# CYP2C9 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00001559-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

## Specification

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| **Product Description** | Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human CYP2C9 peptide using ARM Technology. |
| **Immunogen** | A synthetic peptide of human CYP2C9 is used for rabbit immunization.<br>Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence. |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Library Construction** | Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology). |
| **Expression** | Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line. |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Purification** | Protein A |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Quality Control Testing** | Antibody reactive against human CYP2C9 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot. |
| **Storage Buffer** | In 1x PBS, pH 7.4 |
| **Storage Instruction** | Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| **Deliverable** | Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer. |
| **Note** | 1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening.<br>2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request. |

## Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

## Gene Info — CYP2C9

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| **Entrez GeneID** | 1559 |
| **GeneBank Accession#** | CYP2C9 |
| **Gene Name** | CYP2C9 |
| **Gene Alias** | CPC9, CYP2C, CYP2C10, MGC149605, MGC88320, P450IIC9 |
| **Gene Description** | cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily C, polypeptide 9 |
| **Omim ID** | 122700 601130 |
| **Gene Ontology** | Hyperlink |
| **Gene Summary** | 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 endoplasmic re ticulum and its expression is induced by rifampin. The enzyme is known to metabolize many xeno biotics, including phenytoin, tolbutamide, ibuprofen and S-warfarin. Studies identifying individuals who are poor metabolizers of phenytoin and tolbutamide suggest that this gene is polymorphic. Th e gene is located within a cluster of cytochrome P450 genes on chromosome 10q24. [provided b y RefSeq |
| **Other Designations** | OTTHUMP00000020135\|cytochrome P-450 S-mephenytoin 4-hydroxylase\|cytochrome P450, sub family IIC (mephenytoin 4-hydroxylase), polypeptide 10\|cytochrome P450, subfamily IIC (mephenyt oin 4-hydroxylase), polypeptide 9\|cytochrome p4502C9\|flavoprotein-linked mon |

## Pathway

- Arachidonic acid metabolism
- Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450
- Limonene and pinene degradation
- Linoleic acid metabolism
- Metabolic pathways
- Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450
- Monoterpenoid biosynthesis

- Retinol metabolism

## Disease

- Abnormalities
- Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- Acute Disease
- Adenocarcinoma
- Adenoma
- Adenomatous Polyps
- Alzheimer Disease
- Antiphospholipid Syndrome
- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Atherosclerosis
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Atrophy
- Behcet Syndrome
- Blood Coagulation Disorders
- Body Weight
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Budd-Chiari Syndrome
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cell Transformation
- Cerebrovascular Accident

- Cocarcinogenesis
- Colon cancer
- Colonic Neoplasms
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Coronary Disease
- Craniofacial Abnormalities
- Depressive Disorder
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diarrhea
- Disease Progression
- DNA Damage
- Drug Eruptions
- Drug Hypersensitivity
- Drug Toxicity
- Drug-Induced Liver Injury
- Ductus Arteriosus
- Duodenal Ulcer
- Edema
- Epidermal Necrolysis
- Epilepsies
- Epilepsy

- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Essential tremor
- Exanthema

- Gastrointestinal Diseases
- Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Gingival Hyperplasia
- Glomerulonephritis
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Heart Diseases
- Heart Valve Diseases
- Helicobacter Infections
- Hematologic Diseases
- Hematologic Neoplasms
- Hemophilia A
- Hemorrhage
- Hepatitis
- HIV Seropositivity
- Hodgkin Disease
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Hyperlipidemias
- Hypersensitivity
- Hypertension
- Hypertrophy
- Hypoglycemia
- Infant
- Ischemia
- Kidney Failure
- Laryngeal Neoplasms

- Leukemia
- Lichen Planus
- Long QT syndrome
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lupus Nephritis
- Lymphatic Metastasis
- Lymphoma
- Mental Disorders
- Mental Retardation
- Microsatellite Instability
- Mouth Neoplasms
- Multiple Chemical Sensitivity
- Multiple Myeloma
- Muscular Diseases
- Myocardial Infarction
- Nausea
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neoplasms
- Neurotoxicity Syndromes
- Neutropenia
- Obesity
- Opioid-Related Disorders
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Failure
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Overdose

- Peptic Ulcer
- Peptic Ulcer Hemorrhage
- Pharyngeal Neoplasms
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Premature Birth
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Proteinuria
- Pruritus
- Psychotic Disorders
- Pulmonary Embolism
- Rectal Neoplasms
- Recurrence
- Rhinitis
- Stevens-Johnson Syndrome
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Stomach Ulcer
- Stroke
- Thrombocytopenia
- Thromboembolism
- Thrombophilia
- Thrombosis
- Tuberculosis
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Venous Thrombosis
- Vision Disorders

- Vitamin K Deficiency
- Vomiting
- Werner syndrome