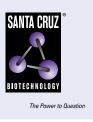
# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# p67-phox (D-6): sc-374510



## BACKGROUND

The heredity disease chronic granulomatous disease (CGF) has been linked to mutations in p47-phox and p67-phox. The cytosolic proteins p47-phox and p67-phox, also designated neutrophil cytosol factor 1 (NCF1) and NCF2, respectively, are required for activation of the superoxide-producing NADPH oxidase in neutrophils and other phagocytic cells. During activation of the NADPH oxidase, p47-phox and p67-phox migrate to the plasma membrane where they associate with cytochrome b558 and the small G protein Rac to form the functional enzyme complex. Both p47-phox and p67-phox contain two Src homology 3 (SH3) domains. The C-terminal SH3 domain of p67-phox has been shown to interact with the proline rich domain of p47-phox, suggesting that p47-phox may faciliate the transport of p67-phox to the membrane.

# **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: NCF2 (human) mapping to 1q25.3; Ncf2 (mouse) mapping to 1 G3.

## SOURCE

p67-phox (D-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-300 of p67-phox of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  IgG1 kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

p67-phox (D-6) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-374510 AC), 500  $\mu$ g/ 0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-374510 HRP), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-374510 PE), fluorescein (sc-374510 FITC), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 (sc-374510 AF488), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 546 (sc-374510 AF546), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594 (sc-374510 AF594) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 (sc-374510 AF647), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 680 (sc-374510 AF680) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 790 (sc-374510 AF790), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Alexa Fluor® is a trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Oregon, USA

#### **APPLICATIONS**

p67-phox (D-6) is recommended for detection of p67-phox of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for p67-phox siRNA (h): sc-36163, p67-phox siRNA (m): sc-36164, p67-phox shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36163-SH, p67-phox shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36164-SH, p67-phox shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36163-V and p67-phox shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36164-V.

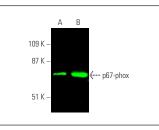
Molecular Weight of p67-phox: 67 kDa.

Positive Controls: THP-1 cell lysate: sc-2238, RAW 264.7 whole cell lysate: sc-2211 or HL-60 whole cell lysate: sc-2209.

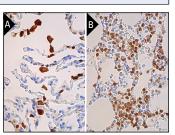
# STORAGE

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

# DATA



p67-phox (D-6): sc-374510. Near-infrared western blot analysis of p67-phox expression in THP-1 (A) and DMSO-treated HL-60 (B) whole cell lysates. Blocked with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214. Detection reagent used: m-IgG\kappa BP-CFL 680: sc-516180.



p67-phox (D-6): sc-374510. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, parafin-embedded human lung tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of macrophages (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffinembedded human bone marrow tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of subset of hematopoietic cells (B).

## **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- Wada, T., et al. 2013. Rapid detection of intracellular p47-phox and p67-phox by flow cytometry; useful screening tests for chronic granulomatous disease. J. Clin. Immunol. 33: 857-864.
- Lin, H.T., et al. 2015. An assessment of the effects of ectopic gp91phox expression in XCGD iPSC-derived neutrophils. Mol. Ther. Methods Clin. Dev. 2: 15046.
- Kulkarni, M., et al. 2016. Clinical, immunological, and molecular findings of patients with p47-phox defect chronic granulomatous disease (CGD) in Indian families. J. Clin. Immunol. 36: 774-784.
- Yan, J., et al. 2017. An inflammatory bowel disease-risk variant in INAVA decreases pattern recognition receptor-induced outcomes. J. Clin. Invest. 127: 2192-2205.
- Tsuboi, T., et al. 2018. Administration of L-arginine plus L-citrulline or L-citrulline alone successfully retarded endothelial senescence. PLoS ONE 13: e0192252.
- Diebold, B.A., et al. 2019. Guidelines for the detection of NADPH oxidases by immunoblot and RT-qPCR. Methods Mol. Biol. 1982: 191-229.
- 7. Sui, Y., et al. 2019. NADPH oxidase is a primary target for antioxidant effects by inorganic nitrite in lipopolysaccharide-induced oxidative stress in mice and in macrophage cells. Nitric Oxide 89: 46-53.
- Blancas-Galicia, L., et al. 2020. Genetic, immunological, and clinical features of the first Mexican cohort of patients with chronic granulomatous disease. J. Clin. Immunol. 40: 475-493.
- Hu, D., et al. 2020. Age-related changes in mineralocorticoid receptors in rat hearts. Mol. Med. Rep. 22: 1859-1867.

#### **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.