

gp91-phox Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73566**Specification****gp91-phox Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P04839
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

gp91-phox Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1536**Other Names**

CYBB; NOX2; Cytochrome b-245 heavy chain; CGD91-phox; Cytochrome b(558) subunit beta; Cytochrome b558 subunit beta; Heme-binding membrane glycoprotein gp91phox; NADPH oxidase 2Neutrophil cytochrome b 91 kDa polypeptide; Superoxide-generating NADPH oxidase heavy chain subunit; gp91-1; gp91-phox; p22 phagocyte B-cytochrome

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

gp91-phox Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** CYBB ([HGNC:2578](#))**Synonyms** NOX2**Function**

Catalytic subunit of the phagocyte NADPH oxidase complex that mediates the transfer of electrons from cytosolic NADPH to O₂ to produce the superoxide anion (O₂⁻) (PubMed:15338276, PubMed:36241643, PubMed:36413210, PubMed:38355798). In the activated complex, electrons are first transferred from NADPH to flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD) and subsequently transferred via two heme molecules to molecular oxygen, producing superoxide through an outer-sphere reaction (Probable) (PubMed:<a

[38355798](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38355798)). Activation of the NADPH oxidase complex is initiated by the assembly of cytosolic subunits of the NADPH oxidase complex with the core NADPH oxidase complex to form a complex at the plasma membrane or phagosomal membrane (PubMed: [19028840](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19028840), PubMed: [38355798](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38355798)). This activation process is initiated by phosphorylation dependent binding of the cytosolic NCF1/p47-phox subunit to the C-terminus of CYBA/p22-phox (By similarity). NADPH oxidase complex assembly is impaired through interaction with NRROS (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=As unassembled monomer may localize to the endoplasmic reticulum

Tissue Location

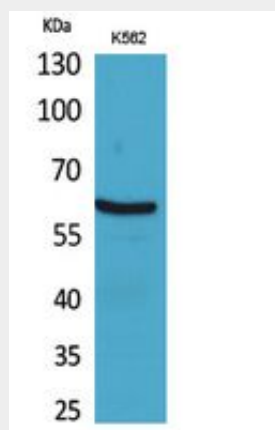
Detected in neutrophils (at protein level).

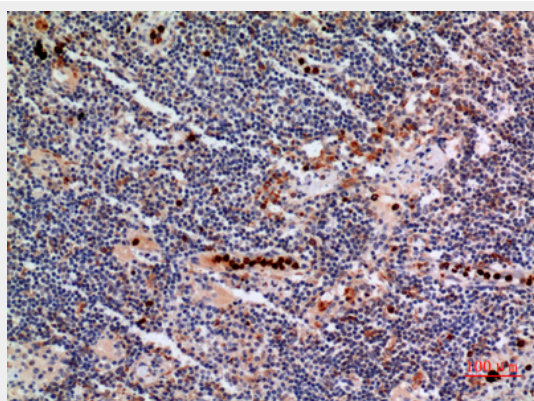
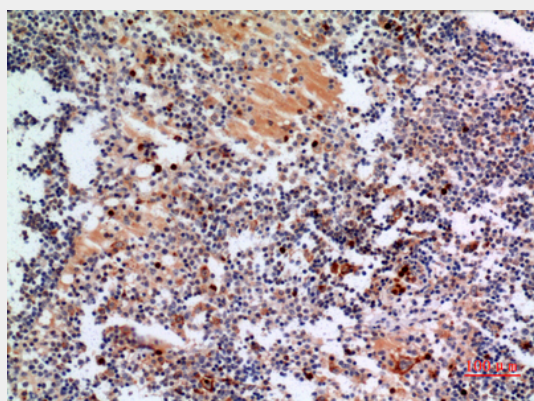
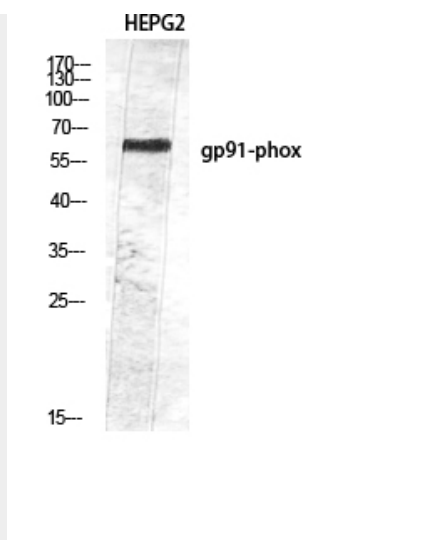
gp91-phox Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

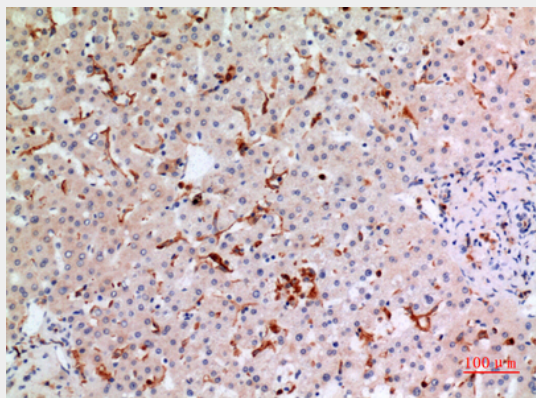
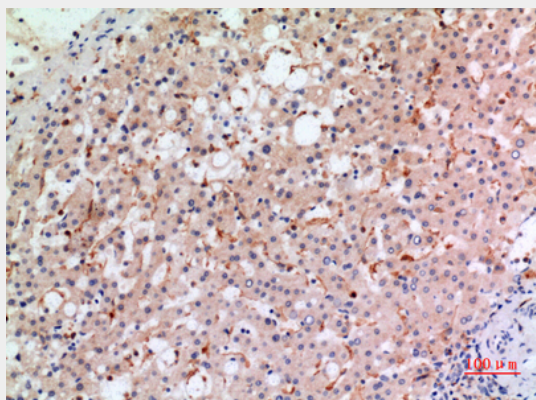
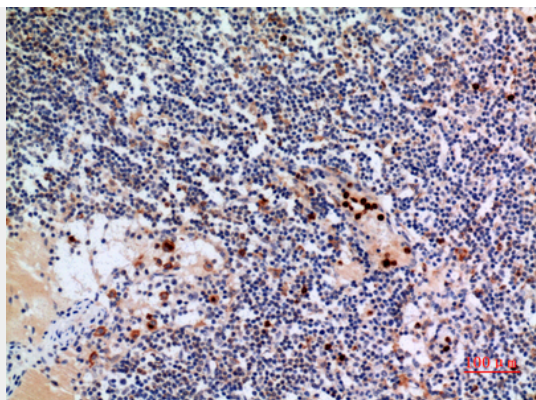
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

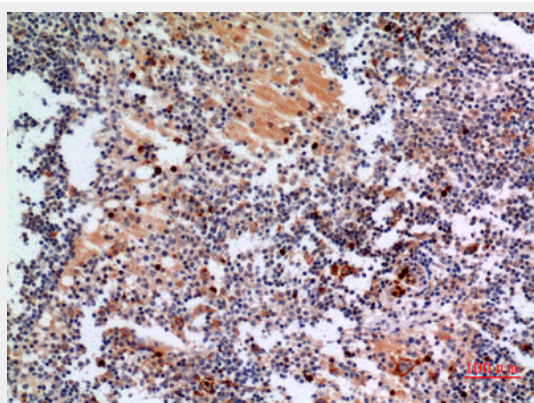
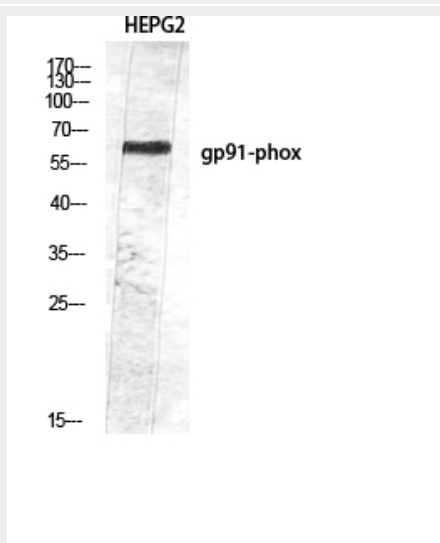
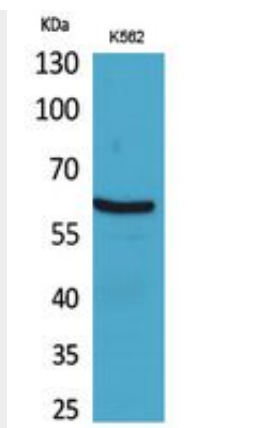
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

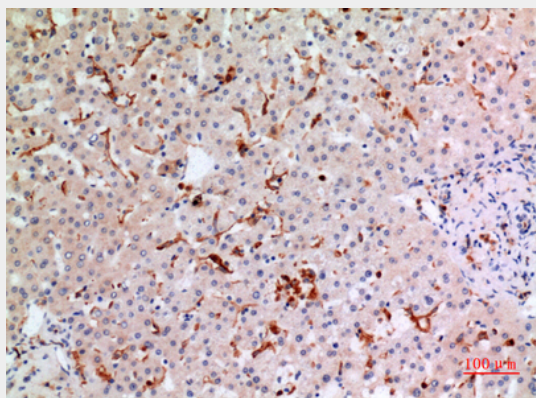
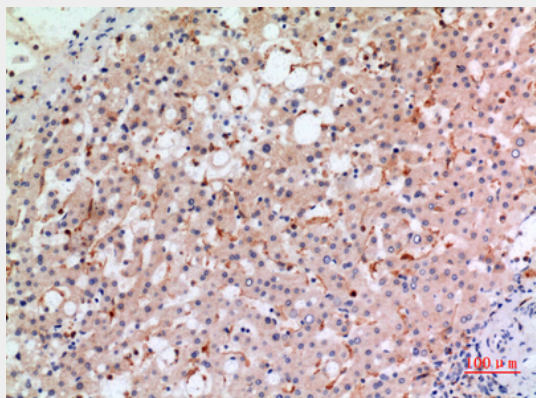
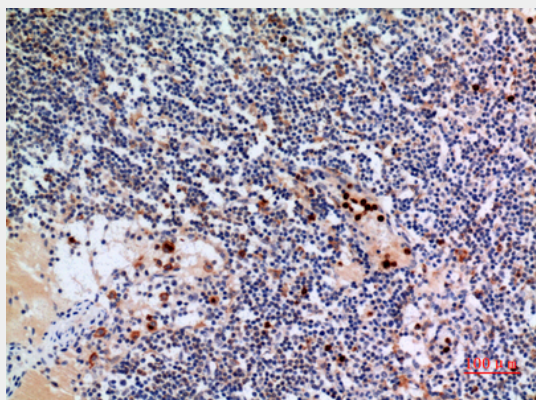
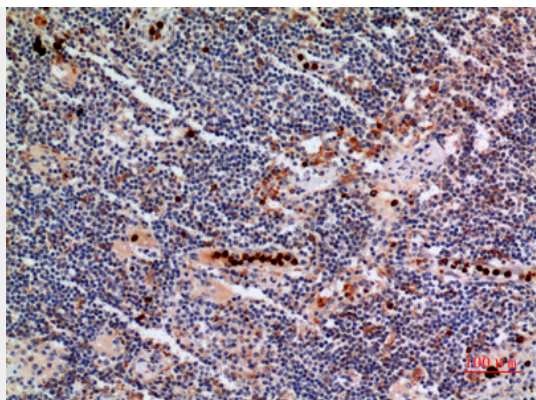
gp91-phox Polyclonal Antibody - Images











gp91-phox Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Critical component of the membrane-bound oxidase of phagocytes that generates superoxide. It is the terminal component of a respiratory chain that transfers single electrons from cytoplasmic NADPH across the plasma membrane to molecular oxygen on the exterior. Also functions as a voltage-gated proton channel that mediates the H(+) currents of resting phagocytes. It participates in the regulation of cellular pH and is blocked by zinc.