

## Product Information

### Monoclonal anti-CYBA antibody produced in mouse clone CB-64, purified from hybridoma cell culture

Catalog Number **SAB4200631**

#### Product Description

Monoclonal Anti-CYBA (mouse IgM isotype) is derived from the hybridoma CB-64 produced by the fusion of mouse myeloma cells and splenocytes from BALB/c mice immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the internal region of human CYBA (GeneID: 1535), conjugated to KLH. The isotype is determined by ELISA using Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Isotyping Reagents, Product Number ISO2. The antibody is purified from culture supernatant of hybridoma cells grown in a bioreactor.

Monoclonal Anti-CYBA recognizes human, monkey, bovine, canine, rat and mouse CYBA. The product may be used in several immunochemical techniques including immunoblotting (~22kDa), flow cytometry and immunofluorescence.

The NAD(P)H oxidase system is the most important source of superoxide production in vascular cells. It is a multisubunit protein complex consisting of membrane-bound and cytosolic subunits. The small subunit, p22phox subunit, also known as CYBA ((cytochrome b-245, alpha polypeptide/ light chain) is membrane bound, which is expressed in phagocytic, endothelial and vascular smooth muscle cells.<sup>1</sup> Several polymorphisms of the p22phox gene (CYBA) have been reported, and two have been studied for association with coronary artery disease (CAD).<sup>2-3</sup> In prostate cancer cells downregulation of CYBA was reported to inhibited cell proliferation and colony formation, through AKT and ERK1/2 signaling pathways, indicating CYBA has a role in tumor angiogenesis and tumor growth.<sup>4</sup>

#### Reagent

Supplied as a solution in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 15 mM sodium azide as a preservative.

Antibody Concentration: ~ 1.0 mg/mL

#### Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

#### Storage/Stability

For extended storage, freeze at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilution samples should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

#### Product Profile

Immunoblotting: a working concentration of 0.5-1  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  is recommended using whole extracts of HeLa cells.

Immunofluorescence: a working concentration of 5-10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  is recommended using HeLa cells.

Flow Cytometry: a working dilution of 5-10  $\mu\text{g}$  /test is recommended using HeLa cells.

**Note**: In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration. Use of sensitive film is recommended.

#### References

1. Van Heerebeek, L., et al., *Clin. Pathol.* **8**, 561–568 (2002).
2. San José G., et al., *Clin Sci (Lond)*, **114**, 173-182 (2008).
3. Schreiber, R., et al. *BMC Med. Genet.*, **12**, 114 (2011)
4. Li Q., et al., *Biochim Biophys Acta.*, **1833**, 3375-85 (2013).

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