

2646-71-1

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

NADPH 氧化酶广泛存在于机体多个系统发挥重要的生理功能。在多种病理情况下，NADPH 氧化酶可以在很多组织中催化合成大量活性氧，导致过度氧化应激，使组织细胞的功能下降。

NADPH 氧化酶也是血管内皮细胞 ROS 产生的主要酶系,由其介导产生 ROS 在信息传递、基因转录、细胞生长和凋亡以及调节内皮依赖性的一氧化氮合酶脱偶联等血管舒张中的作用,使其成为血管生物学中重要的部分,NADPH 氧化酶一方面与血管舒张的机能异常有关，另一方面又影响到内皮细胞的结构、粘附分子的表达、渗透、成长及迁移等功能。