Anti-Nitrotyrosine Polyclonal Product Number: NT 50
Aliquot: $100 \mu \mathrm{~L}$
Lot Number nt50.070806
Storage: $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

DESCRIPTION:

CONCENTRATION:

STORAGE BUFFER:

## STORAGE:

PURITY:
SOURCE:
DILUTION:

REFERENCES:

This is a nitrotyrosine antibody from goat that was made using nitrated KLH (Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin).
$1.0 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ total protein using the Bradford protein assay with bovine Ig as a standard.
0.1M Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4 , containing $0.05 \%$ sodium azide.

## $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ AVOID MULTIPLE FREEZE-THAW CYCLES.

Purified Ig salt fraction.
Goat immunized with nitrated KLH.
The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the researcher. A 1:1,000 dilution is recommended as a starting point for use in immunoblotting. Dilutions ranging from 1:100 to 1:10,000 is recommended for IHC.

Ye YZ, et al. Methods Enzymol. 269, 201 (1996).

ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS: Nitrotyrosine positive control, product number: NT 60

Competitive Binding Assay


Figure 1. Nitrotyrosine antibody specificity. Competition for nitrotyrosine (NT) antibody ( Ab ) binding to a NT containing 13 mer peptide coated on a plate. ELISA competitors are free nitrotyrosine ( $\bullet$ ), NT containing 33mer peptide ( $\bullet \square$, chlorotyrosine ( $\square \square$, and tyrosine ( $\square$ ) $\square$ Competition for Ab binding was most effective with free NT followed closely by the NT containing 33mer peptide. This shows that the Ab will recognize free NT as well as NT containing proteins in biological fluids. Significant competition by tyrosine and modified tyrosine occurred at greater than two orders of magnitude higher concentrations of each, indicating very good NT Ab specificity.

Western Blot
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Figure 2. Western blot using OBR's nitrotyrosine immunoblot positive control on nitrocellulose with the nitrotyrosine antibody at $1: 1,000$ dilution. Lane $1,2.44 \mu \mathrm{~g}$; Lane 2, 9.75 ng positive control (nitrated carbonic anhydrase).

