

**CYP1A1 Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO1662a****Specification****CYP1A1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>E, WB, IHC</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P04798</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG1</b>
Calculated MW	<b>58kDa KDa</b>

**Description**

This gene, CYP1A1, 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 protein localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum and its expression is induced by some polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), some of which are found in cigarette smoke. The enzyme's endogenous substrate is unknown; however, it is able to metabolize some PAHs to carcinogenic intermediates. The gene has been associated with lung cancer risk. A related family member, CYP1A2, is located approximately 25 kb away from CYP1A1 on chromosome 15.

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human CYP1A1 expressed in E. Coli. <br />

**Formulation**

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

**CYP1A1 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1543

**Other Names**

Cytochrome P450 1A1, 1.14.14.1, CYP1A1, Cytochrome P450 form 6, Cytochrome P450-C, Cytochrome P450-P1, CYP1A1

**Dilution**

E~~1/10000  
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000  
IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

CYP1A1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## CYP1A1 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** CYP1A1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10681376, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2595}

### Function

A cytochrome P450 monooxygenase involved in the metabolism of various endogenous substrates, including fatty acids, steroid hormones and vitamins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10681376" target="\_blank">10681376</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11555828" target="\_blank">11555828</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12865317" target="\_blank">12865317</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14559847" target="\_blank">14559847</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15041462" target="\_blank">15041462</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15805301" target="\_blank">15805301</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18577768" target="\_blank">18577768</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19965576" target="\_blank">19965576</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20972997" target="\_blank">20972997</a>).

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) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10681376" target="\_blank">10681376</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11555828" target="\_blank">11555828</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12865317" target="\_blank">12865317</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14559847" target="\_blank">14559847</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15041462" target="\_blank">15041462</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15805301" target="\_blank">15805301</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18577768" target="\_blank">18577768</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19965576" target="\_blank">19965576</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20972997" target="\_blank">20972997</a>). Catalyzes the hydroxylation of carbon-hydrogen bonds. Exhibits high catalytic activity for the formation of hydroxysteroids from estrone (E1) and 17beta-estradiol (E2), namely 2-hydroxy E1 and E2, as well as D-ring hydroxylated E1 and E2 at the C15-alpha and C16- alpha positions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11555828" target="\_blank">11555828</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12865317" target="\_blank">12865317</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14559847" target="\_blank">14559847</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15805301" target="\_blank">15805301</a>). Displays different regioselectivities for polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) hydroxylation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15041462" target="\_blank">15041462</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18577768" target="\_blank">18577768</a>). Catalyzes the epoxidation of double bonds of certain PUFA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15041462" target="\_blank">15041462</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19965576" target="\_blank">19965576</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20972997" target="\_blank">20972997</a>). Converts arachidonic acid toward epoxyeicosatrienoic acid (EET) regioisomers, 8,9-, 11,12-, and 14,15-EET, that function as lipid mediators in the vascular system (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20972997" target="\_blank">20972997</a>). Displays an absolute stereoselectivity in the epoxidation of eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) producing the 17(R),18(S) enantiomer (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15041462" target="\_blank">15041462</a>). May play an important role in all-trans retinoic acid biosynthesis in extrahepatic tissues. Catalyzes two successive oxidative transformation of all-trans retinol to all-trans retinal and then to the active form all-trans retinoic acid (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10681376" target="\_blank">10681376</a>). May also participate in eicosanoids metabolism by converting hydroperoxide species into oxo metabolites (lipoxygenase-like reaction, NADPH-independent) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21068195" target="\_blank">21068195</a>).

### Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00185}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00185}. Mitochondrion inner membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00185}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00185}. Microsome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00185}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00185}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00185}

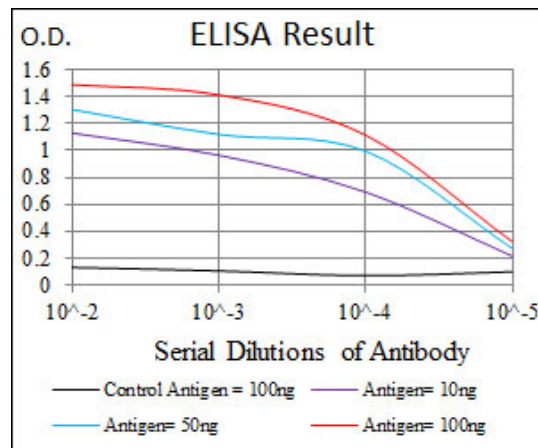
### Tissue Location

Lung, lymphocytes and placenta.

### CYP1A1 Antibody - 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](#)



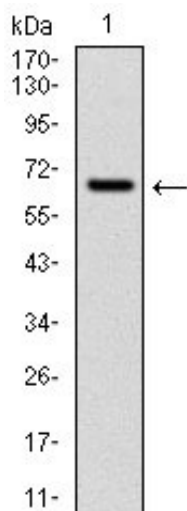


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using CYP1A1 mAb against human CYP1A1 (AA: 203-461) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 60 kDa)

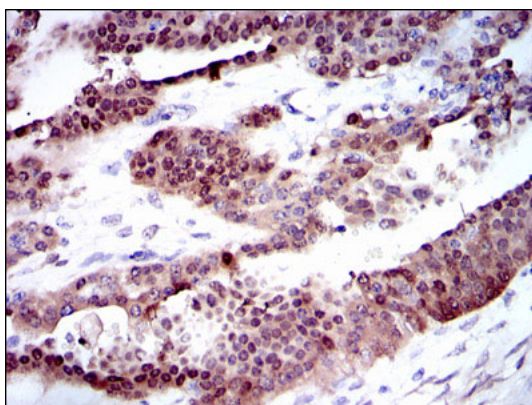


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded ovarian cancer tissues using CYP1A1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

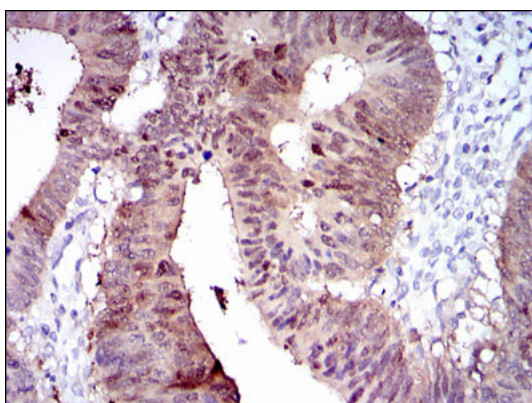


Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rectum cancer tissues using CYP1A1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

#### CYP1A1 Antibody - References

1. Cancer Res. 2009 Apr 1;69(7):2956-65.
2. Drug Metab Lett. 2009 Jan;3(1):18-27.

