

**Aromatase Blocking Peptide**  
**Catalog # PBV10254b****Specification**

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**Aromatase Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession	<a href="#">P11511</a>
Gene ID	<b>1588</b>
Calculated MW	<b>57883</b>

**Aromatase Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1588**Application & Usage**

The peptide is used for blocking the antibody activity of Aromatase. It usually blocks the antibody activity completely in Western blot analysis by incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for 30-60 minutes at 37°C.

**Other Names**

Aromatase, 1.14.14.14, CYPXIX, Cytochrome P-450AROM, Cytochrome P450 19A1, Estrogen synthase, CYP19A1, ARO1, CYAR, CYP19

**Target/Specificity**

Aromatase

**Formulation**

50 µg (0.2 mg/ml) in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.01% thimerosal.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

Aromatase Blocking Peptide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Aromatase Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** CYP19A1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:24705274, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2594}

**Function**

A cytochrome P450 monooxygenase that catalyzes the conversion of C19 androgens, androst-4-ene-3,17-dione (androstenedione) and testosterone to the C18 estrogens, estrone and estradiol, respectively (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27702664"

target="\_blank">27702664</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2848247" target="\_blank">2848247</a>). Catalyzes three successive oxidations of C19 androgens: two conventional oxidations at C19 yielding 19-hydroxy and 19-oxo/19-aldehyde derivatives, followed by a third oxidative aromatization step that involves C1-beta hydrogen abstraction combined with cleavage of the C10-C19 bond to yield a phenolic A ring and formic acid (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20385561" target="\_blank">20385561</a>). Alternatively, the third oxidative reaction yields a 19-norsteroid and formic acid. Converts dihydrotestosterone to delta1,10-dehydro 19- nordihydrotestosterone and may play a role in homeostasis of this potent androgen (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22773874" target="\_blank">22773874</a>). Also displays 2-hydroxylase activity toward estrone (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22773874" target="\_blank">22773874</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) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20385561" target="\_blank">20385561</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22773874" target="\_blank">22773874</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Microsome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

#### **Tissue Location**

Widely expressed, including in adult and fetal brain, placenta, skin fibroblasts, adipose tissue and gonads

### **Aromatase Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **Aromatase Blocking Peptide - Images**