10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Recombinant Anti-Cytochrome P450 27A1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP95286

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, IF/IC
Primary Accession	Q02318
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	60235

Additional Information

Gene ID	1593
Other Names	CYP27; Sterol 26-hydroxylase, mitochondrial; 5-beta-cholestane-3-alpha, 7-alpha, 12-alpha-triol 27-hydroxylase; Cytochrome P-450C27/25; Cytochrome P450 27; Sterol 27-hydroxylase; Vitamin D(3) 25-hydroxylase
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within human Cytochrome P450 27A1 protein. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IHC~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS, pH 7.3, 50% glycerol, 0.05% BSA, and 0.05% Proclin300.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	CYP27A1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:21411718, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2605}
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:12077124, PubMed:21411718, PubMed:28190002, PubMed:9660774). Regulates cholesterol homeostasis by catalyzing the conversion of excess cholesterol to bile acids via both the 'neutral' (classic) and the 'acid' (alternative) pathways (PubMed:11412116, PubMed:1708392, PubMed:2019602, PubMed:7915755, PubMed:9186905, PubMed:9660774, 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:12077124, PubMed:9660774). Catalyzes the conversion of 7-ketocholesterol (7-oxocholesterol) into 7-keto,27- hydroxycholesterol, a

precursor of 7-keto,27-hydroxycholesterol, an active oxysterol that activates smoothened (SMO) and the smoothened signaling pathway (By similarity). Plays a role in cholestanol metabolism in the cerebellum. Similarly to cholesterol, hydroxylates cholestanol and may facilitate sterol diffusion through the blood-brain barrier to the systemic circulation for further degradation (PubMed:28190002). Also hydroxylates retinal 7-ketocholesterol, 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).

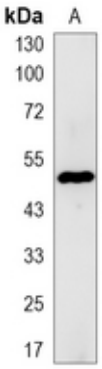
Cellular Location

Mitochondrion inner membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17178}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17178}. Note=Post-translationally targeted to mitochondria. All three of the receptor proteins in the TOM complex, TOMM70, TOMM20 and TOMM22 are required for the translocation across the mitochondrial outer membrane. After translocation into the matrix, associates with the inner membrane as a membrane extrinsic protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17178}

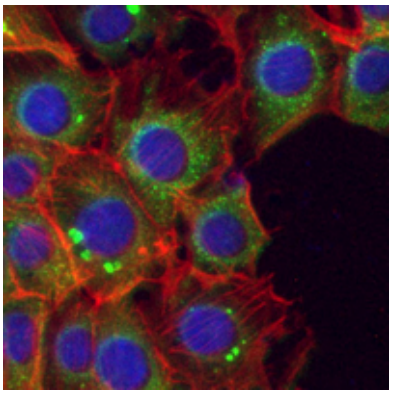
Tissue Location

Expressed in the neural retina and underlying retinal pigment epithelium (at protein level) (PubMed:21411718) Expressed in the gray and white matter of cerebellum (at protein level) (PubMed:28190002).

Images



Western blot analysis of Cytochrome P450 27A1 expression in HepG2 (A) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 60 kD; Observed band size: 50 kD)



Immunofluorescent analysis of Cytochrome P450 27A1 staining in HepG2 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with an AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

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