

Anti-Cytoglobin Antibody

Catalog # ABO10972

### Specification

# Anti-Cytoglobin Antibody - Product Information

ApplicationWBPrimary AccessionQ8WWM9HostRabbitReactivityHuman, Mouse, RatClonalityPolyclonalFormatLyophilizedDescriptionRabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Cytoglobin(CYGB) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Rat.

**Reconstitution** Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

## **Anti-Cytoglobin Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 114757

**Other Names** Cytoglobin, Histoglobin, HGb, Stellate cell activation-associated protein, CYGB, STAP

Calculated MW 21405 MW KDa

**Application Details** Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse<br>

Subcellular Localization Cytoplasm .

**Tissue Specificity** Ubiquitously expressed. Highest expression in heart, stomach, bladder and small intestine. .

Protein Name Cytoglobin

Contents Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human Cytoglobin(50-68aa FVNFPSAKQYFSQFKHMED), identical to the related rat sequence, different from the related mouse sequence by one amino acid.

#### Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.



**Cross Reactivity** No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## **Anti-Cytoglobin Antibody - Protein Information**

Name CYGB (HGNC:16505)

#### Function

Probable multifunctional globin with a hexacoordinated heme iron required for the catalysis of various reactions depending on redox condition of the cell as well as oxygen availability (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11893755" target=" blank">11893755</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12359339" target=" blank">12359339</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15165856" target="\_blank">15165856</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19147491" target=" blank">19147491</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20511233" target="\_blank">20511233</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28393874" target="\_blank">28393874</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28671819" target="\_blank">28671819</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29128400" target=" blank">29128400</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33576020" target=" blank">33576020</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34930834" target="blank">34930834</a>). Has a nitric oxide dioxygenase (NOD) activity and is most probably involved in cell-mediated and oxygen-dependent nitric oxide consumption (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19147491" target=" blank">19147491</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20511233" target=" blank">20511233</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28393874" target=" blank">28393874</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28671819" target=" blank">28671819</a>). By scavenging this second messenger may regulate several biological processes including endothelium-mediated vasodilation and vascular tone (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19147491" target=" blank">19147491</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28393874" target="\_blank">28393874</a>). Under normoxic conditions functions as a nitric oxide dioxygenase (NOD) but under hypoxic conditions the globin may switch its function to that of a nitrite (NO2) reductase (NiR), generating nitric oxide (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29128400" target=" blank">29128400</a>). Could also have peroxidase and superoxide dismutase activities, detoxifying reactive oxygen species and protecting cells against oxidative stress (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12359339" target=" blank">12359339</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33576020" target="\_blank">33576020</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34930834" target="\_blank">34930834</a>). Also binds dioxygen with low affinity and could function as an oxygen sensor but has probably no function as a respiratory oxygen carrier (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11893755" target=" blank">11893755</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15299006" target=" blank">15299006</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20553503" target=" blank">20553503</a>).

Cellular Location Cytoplasm. Nucleus

#### **Tissue Location**

Widely expressed. Highest expression in heart, stomach, bladder and small intestine.



# Anti-Cytoglobin Antibody - Protocols

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

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

Anti-Cytoglobin Antibody - Images



Anti-Cytoglobin antibody, ABO10972, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti Cytoglobin (ABO10972) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Rat Small Intestine Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 3: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 4: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 5: SGC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 6: COLO320 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 7: SMMC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 8: PANC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 9: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 21KDObserved bind size: 21KD

## Anti-Cytoglobin Antibody - Background

Cytoglobin(CYGB), also called HGB or STAP, is a ubiquitously expressed hexacoordinate hemoglobin that may facilitate diffusion of oxygen through tissues, scavenge nitric oxide or other reactive oxygen species, or serve a protective function during oxidative stress. The cytoglobin gene is mapped on 17q25.1. The CYGB gene contains 4 exons and spans about 9 kb. Cytoglobin has many elements common to vertebrate globins, including invariant histidine residues, and the amino acids that form the heme pocket share similarity with pentacoordinate myoglobin. In contrast to the high oxygen affinities displayed by most hexacoordinate hemoglobins, the characteristics of CYGB indicate that it can facilitate oxygen transport. Because the oxygen affinity of CYGB is more similar to myoglobin than to neuroglobin, and the oxy form of CYGB resists autooxidation, CYGB is proposed to represent a tissue oxygen reservoir by Sawai et al.