

# Cytochrome P450 4F2 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP51151

## Product Information

Application	WB, IP, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P78329</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	59853

## Additional Information

Gene ID	8529
Other Names	Phylloquinone omega-hydroxylase CYP4F2, 20-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid synthase, 20-HETE synthase, 11413-, Arachidonic acid omega-hydroxylase, CYP4F2, Cytochrome P450 4F2, Cytochrome P450-LTB-omega, Leukotriene-B(4) 20-monooxygenase 1, Leukotriene-B(4) omega-hydroxylase 1, CYP4F2 ( <a href="#">HGNC:2645</a> )
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IP~~N/A IHC-P~~N/A
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

## Protein Information

Name	CYP4F2 {ECO:0000303   PubMed:10492403, ECO:0000312   HGNC:HGNC:2645}
Function	A cytochrome P450 monooxygenase involved in the metabolism of various endogenous substrates, including fatty acids, eicosanoids and vitamins (PubMed: <a href="#">10660572</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">10833273</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">11997390</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">17341693</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">18574070</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">18577768</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 (CPR; NADPH-ferrihemoprotein reductase). Catalyzes predominantly the oxidation of the terminal carbon (omega-oxidation) of long- and very long-chain fatty acids. Displays high omega-hydroxylase activity toward polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) (PubMed: <a href="#">18577768</a> ). Participates in the conversion of arachidonic acid to omega-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid (20-HETE), a signaling molecule acting both as vasoconstrictive and natriuretic with overall effect on arterial blood pressure (PubMed: <a href="#">10660572</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">17341693</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">18574070</a> ). Plays a role in the oxidative inactivation of eicosanoids, including both

pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory mediators such as leukotriene B4 (LTB4), lipoxin A4 (LXA4), and several HETEs (PubMed:[10660572](#), PubMed:[10833273](#), PubMed:[17341693](#), PubMed:[18574070](#), PubMed:[18577768](#), PubMed:[8026587](#), PubMed:[9799565](#)). Catalyzes omega-hydroxylation of 3-hydroxy fatty acids (PubMed:[18065749](#)). Converts monoepoxides of linoleic acid leukotoxin and isoleukotoxin to omega-hydroxylated metabolites (PubMed:[15145985](#)). Contributes to the degradation of very long-chain fatty acids (VLCFAs) by catalyzing successive omega-oxidations and chain shortening (PubMed:[16547005](#), PubMed:[18182499](#)). Plays an important role in vitamin metabolism by chain shortening. Catalyzes omega-hydroxylation of the phytol chain of tocopherols (forms of vitamin E), with preference for gamma-tocopherols over alpha-tocopherols, thus promoting retention of alpha-tocopherols in tissues (PubMed:[11997390](#)). Omega-hydroxylates and inactivates phylloquinone (vitamin K1), and menaquinone-4 (MK-4, a form of vitamin K2), both acting as cofactors in blood coagulation (PubMed:[19297519](#), PubMed:[24138531](#)).

**Cellular Location**

Microsome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

**Tissue Location**

Liver. Also present in kidney: specifically expressed in the S2 and S3 segments of proximal tubules in cortex and outer medulla (PubMed:[10660572](#)).

## Background

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Cytochromes P450 are a group of heme-thiolate monooxygenases. In liver microsomes, this enzyme is involved in an NADPH-dependent electron transport pathway. It oxidizes a variety of structurally unrelated compounds, including steroids, fatty acids, and xenobiotics.

## References

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- Kikuta Y., et al. FEBS Lett. 348:70-74(1994).  
Chen L., et al. Submitted (JUL-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Kikuta Y., et al. DNA Cell Biol. 18:723-730(1999).  
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).  
Grimwood J., et al. Nature 428:529-535(2004).

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