iNOS (human), (recombinant) (Histag)

Nitric oxide synthases are a family of enzymes catalyzing the production of nitric oxide (NO) from L-arginine. NO is an important cellular signaling molecule. It helps modulate vascular tone, insulin secretion, airway tone, and peristalsis, and is involved in angiogenesis and neural development. It may function as a retrograde neurotransmitter. Nitric oxide is mediated in mammals by the calcium-calmodulin controlled isoenzymes eNOS (endothelial NOS) and nNOS (neuronal NOS). The inducible isoform, iNOS, is involved in immune response, binds calmodulin at physiologically relevant concentrations, and produces NO as an immune defense mechanism, as NO is a free radical with an unpaired electron. It is the proximate cause of septic shock and may function in autoimmune disease.

Ordering Information

Order Online »

ALX-201-852-0010

10µg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

View Online »

Handling & Storage

Use/Stability Stable for at least 1 year after receipt when stored at -80°C. Keep stock vial on ice

during experiments.

Handling Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. After opening, prepare aliquots and store at -80°C.

Long Term Storage -80°C

Shipping Dry Ice

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Alternative Name NOS II, Nitric oxide synthase (inducible)

Formulation Liquid. In 50 mM TRIS, pH 7.4, containing 0.1 mM EDTA,

10% glycerol, 100 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM DTT, 10 µM

tetrahydrobiopterin.

MW ~130kDa/subunit; homodimer.

Purity ≥90% (SDS-PAGE)

Source Produced in *E. coli*. Human iNOS is fused to an N-terminal

His-tag.

Specific Activity ≥100 U/mg. 1 U is defined as the amount of enzyme

required to produce 1 nmol of NO (nitric o)xide per minute at 37°C. NO synthesis is measured by the conversion of

oxyhemoglobin to methemoglobin.

UniProt ID P35228

Last modified: May 29, 2024

