



Rabbit Anti-AKR1C3 antibody

SL11401R

Product Name:	AKR1C3
Chinese Name:	醛固酮还原酶家族1成员C3抗体
Alias:	17 beta HSD 5; 17 beta hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 5; 17-beta-HSD 5; 17-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 5; 2-dihydrobenzene-1; 2-diol dehydrogenase; 3 alpha hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type II; 3-alpha-HSD type 2; 3-alpha-HSD type II; 3-alpha-HSD type II, brain; 3-alpha-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 2; AK1C3_HUMAN; AKR1 C3; AKR1C3; Aldo keto reductase family 1 member C3; Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member C3; brain; Chlordecone reductase; Chlordecone reductase homolog HAKRb; DD-3; DD3; DDH1; DDX; Dihydrodiol dehydrogenase 3; Dihydrodiol dehydrogenase type I; Dihydrodiol dehydrogenase X; HA1753; HAKRB; HAKRe; hluPGFS; HSD17B5; Indanol dehydrogenase; KIAA0119; PGFS; Prostaglandin F synthase; Testosterone 17-beta-dehydrogenase 5; Trans-1; Trans-1,2-dihydrobenzene-1,2-diol dehydrogenase; Type IIb 3 alpha hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-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:	36kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AKR1C3:161-270/323
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:	<p>DD3 is a unique enzyme that can specifically catalyze the dehydrogenation of trans-benzenedihydrodiol and trans-naphthalenedihydrodiol. Human liver contains isoforms of dihydrodiol dehydrogenase (DD1, DD2, DD3 and DD4), which belong to the aldo-oxo reductase/aldo-keto reductase (AKR) superfamily, have 20Alpha- or 3Alpha-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (HSD) activity. DD1 is also designated AKR1C1, DDH or DDH1 while DD2 also can be designated AKR1C2, dDD, BABP or DDH2. AKR1C3 and 3Alpha-HSD are alternate designations for DD3, while DD4 also can be called AKR1C4, CD or CHDR. DD1 and DD2 are 20Alpha-HSDs, whereas DD3 and DD4 are the 3Alpha-HSDs. The multiple human cytosolic dihydrodiol dehydrogenases are involved in the metabolism of xenobiotics, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, pesticides and steroid hormones, and are responsible for the reduction of ketone-containing drugs by using NADH or NADPH as a cofactor. The 20Alpha-HSD catalyzes the reaction of progesterone to the inactive form 20Alpha-hydroxyprogesterone. The 3Alpha-HSD is a cytosolic, monomeric, NADPH-dependent oxidoreductase that reduces 3-keto-5-dihydrosteroids to their tetrahydro products. DD1 and DD2 are ubiquitously expressed, whereas DD4 mRNA is restricted to the liver.</p> <p>Function: Catalyzes the conversion of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols. Catalyzes the reduction of prostaglandin (PG) D2, PGH2 and phenanthrenequinone (PQ) and the oxidation of 9-alpha,11-beta-PGF2 to PGD2. Functions as a bi-directional 3-alpha-, 17-beta- and 20-alpha HSD. Can interconvert active androgens, estrogens and progestins with their cognate inactive metabolites. Preferentially transforms androstenedione (4-dione) to testosterone.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm.</p> <p>Tissue Specificity: Expressed in many tissues including adrenal gland, brain, kidney, liver, lung, mammary gland, placenta, small intestine, colon, spleen, prostate and testis. The dominant HSD in prostate and mammary gland. In the prostate, higher levels in epithelial cells than in stromal cells. In the brain, expressed in medulla, spinal cord, frontotemporal lobes, thalamus, subthalamic nuclei and amygdala. Weaker expression in the hippocampus, substantia nigra and caudate.</p> <p>Similarity: Belongs to the aldo/keto reductase family.</p> <p>SWISS: P42330</p>

Gene ID:
8644

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 8644](#) Human

[Omin: 603966](#) Human

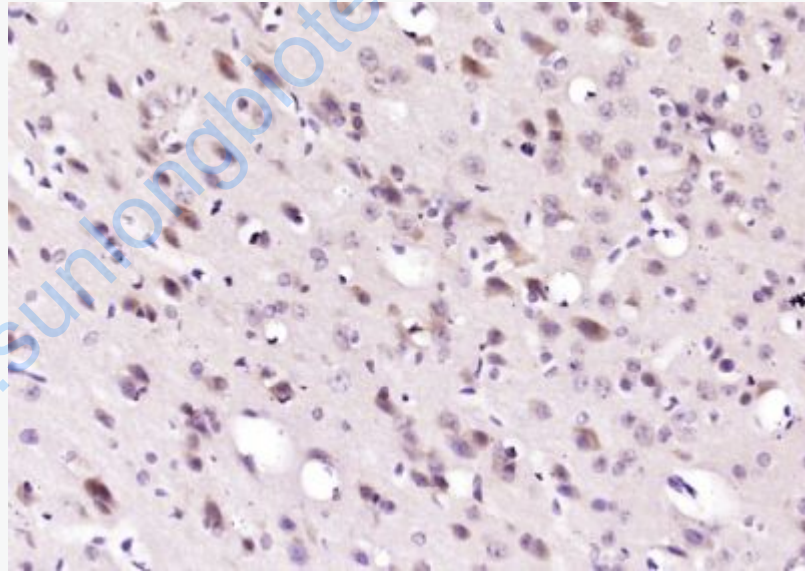
[SwissProt: P42330](#) Human

[Unigene: 78183](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rabbit brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (AKR1C3) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL11401R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating

	according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.
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