

BLVRB (1): sc-101519

BACKGROUND

BLVRB (biliverdin reductase B or BVR-B), also known as flavin reductase (FR), NADPH-dependent diaphorase, biliverdin-IX β -reductase or green heme-binding protein (GHBP) is an enzyme involved in fetal heme metabolism. It is dependent on NADPH and is responsible for catalyzing the transfer of electrons to flavins from reduced pyridine nucleotides. BLVRB exists as a monomer, localizes to the cytoplasm and is highly expressed in fetal liver and adult erythrocytes and, to a lesser extent, in heart, lung, cerebrum and adrenal gland. In liver, BLVRB functions to convert biliverdin (isoforms IX β , IX γ and IX δ) to bilirubin. BLVRB contains one binding site for all of its substrates and predominantly interacts with them through hydrophobic interactions. BLVRB also exhibits ferric reductase activity. In addition, it is commonly used as a reliable marker for NOS.

REFERENCES

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STORAGE

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

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: BLVRB (human) mapping to 19q13.2.

SOURCE

BLVRB (1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant BLVRB of human origin.

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

BLVRB (1) is recommended for detection of BLVRB of human origin by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for BLVRB siRNA (h): sc-62021, BLVRB shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-62021-SH and BLVRB shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-62021-V.

Molecular Weight of BLVRB: 21 kDa.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.