

HO-1 Antibody
Catalog # ASM10471**Specification**

HO-1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IP
Primary Accession	P06762
Other Accession	NP_036712.1
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Description	
Rabbit Anti-Rat HO-1 Polyclonal	

Target/Specificity
Detects ~33kDa.**Other Names**

Heme oxygenase 1 Antibody, HSP32 Antibody, Hemox Antibody, 32 kD Antibody, bK286B10 Antibody, D8Wsu38e Antibody, heat shock protein 32kD Antibody, Heat shock protein Antibody, Heme oxygenase (decycling) 1 Antibody, HMOX 1 Antibody, Hmox Antibody, HMOX1 Antibody, HO 1 Antibody, HO Antibody, HO1 antibody

Immunogen

Rat native full-length HO-1 purified from liver tissue

Purification

Protein A Purified

Storage **-20°C**

Storage Buffer

PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature

Blue Ice or 4°C

Certificate of Analysis

5 µg/ml of SPC-211 was sufficient for detection of HO-1 in 10 µg of rat brain lysate by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat anti-rabbit IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

Cellular Localization

Endoplasmic Reticulum | Microsome

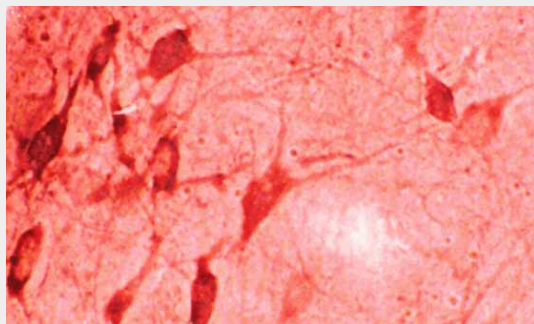
HO-1 Antibody - Protocols

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

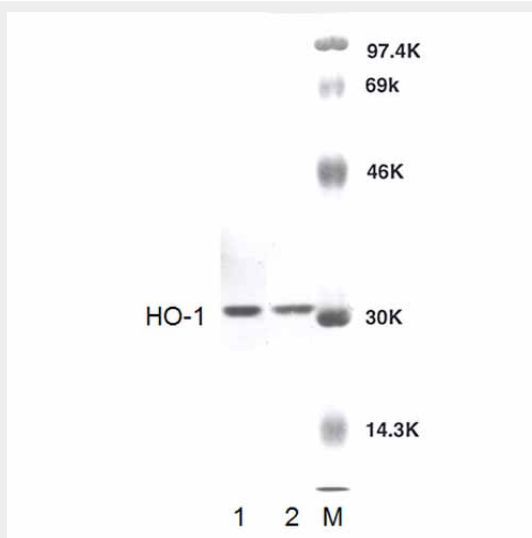
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)

- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

HO-1 Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Rabbit Anti-HO-1 Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10471). Tissue: Brain. Species: Rat. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-HO-1 Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10471) at 1:1000.



Western blot analysis of Rat Brain cell lysates showing detection of HO-1 protein using Rabbit Anti-HO-1 Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10471). Lane 1: Rat Brain lysate. Lane 2: Purified HO-1. Lane 3: Molecular Weight Markers. Load: 10 µg. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-HO-1 Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10471) at 1:1000.

HO-1 Antibody - Background

Heme-oxygenase is a ubiquitous enzyme that catalyzes the initial and rate-limiting steps in heme catabolism yielding equimolar amounts of biliverdin, iron and carbon monoxide. Biliverdin is subsequently converted to bilirubin and the free iron is sequestered to ferritin (1). These products have important physiological effects as carbon monoxide is a potent vasodilator; biliverdin and bilirubin are potent antioxidants; and the free iron increases oxidative stress and regulates the expression of many mRNAs (2). There are three isoforms of heme-oxygenase, HO-1, HO-2 and HO-3; however HO-1 and HO-2 are the major isoforms as they both have been identified in mammals (3). HO-1, also known as heat shock protein 32, is an inducible isoform activated by most oxidative stress inducers, cytokines, inflammatory agents and heat shock. HO-2 is a constitutive isoform which is expressed under homeostatic conditions. HO-1 is also considered to be a

cytoprotective factor in that free heme is highly reactive and cytotoxic, and secondly, carbon monoxide is a mediator inhibiting the inflammatory process and bilirubin is a scavenger for reactive oxygen, both of which are the end products of heme catalyzation (4). It has also been shown that HO-1 deficiency may cause reduced stress defense, a pro-inflammatory tendency (5), susceptibility to atherosclerotic lesion formation (6), endothelial cell injury, and growth retardation (7). Up-regulation of HO-1 is therefore said to be one of the major defense mechanisms of oxidative stress (4).

HO-1 Antibody - References

1. Froh M. et al. (2007) World J. Gastroenterol 13(25): 3478-86.
2. Elbirt K.K. and Bonkovsky H.L. (1999) Proc Assoc Am Physicians 111(5): 348-47.
3. Maines M.D., Trakshel G.M., and Kutty R.K. (1986) J Biol Chem 261: 411-419.
4. Brydun A., et al. (2007) Hypertens Res 30(4): 341-8.
5. Poss K.D. and Tonegawa S. (1997). Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 94: 10925-10930.
6. Yet S.F., et al. (2003) FASEB J. 17: 1759-1761.
7. Yachie A., et al. (1999) J Clin Invest. 103: 129-135.