

## Aromatase Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-64300

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fusion protein of human Aromatase (NP_000094.2).
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

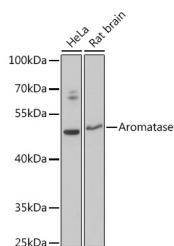
### Applications Recommended Dilution

**WB 1:1000-1:2000**

**IHC 1:50-1:200 IF**

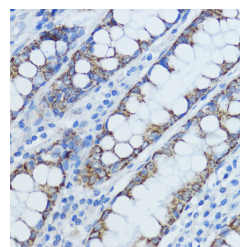
**1:50-1:200**

### Data

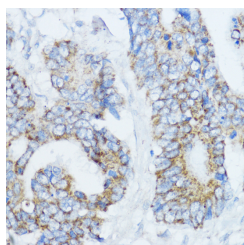


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using Aromatase Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.

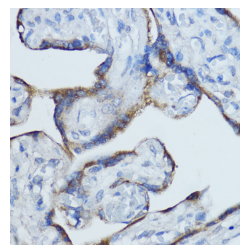
**Observed Mw:48kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:24kDa/57kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon using Aromatase Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

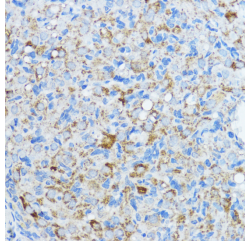


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon carcinoma using Aromatase Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

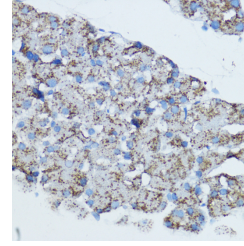


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human placenta using Aromatase Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

### For Research Use Only



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat ovary using Aromatase Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat pancreas using Aromatase Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

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 reticulum and catalyzes the last steps of estrogen biosynthesis. Mutations in this gene can result in either increased or decreased aromatase activity; the associated phenotypes suggest that estrogen functions both as a sex steroid hormone and in growth or differentiation. Alternative promoter use and alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that have different tissue specificities.