

**Anti-Conjugated NO-L-Cysteine
MOUSE MONOCLONAL**

Catalog Number: AB-T125
Quantity: 50 microliters
Format: Lyophilized and reconstituted with deionized water / 50% glycerol
Host: Mouse
Isotype: IgG1, Kappa
Clone: HY8E12
Immunogen: Synthetic NO-L-Cysteine conjugated to protein carrier (Pc)

Specificity and Preparation:

Monoclonal antibody was obtained after BALB/c mouse immunization with the conjugate NO-L-Cysteine-Glutaraldehyde-Carrier proteins and hybridization of spleen cells with the myeloma cell line SP2/O/Ag14. Ascites production was performed in BALB/c mice. The ascitic fluid was purified by ammonium sulfate precipitation.

This antibody targets conjugated NO-L-Cysteine. **This antibody does not recognize free NO-L-Cysteine.** Using a conjugate NO-L-Cysteine-Glutaraldehyde-(Pc), antibody specificity was performed with an ELISA test by competition experiments with the following compounds:

COMPOUND	CROSS REACTIVITY §
NO-L-Cysteine-G-(Pc)	1
L-Cysteine-G-(Pc)	1/200
NO-N-acetyl-cysteine-(Pc)	1/>50,000
N-acetyl-cysteine-(Pc)	1/>50,000

G = Glutaraldehyde

§ NO-L-Cysteine-G-(Pc) concentration/other conjugated amino acid concentration at half displacement.

Usage and Storage:

Tested applications include immunocytochemistry, immunohistochemistry, and immunoblotting. Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. Fixation of tissue for use with these antibodies should be done with glutaraldehyde. Protocols for other potential applications can be found on the website: <http://atsbio.com/support/protocols>. The use of paraformaldehyde in conjunction with glutaraldehyde may improve staining results. Store the antibody at 4°C for one month or -20°C in undiluted aliquots for up to one year. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Gently spin down material before use; 5-10 seconds in a microfuge should be adequate.

References:

1. Mnaimneh S, Geffard M, Veyret B, Vincendeau P (1997) Albumin nitrosylated by activated macrophages possesses antiparasitic effects neutralized by anti-NO-acetylated-cysteine antibodies. *J Immunol* 158(1):308-314.
2. Lorch SA, Foust R 3rd, Gow A, Arkovitz M, Salzman AL, Szabo C, Vayert B, Geffard M, Ischiropoulos H (2000) Immunohistochemical localization of protein 3-nitrotyrosine and S-nitrosocysteine in a murine model of inhaled nitric oxide therapy. *Pediatr Res* 47(6):798-805.
3. Alencar JL, Lobysheva I, Geffard M, Sarr M, Schott C, Schini-Kerth VB, Nepveu F, Stoclet JC, Muller B (2003) Role of S-nitrosation of cysteine residues in long-lasting inhibitory effect of nitric oxide on arterial tone. *Mol Pharmacol* 63(5):1148-1158..
4. Mnaimneh S, Damaj M, Barhoumi R, Mouneimne Y, Geffard M, Veyret B, Vincendeau P (2004) Evidence for nitric oxide involvement in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis and adjuvant-induced arthritis in Lewis rat. *The Pain Clinic* 16(3):229-243.

To view protocol(s) for this and other products please visit: www.ATSBio.com/support/protocols