

# ARG43006 anti-CYP27A1 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

# Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CYP27A1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	lgG
Target Name	CYP27A1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from Human CYP27A1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Sterol 26-hydroxylase, mitochondrial; CYP27; EC 1.14.13.15; Sterol 27-hydroxylase; Vitamin D; CTX; 5-beta-cholestane-3-alpha,7-alpha,12-alpha-triol 27-hydroxylase; Cytochrome P-450C27/25; 3; Cytochrome P450 27; CP27

### **Application Instructions**

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:80
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HepG2	
Observed Size	~ 50 kDa	

## Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol

# Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	CYP27A1
Gene Full Name	cytochrome P450, family 27, subfamily A, polypeptide 1
Background	This gene encodes a member of the cytochrome P450 superfamily of enzymes. The cytochrome P450 proteins are monooxygenases which catalyze many reactions involved in drug metabolism and synthesis of cholesterol, steroids and other lipids. This mitochondrial protein oxidizes cholesterol intermediates as part of the bile synthesis pathway. Since the conversion of cholesterol to bile acids is the major route for removing cholesterol from the body, this protein is important for overall cholesterol homeostasis. Mutations in this gene cause cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, a rare autosomal recessive lipid storage disease. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Cytochrome P450 monooxygenase that catalyzes regio- and stereospecific hydroxylation of cholesterol and its derivatives. Hydroxylates (with R stereochemistry) the terminal methyl group of cholesterol side- chain in a three step reaction to yield at first a C26 alcohol, then a C26 aldehyde and finally a C26 acid (PubMed:9660774, PubMed:12077124, PubMed:21411718, PubMed:28190002). Regulates cholesterol homeostasis by catalyzing the conversion of excess cholesterol to bile acids via both the 'neutral' (classic) and the 'acid' (alternative) pathways (PubMed:9660774, PubMed:1708392, PubMed:11412116, PubMed:2019602, PubMed:7915755, PubMed:9186905, PubMed:9790667). May also regulate cholesterol homeostasis via generation of active oxysterols, which act as ligands for NR1H2 and NR1H3 nuclear receptors, modulating the transcription of genes involved in lipid metabolism (PubMed:9660774, PubMed:12077124). Plays a role in cholestanol metabolism in the cerebellum. Similarly to cholesterol, hydroxylates cholesterol, a noxious oxysterol with pro-inflammatory and pro-apoptotic effects, and may play a role in its elimination from the retinal pigment epithelium (PubMed:21411718). May play a redundant role in vitamin D biosynthesis. Catalyzes 25-hydroxylation of vitamin D3 that is required for its conversion to a functionally active form (PubMed:15465040). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	60 kDa
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion membrane. [UniProt]

#### Images



#### ARG43006 anti-CYP27A1 antibody WB image

Western blot: HepG2 cell lysate stained with ARG43006 anti-CYP27A1 antibody.