

Cytochrome P450 4A Rabbit mAb [2ALc]

Cat NO. :A16692

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB IHC IP	Human,Mouse,R	Q02928	50kDa	Rabbit	IgG	50ul,100ul,200ul
	at					

Applications detail:

Application

WB

1:1000-2000

IHC

The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Affinity-chromatography

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with A synthesized peptide derived from human Cytochrome P450 4A

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

Expressed in liver (PubMed:7679927). Expressed in S2 and S3 segments of proximal tubules in cortex and outer medulla of kidney (PubMed:7679927, PubMed:10660572)..

Subcellular location:

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane,Peripheral membrane protein. Microsome membrane,Peripheral membrane protein.

Function:

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/
Immunofluorescence F: Flow Cytometry

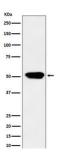
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse



A cytochrome P450 monooxygenase involved in the metabolism of fatty acids and their oxygenated derivatives (oxylipins) (PubMed:7679927, PubMed:1739747, PubMed:8914854, PubMed:10553002, PubMed:10660572, PubMed:15611369). Mechanistically, uses molecular oxygen inserting one oxygen atom into a substrate, and reducing the second into a water molecule, with two electrons provided by NADPH via cytochrome P450 reductase (CPR,NADPH-ferrihemoprotein reductase) (PubMed:7679927, PubMed:1739747, PubMed:8914854, PubMed:10553002, PubMed:10660572, PubMed:15611369). Catalyzes predominantly the oxidation of the terminal carbon (omega-oxidation) of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, the catalytic efficiency decreasing in the following order: dodecanoic > tetradecanoic > (9Z)-octadecenoic > (9Z,12Z)-octadecadienoic > hexadecanoic acid (PubMed:10553002, PubMed:10660572). Acts as a major omega-hydroxylase for dodecanoic (lauric) acid in liver (PubMed:7679927, PubMed:1739747, PubMed:8914854, PubMed:15611369). Participates in omegahydroxylation of (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)-eicosatetraenoic acid (arachidonate) to 20-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid (20-HETE), a signaling molecule acting both as vasoconstrictive and natriuretic with overall effect on arterial blood pressure (PubMed:10620324, PubMed:10660572, PubMed:15611369). Can also catalyze the oxidation of the penultimate carbon (omega-1 oxidation) of fatty acids with lower efficiency (PubMed:7679927). May contribute to the degradation of saturated very long-chain fatty acids (VLCFAs) such as docosanoic acid, by catalyzing successive omega-oxidations to the corresponding dicarboxylic acid, thereby initiating chain shortening (PubMed:18182499). Omega-hydroxylates (9R,10S)-epoxy-octadecanoate stereoisomer (PubMed:15145985). Plays a minor role in omega-oxidation of long-chain 3-hydroxy fatty acids (PubMed:18065749). Has little activity toward prostaglandins A1 and E1 (PubMed:7679927)..

Validation Data:

Cytochrome P450 4A Rabbit mAb [2ALc] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from Human fetal kidney lysate. Using Cytochrome P450 4A Rabbit mAb [2ALc]at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4°C over night.

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