

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Cytochrome P450 Reductase antibody [EPR14479(B)] ab252084

Recombinant RabMAb

2 Images

Overview	
Product name	Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Cytochrome P450 Reductase antibody [EPR14479(B)]
Description	Alexa Fluor® 647 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR14479(B)] to Cytochrome P450 Reductase
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 647. Ex: 652nm, Em: 668nm
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC/IF
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
Positive control	ICC/IF: MCF7 cells.
General notes	 This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including: High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility Improved sensitivity and specificity Long-term security of supply Animal-free production For more information <u>see here</u>. Our RabMAb[®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to <u>RabMAb[®] patents</u>. Alexa Fluor[®] is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor[®] dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor[®] dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor[®] dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@thermofisher.com.

Properties	
Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS
Purity	Affinity purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EPR14479(B)
lsotype	lgG

Applications

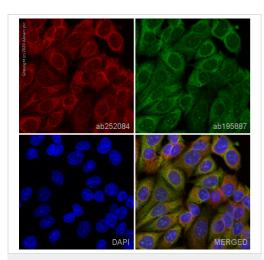
The Abpromise guarantee Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab252084 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		1/50. This product gave a positive signal in MCF7 fixed with 100% methanol (5 mins).

Target

 can also provide electron transfer to heme oxygenase and cytochrome B5. Involvement in disease Defects in POR are the cause of adrenal hyperplasia variant type (AHV) [MIM:201750]; also known as Antley-Bixler syndrome-like phenotype with disordered steroidogenesis. AHV is a ravariant of congenital adrenal hyperplasia. It is an autosomal recessive disorder with apparent combined P450C17 and P450C21 deficiency. Affected girls are born with ambiguous genitali but their circulating androgens are low and virilization does not progress. Conversely, affected boys are sometimes born undermasculinized. Boys and girls can also present with bone malformations, in some cases resembling the pattern seen in patients with Antley-Bixler syndrome. Defects in POR are a cause of isolated disordered steroidogenesis (IDS) [MIM:201750]. Sequence similarities In the C-terminal section; belongs to the flavoprotein pyridine nucleotide cytochrome reductase family. Contains 1 FAD-binding FR-type domain. Contains 1 flavodoxin-like domain. 		
known as Antley-Bixler syndrome-like phenotype with disordered steroidogenesis. AHV is a ra variant of congenital adrenal hyperplasia. It is an autosomal recessive disorder with apparent combined P450C17 and P450C21 deficiency. Affected girls are born with ambiguous genitali but their circulating androgens are low and virilization does not progress. Conversely, affected boys are sometimes born undermasculinized. Boys and girls can also present with bone malformations, in some cases resembling the pattern seen in patients with Antley-Bixler syndrome. Defects in POR are a cause of isolated disordered steroidogenesis (IDS) [MIM:201750].Sequence similaritiesIn the C-terminal section; belongs to the flavoprotein pyridine nucleotide cytochrome reductase family. Contains 1 FAD-binding FR-type domain. Contains 1 flavodoxin-like domain.Cellular localizationEndoplasmic reticulum membrane. Anchored to the ER membrane by its N-terminal hydrophol	Function	This enzyme is required for electron transfer from NADP to cytochrome P450 in microsomes. It can also provide electron transfer to heme oxygenase and cytochrome B5.
family. Contains 1 FAD-binding FR-type domain. Contains 1 flavodoxin-like domain. Contains 1 flavodoxin-like domain. Cellular localization Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Anchored to the ER membrane by its N-terminal hydrophol	Involvement in disease	known as Antley-Bixler syndrome-like phenotype with disordered steroidogenesis. AHV is a rare variant of congenital adrenal hyperplasia. It is an autosomal recessive disorder with apparent combined P450C17 and P450C21 deficiency. Affected girls are born with ambiguous genitalia, but their circulating androgens are low and virilization does not progress. Conversely, affected boys are sometimes born undermasculinized. Boys and girls can also present with bone malformations, in some cases resembling the pattern seen in patients with Antley-Bixler syndrome.
	Sequence similarities	Contains 1 FAD-binding FR-type domain.
	Cellular localization	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Anchored to the ER membrane by its N-terminal hydrophobic region.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Cytochrome P450 Reductase antibody [EPR14479(B)] (ab252084) ab252084 staining Cytochrome P450 Reductase in MCF7 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab252084 at 1/50 dilution (shown in red) and **ab195887**, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor[®] 488), at 1/250 dilution (shown in). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



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