



Rabbit Anti-AKR1B10 antibody

SL6274R

Product Name:	AKR1B10
Chinese Name:	醛糖还原酶相关蛋白质抗体
Alias:	Aldose reductase like; Aldose reductase related protein; ARL 1; hARP; SI reductase; Small intestine reductase; AK1BA_HUMAN; AKR1B10; AKR1B11; AKR1B12; Aldo keto reductase family 1 member B10; aldo keto reductase family 1 member B11; Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member B10; aldose reductase like 1; aldose reductase like peptide; Aldose reductase-like; Aldose reductase-related protein; ALDRLn; ARL-1; ARL1; ARP; hARP; HIS; HSI; SI reductase; Small intestine reductase.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	35kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AKR1B10:8-110/316
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:	AKR1B10 is also known as aldose reductase-like-1 (ARL-1), small intestine reductase (SI reductase) or aldose reductase-related protein (ARP or hARP). AKR1B10 is found

in many tissues but is predominantly expressed in small intestine, colon and adrenal gland. AKR1B10 is an efficient reductase for aliphatic and aromatic aldehydes. It plays a role in steroid metabolism as well as detoxification of aldehydes in digested food, and may be involved in the retinal-retinoic acid signaling pathway. AKR1B10 is prominently overexpressed in non-small cell lung carcinoma and adenocarcinoma. Cigarette smoking is an independent variable responsible for this overexpression. AKR1B10 may play a role regulating cell proliferation and cellular response to carbonyl stress.

Function:

Acts as all-trans-retinaldehyde reductase. Can efficiently reduce aliphatic and aromatic aldehydes, and is less active on hexoses (in vitro). May be responsible for detoxification of reactive aldehydes in the digested food before the nutrients are passed on to other organs.

Subcellular Location:

Lysosome. Secreted. Note=Secreted through a lysosome-mediated non-classical pathway.

Tissue Specificity:

Found in many tissues. Highly expressed in small intestine, colon and adrenal gland.

Similarity:

Belongs to the aldo/keto reductase family.

SWISS:

O60218

Gene ID:

57016

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 57016](#)Human

[Omim: 604707](#)Human

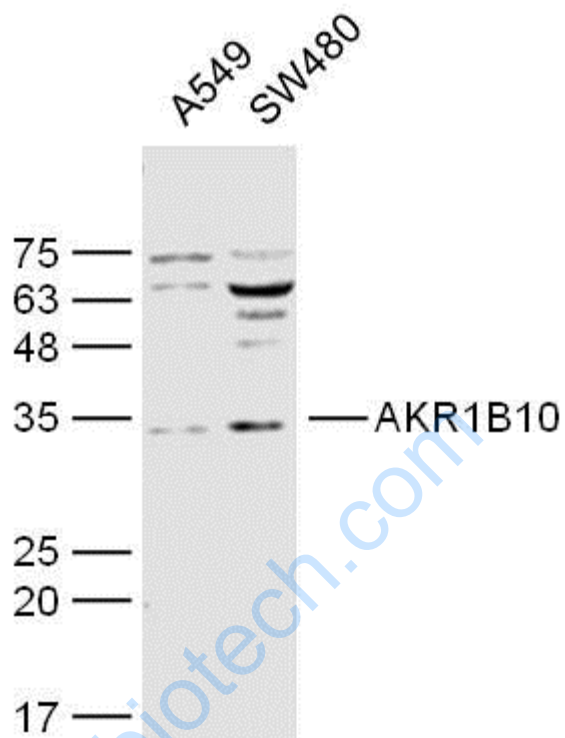
[SwissProt: O60218](#)Human

[Unigene: 116724](#)Human

Important Note:

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

Picture:



Sample:

A549 Cell Lysate at 40 ug

SW480 Cell Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- AKR1B10 (SL6274R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 35 kD

Observed band size: 35 kD