

CYP3A4 Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP7788C

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, FC, E

Primary Accession
Reactivity
Human
Host
Clonality
Polyclonal
Isotype
Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW
Antigen Region
P08684
Human
Rabbit
Rabbit
Folyclonal
Rabbit IgG
228-255

Additional Information

Gene ID 1576

Other Names Cytochrome P450 3A4, 11413-, 8-cineole 2-exo-monooxygenase, Albendazole

monooxygenase, Albendazole sulfoxidase, CYPIIIA3, CYPIIIA4, Cytochrome P450 3A3, Cytochrome P450 HLp, Cytochrome P450 NF-25, Cytochrome

P450-PCN1, Nifedipine oxidase, Quinine 3-monooxygenase, Taurochenodeoxycholate 6-alpha-hydroxylase, CYP3A4, CYP3A3

Target/Specificity This CYP3A4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic peptide between 228-255 amino acids from the Central

region of human CYP3A4.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent

concentration.

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This

antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity

purification.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions CYP3A4 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name CYP3A4 {ECO:0000303 | PubMed:11470997,

ECO:0000312 | HGNC:HGNC:2637}

Function

A cytochrome P450 monooxygenase involved in the metabolism of sterols, steroid hormones, retinoids and fatty acids (PubMed: 10681376, PubMed: 11093772, PubMed: 11555828, PubMed: 12865317, PubMed:14559847, PubMed:15373842, PubMed:15764715, PubMed: 19965576, PubMed: 20702771, PubMed: 21490593, PubMed:21576599). 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 (NADPH--hemoprotein reductase). Catalyzes the hydroxylation of carbon-hydrogen bonds (PubMed:12865317, PubMed:14559847, PubMed: 15373842, PubMed: 15764715, PubMed: 21490593, PubMed: 21576599, PubMed: 2732228). Exhibits high catalytic activity for the formation of hydroxyestrogens from estrone (E1) and 17beta- estradiol (E2), namely 2-hydroxy E1 and E2, as well as D-ring hydroxylated E1 and E2 at the C-16 position (PubMed: 11555828, PubMed: 12865317, PubMed: 14559847). Plays a role in the metabolism of androgens, particularly in oxidative deactivation of testosterone (PubMed:15373842, PubMed:15764715, PubMed: 22773874, PubMed: 2732228). Metabolizes testosterone to less biologically active 2beta- and 6beta- hydroxytestosterones (PubMed: 15373842, PubMed: 15764715, PubMed: 2732228). Contributes to the formation of hydroxycholesterols (oxysterols), particularly A-ring hydroxylated cholesterol at the C- 4beta position, and side chain hydroxylated cholesterol at the C-25 position, likely contributing to cholesterol degradation and bile acid biosynthesis (PubMed:21576599). Catalyzes bisallylic hydroxylation of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) (PubMed: 9435160). Catalyzes the epoxidation of double bonds of PUFA with a preference for the last double bond (PubMed: 19965576). Metabolizes endocannabinoid arachidonoylethanolamide (anandamide) to 8,9-, 11,12-, and 14,15epoxyeicosatrienoic acid ethanolamides (EpETrE-EAs), potentially modulating endocannabinoid system signaling (PubMed: 20702771). Plays a role in the metabolism of retinoids. Displays high catalytic activity for oxidation of all-trans-retinol to all-trans-retinal, a rate- limiting step for the biosynthesis of all-trans-retinoic acid (atRA) (PubMed: 10681376). Further metabolizes atRA toward 4-hydroxyretinoate and may play a role in hepatic atRA clearance (PubMed: 11093772). Responsible for oxidative metabolism of xenobiotics. Acts as a 2-exo- monooxygenase for plant lipid 1,8-cineole (eucalyptol) (PubMed:11159812). Metabolizes the majority of the administered drugs. Catalyzes sulfoxidation of the anthelmintics albendazole and fenbendazole (PubMed: 10759686). Hydroxylates antimalarial drug quinine (PubMed:8968357). Acts as a 1,4-cineole 2-exo-monooxygenase (PubMed: 11695850). Also involved in vitamin D catabolism and calcium homeostasis. Catalyzes the inactivation of the active hormone calcitriol (1-alpha, 25-dihydroxyvitamin D(3)) (PubMed: <u>29461981</u>).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Microsome membrane; Single-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Expressed in prostate and liver. According to some authors, it is not expressed in brain (PubMed:19094056). According to others, weak levels of expression are measured in some brain locations (PubMed:18545703, PubMed:19359404). Also expressed in epithelium of the small intestine and large intestine, bile duct, nasal mucosa, kidney, adrenal cortex, epithelium of the gastric mucosa with intestinal metaplasia, gallbladder, intercalated ducts of the pancreas, chief cells of the parathyroid and the corpus luteum of the ovary (at protein level).

Background

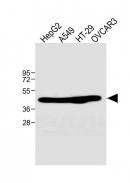
CYP3A4, is a member of the cytochrome P450 superfamily of enzymes. The cytochrome P450 proteins are

monooxygenases which catalyze many reactions involved in drug metabolism and synthesis of cholesterol, steroids and other lipids. This protein localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum and its expression is induced by glucocorticoids and some pharmacological agents. This enzyme is involved in the metabolism of approximately half the drugs which are are used today, including acetaminophen, codeine, cyclosporin A, diazepam and erythromycin. The enzyme also metabolizes some steroids and carcinogens.

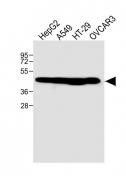
References

Sandanaraj, E., Clin. Cancer Res. 14 (21), 7116-7126 (2008) Nelson, D.R., Pharmacogenetics 14 (1), 1-18 (2004) Inoue, K., Jpn. J. Hum. Genet. 37 (2), 133-138 (1992)

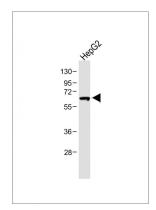
Images



All lanes: Anti-CYP3A4 Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 3: HT-29 whole cell lysate Lane 4: OVCAR3 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Observed band size: 50 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

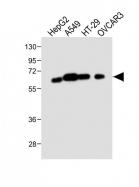


All lanes: Anti-CYP3A4 Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 3: HT-29 whole cell lysate Lane 4: OVCAR3 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 50 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

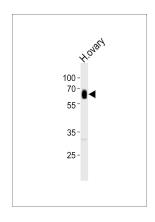


Anti-CYP3A4 Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution + HepG2 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 57 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

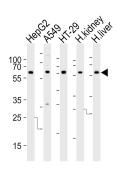
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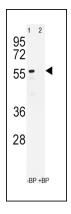
conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 57 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of lysate from human ovary tissue, using CYP3A4 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP7788c). AP7788c was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.



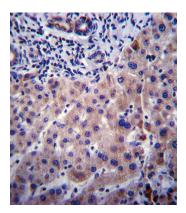
Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2, A549, HT-29 cell line, human kidney and liver tissue lysate (from left to right), using CYP3A4 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP7788c). AP7788c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

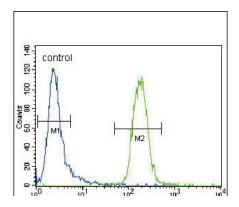


Western blot analysis of CYP3A4 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP7788c) in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). CYP3A4 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

CYP3A4 Antibody (Center) (Cat.

#AP7788c)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human liver tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of CYP3A4 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.





CYP3A4 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP7788c) flow cytometric analysis of CEM cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Citations

• Effects of Danshen capsules on the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of clopidogrel in healthy volunteers.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.