

**CYP24A1 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP21358a**

## Specification

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### CYP24A1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q07973</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	58875

### CYP24A1 Antibody (N-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 a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 34-64 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CYP24A1.

#### Dilution

WB~~1:2000

#### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. 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

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

### CYP24A1 Antibody (N-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 calcitric 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

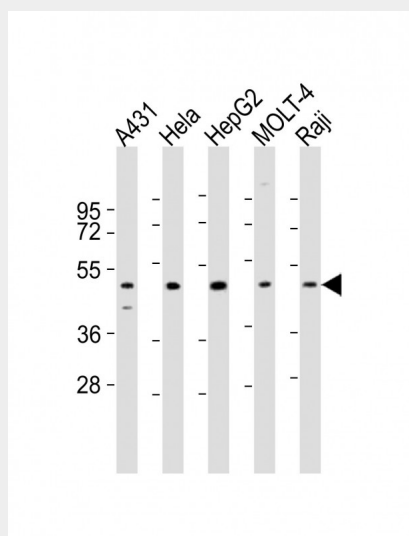
Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q09128}.

#### CYP24A1 Antibody (N-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 (N-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-CYP24A1 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: A431 whole cell lysates Lane 2: HeLa whole cell lysates Lane 3: HepG2 whole cell lysates Lane 4: MOLT-4 whole cell lysates Lane 5: Raji whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 59 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

**CYP24A1 Antibody (N-term) - Background**

Has a role in maintaining calcium homeostasis. Catalyzes the NADPH-dependent 24-hydroxylation of calcidiol (25-hydroxyvitamin D(3)) and calcitriol (1-alpha,25-dihydroxyvitamin D(3)). The enzyme can perform up to 6 rounds of hydroxylation of calcitriol leading to calcitroic acid. It also shows 23-hydroxylating activity leading to 1-alpha,25-dihydroxyvitamin D(3)-26,23-lactone as end product.

**CYP24A1 Antibody (N-term) - References**

Chen K.-S., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90:4543-4547(1993).  
Ren S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 280:20604-20611(2005).  
Deloukas P., et al. Nature 414:865-871(2001).  
Chen K.-S., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1263:1-9(1995).  
Labuda M., et al. J. Bone Miner. Res. 8:1397-1406(1993).