

Rabbit anti-Human POR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-POR antibody

Anti-POR Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256017	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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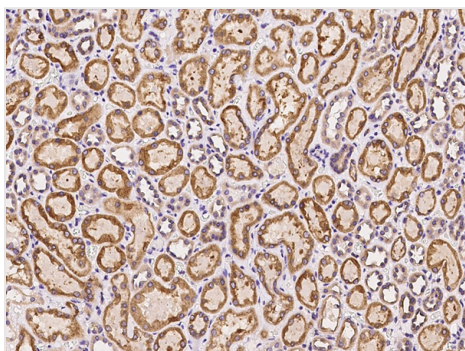
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

POR; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-POR Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; POR/CYPOR Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; P450 (cytochrome) oxidoreductase; Anti-CPR Antibody; Anti-CYPOR Antibody; Anti-P450R Antibody; anti-POR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

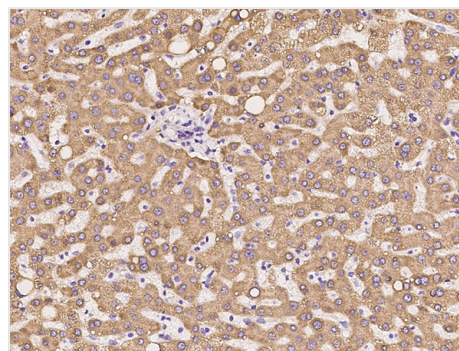
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human POR/CYPOR
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-POR antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human POR/CYPOR fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human POR/CYPOR fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human POR in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human POR in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-POR antibody	POR (Cytochrome P450 Oxidoreductase, also known as CYPOR) is a Protein Coding gene. The POR gene, located on 7q11.23, is conserved in chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, dog, and cow, etc. CYPOR is a microsomal electron-transferring enzyme containing both FAD and FMN as co-factors, which provides the reducing equivalents to various redox partners, such as cytochromes P450 (CYPs), heme oxygenase (HO), cytochrome b(5), and squalene monooxygenase. Human patients with severe forms of CYPOR mutation show bone defects such as cranio-and humeroradial synostoses and long bone fractures, known as Antley-Bixler-like Syndrome (ABS). CYPOR is essential for electron donation to microsomal cytochrome P450-mediated monooxygenation in such diverse physiological processes as drug metabolism (approximately 85-90% of therapeutic drugs), steroid biosynthesis, and bioactive metabolite production (vitamin D and retinoic acid metabolites).
References	Xia C, et al. (2019) Structural and functional studies of the membrane-binding domain of nadph-cytochrome p450 oxidoreductase. Biochemistry 58 (19): 2408-2418.Xia C, et al. (2011) Structural basis for human nadph-cytochrome p450 oxidoreductase deficiency. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 108 (33): 13486-13491.Polusani SR, et al. (2011) Regulation of gap junction function and connexin 43 expression by cytochrome p450 oxidoreductase (cypor). Biochem Biophys Res Commun 411 (3): 490-495.Marohnic CC, et al. (2011) Mutations of human cytochrome p450 reductase differentially modulate heme oxygenase-1 activity and oligomerization. Arch Biochem Biophys 513 (1): 42-50.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/por-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256017>