

CYP24A1 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8648b

Specification

CYP24A1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q07973
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	466-494

CYP24A1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1591

Other Names

25-dihydroxyvitamin D(3) 24-hydroxylase, mitochondrial, 24-OHase, Vitamin D(3) 24-hydroxylase, Cytochrome P450 24A1, Cytochrome P450-CC24, CYP24A1, CYP24

Target/Specificity

This CYP24A1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 466-494 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CYP24A1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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

CYP24A1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CYP24A1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name CYP24A1 ([HGNC:2602](#))

Synonyms CYP24

Function A cytochrome P450 monooxygenase with a key role in vitamin D catabolism and calcium homeostasis. Via C24- and C23-oxidation pathways, catalyzes the inactivation of both the vitamin D precursor calcidiol (25-hydroxyvitamin D(3)) and the active hormone calcitriol (1-alpha,25-dihydroxyvitamin D(3)) (PubMed:[11012668](#), PubMed:[15574355](#), PubMed:[16617161](#), PubMed:[24893882](#), PubMed:[29461981](#), PubMed:[8679605](#)). With initial hydroxylation at C-24 (via C24-oxidation pathway), performs a sequential 6-step oxidation of calcitriol leading to the formation of the biliary metabolite calcitroic acid (PubMed:[15574355](#), PubMed:[24893882](#)). With initial hydroxylation at C-23 (via C23-oxidation pathway), catalyzes sequential oxidation of calcidiol leading to the formation of 25(OH)D3-26,23-lactone as end product (PubMed:[11012668](#), PubMed:[8679605](#)). Preferentially hydroxylates at C-25 other vitamin D active metabolites, such as CYP11A1-derived secosteroids 20S- hydroxycholecalciferol and 20S,23-dihydroxycholecalciferol (PubMed:[25727742](#)). 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 FDXR/adrenodoxin reductase and FDX1/adrenodoxin (PubMed:[8679605](#)).

Cellular Location

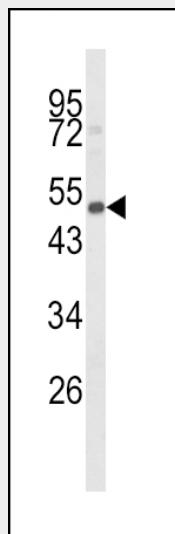
Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q09128}.

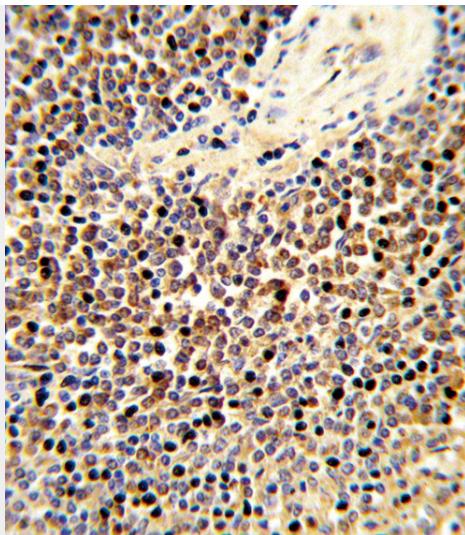
CYP24A1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CYP24A1 Antibody (C-term) - Images





Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue reacted with CYP24A1 Antibody (C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

CYP24A1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

CYP24A1 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 mitochondrial protein initiates the degradation of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, the physiologically active form of vitamin D3, by hydroxylation of the side chain. In regulating the level of vitamin D3, this enzyme plays a role in calcium homeostasis and the vitamin D endocrine system.

CYP24A1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Okuda,K., et.al., J. Lipid Res. 36 (8), 1641-1652 (1995)
Bosse,Y., et.al., Respir. Res. 10, 98 (2009)