

**Nitrotyrosine Antibody**  
Nitrotyrosine Antibody, Clone 39B6  
Catalog # ASM10079

**Specification**

**Nitrotyrosine Antibody - Product Information**

Application **IHC**  
Host **Mouse**  
Isotype **IgG2a**  
Clonality **Monoclonal**  
**Description**  
Mouse Anti- Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal IgG2a

**Target/Specificity**  
Recognizes 3-nitrotyrosine moieties. No detectable cross-reactivity with non-nitrated tyrosine. Not species specific.

**Other Names**  
Nitro tyrosine Antibody, 3-Nitrotyrosine Antibody

Trademark **MOLECULAR SIGNATURE®**

**Immunogen**  
Hybridoma line 39B6

**Purification**  
Protein G Purified

Storage **-20°C**  
**Storage Buffer**  
PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

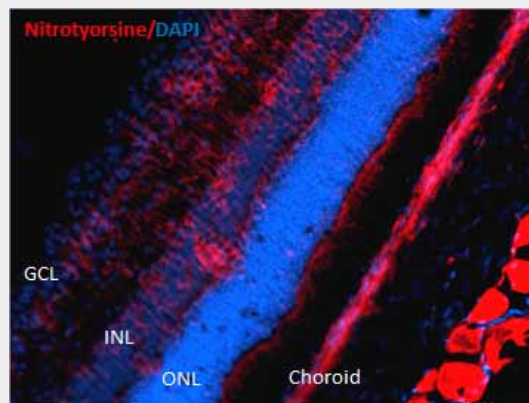
Shipping **Blue Ice or 4°C**  
Temperature

**Certificate of Analysis**  
0.7 µg/ml of SMC-154 was sufficient for detection of 5 µg SIN-1 treated BSA by Western Blot analysis using Goat anti-mouse IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

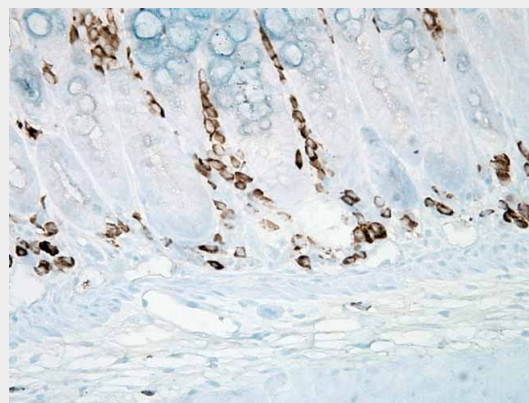
**Nitrotyrosine Antibody - Protocols**

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

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



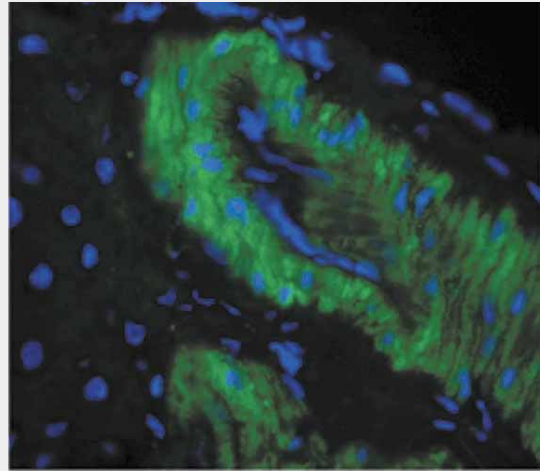
Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 39B6 (ASM10079). Tissue: Retinal Injury Model. Species: Mouse. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10079) at 1:1000. Secondary Antibody: Alexa Fluor 594 Goat Anti-Mouse (red). Courtesy of: Dr. Rajashekhar Gangaraju, University of Indiana, Department of Ophthalmology, Eugene and Marilyn Glick Eye Institute.



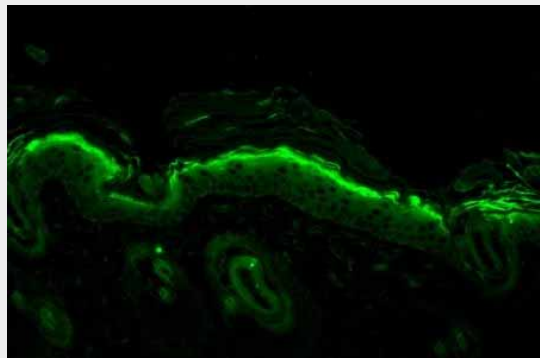
Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 39B6 (ASM10079). Tissue: inflamed colon. Species: Mouse. Fixation: Formalin. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10079) at 1:1000000 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: Biotin Goat Anti-Mouse at 1:2000

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

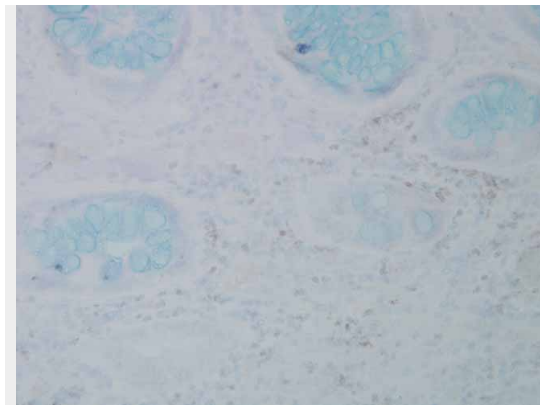
for 1 hour at RT. Counterstain: Mayer Hematoxylin (purple/blue) nuclear stain at 200  $\mu$ l for 2 minutes at RT. Magnification: 40x.



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 39B6 (ASM10079). Tissue: liver tissue . Species: Rat. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10079) at 1:1000. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green).



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 39B6 (ASM10079). Tissue: backskin. Species: Mouse. Fixation: Bouin's Fixative and paraffin-embedded. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10079) at 1:100 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT.



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 39B6 (ASM10079). Tissue: colon carcinoma. Species: Human. Fixation: Formalin. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Nitrotyrosine Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10079) at 1:25000 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: Biotin Goat Anti-Mouse at 1:2000 for 1 hour at RT. Counterstain: Mayer Hematoxylin (purple/blue) nuclear stain at 200  $\mu$ l for 2 minutes at RT. Magnification: 40x.

### **Nitrotyrosine Antibody - Background**

Protein tyrosine nitration results in a post-translational modification that is increasingly receiving attention as an important component of nitric oxide signaling (2). While multiple nonenzymatic mechanisms are known to be capable of producing nitrated tyrosine residues, most tyrosine nitration events involve catalysis by metalloproteins such as myeloperoxidase, eosino-philperoxidase (3), myoglobin, the cytochrome P-450s, superoxide dismutase and prostacyclin synthase.

Nitrotyrosine may also serve as a biomarker for the effects of reactive nitrogen oxides, based on tyrosine residues becoming nitrated in proteins at sites of inflammation induced tissue injury (1). The presence of nitro tyrosine-containing proteins therefore has shown high correlation to disease states such as atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (4).

### **Nitrotyrosine Antibody - References**

1. Girault I. et al. (2001). Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 31 (11): 1375-1387.

2. Gow AJ, Farkouh CR, Munson DA, Posencheq MA, and Ischiropoulos H. (2004). Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol. 287(2): L262-8.
3. Takemoto K. et al (2007). Acta Med Okayama 61(1): 17-30.
4. Reynolds MR. et al. (2006) J Neurosci. 26(42): 10636-45.
5. Pfister H., et al. (2002) Vet Pathol. 39: 190-199.
6. Khan J. et al. (1998) Biochem J. 330(2): 795-801.