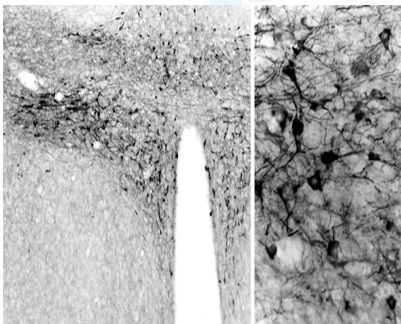


## Mouse monoclonal antibody to Nitric Oxide Synthase [N1]: IgG

<b>Catalogue No.:</b>	M-989-100
<b>Description:</b>	Nitric oxide synthase (NOS) catalyses the formation of nitric oxide, an important messenger molecule in functions such as homeostasis and synaptic plasticity. NOS is classified into three types: (1) neuronal NOS (nNOS) or brain NOS (bNOS) (2) inducible NOS (iNOS) or macrophage NOS (mNOS) and (3) endothelial NOS (eNOS).
<b>Batch No.:</b>	See product label
<b>Unit size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Antigen:</b>	A recombinant neuronal NOS fragment from rat brain.
<b>Clone:</b>	N1
<b>Other Names:</b>	neuronal NOS; nNOS; brain NOS; bNOS; NOS type 1; NOS1; NC-NOS; Constitutive NOS;
<b>Accession:</b>	P29475 NOS1_HUMAN; P29476 NOS1_RAT;
<b>Produced in:</b>	Mouse
<b>Purity:</b>	IgG
<b>Applications:</b>	Western Blotting (WB). A concentration of 0.5 ug/mL is recommended for WB. Human NOS (nNOS-1) has a predicted length of 1,434 residues and MW of 161 kDa. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	The specificity of this antibody has been confirmed by WB against the antigen.
<b>Cross-reactivity:</b>	Human; rat; goat; pig;
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized from 1.2% sodium acetate, 2mg BSA, 0.01mg NaN <sub>3</sub>
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	Reconstitute in 1 mL of PBS (pH 7.4) to achieve an antibody concentration of 100 ug/mL. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
<b>Storage:</b>	At least 12 months after purchase at 2-8C (lyophilized formulations). After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20C for a higher stability. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Expiry Date:</b>	12 months after purchase



Neuronal Nitric Oxide Synthase (nNOS) immunoreactivity was detected in floated cryo-sections of the rat hypothalamus with the M-989-100 monoclonal antibody (0.2 µg/ml), using the biotinylated secondary antibody-ABC method and nickel-diaminobenzidine chromogen. Intensely labeled nNOS-immunoreactive neurons occur in high numbers in the caudal part of the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus. Photo courtesy of Dr. Erik Hrabovszky, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary.

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