

Rabbit Anti-CYP11B2 antibody

SL23823R

Product Name:	CYP11B2
Chinese Name:	醛固酮合成酶CYP11B2抗体
Alias:	CYP 11B2; CYP11B2; CYPXI11B2; Cytochrome P450 1111B2; Cytochrome P450 1111B2 mitochondrial; Cytochrome P450 family 11 subfamily B polypeptide 2; Cytochrome P450 subfamily XIB (cholesterol side chain cleavage); Cytochrome P450 subfamily XI11B2; Cytochrome P450C1111B2; C11B2 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	52kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/1ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse CYP11B2:221-320/500
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene 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 mitochondrial inner membrane. The enzyme has steroid 18-

hydroxylase activity to synthesize aldosterone and 18-oxocortisol as well as steroid 11 beta-hydroxylase activity. Mutations in this gene cause corticosterone methyl oxidase deficiency. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:

Preferentially catalyzes the conversion of 11-deoxycorticosterone to aldosterone via corticosterone and 18-hydroxycorticosterone.

Subcellular Location: Mitochondrion membrane.

DISEASE:

Defects in CYP11B2 are the cause of corticosterone methyloxidase type 1 deficiency (CMO-1 deficiency) [MIM:203400]; also known as aldosterone deficiency due to defect in 18-hydroxylase or aldosterone deficiency 1. CMO-1 deficiency is an autosomal recessive disorder of aldosterone biosynthesis. There are two biochemically different forms of selective aldosterone deficiency be termed corticosterone methyloxidase (CMO) deficiency type 1 and type 2. In CMO-1 deficiency, aldosterone is undetectable in plasma, while its immediate precursor, 18-hydroxycorticosterone, is low or normal.

Defects in CYP11B2 are the cause of corticosterone methyloxidase type 2 deficiency (CMO-2 deficiency) [MIM:610600]. CMO-2 is an autosomal recessive disorder of aldosterone biosynthesis. In CMO-2 deficiency, aldosterone can be low or normal, but at the expense of increased secretion of 18-hydroxycorticosterone. Consequently, patients have a greatly increased ratio of 18-hydroxycorticosterone to aldosterone and a low ratio of corticosterone to 18-hydroxycorticosterone in serum. Defects in CYP11B2 are a cause of familial hyperaldosteronism type 1 (FH1) [MIM:103900]. It is a disorder characterized by hypertension, variable hyperaldosteronism, and abnormal adrenal steroid production, including 18-oxocortisol and 18-hydroxycortisol. There is significant phenotypic heterogeneity, and some individuals never develop hypertension. Note=The molecular defect causing hyperaldosteronism familial type 1 is an anti-Lepore-type fusion of the CYP11B1 and CYP11B2 genes. The hybrid gene has the promoting part of CYP11B1, ACTHsensitive, and the coding part of CYP11B2.

Similarity:

Belongs to the cytochrome P450 family.

SWISS:

P15539

Gene ID: 13072

Database links:







