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Anti-Human /Mouse /Rat AKR1C3 Polyclonal Antibody

多克隆抗体

产品货号: PA03228

第三版

**描述:** This gene encodes a member of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more than 40 known enzymes and proteins. These enzymes catalyze the conversion of aldehydes and ketones to their corresponding alcohols by utilizing NADH and/or NADPH as cofactors. The enzymes display overlapping but distinct substrate specificity. This enzyme catalyzes the reduction of prostaglandin (PG) D<sub>2</sub>, PGH<sub>2</sub> and phenanthrenequinone (PQ), and the oxidation of 9 $\alpha$ ,11 $\beta$ -PGF<sub>2</sub> to PGD<sub>2</sub>. It may play an important role in the pathogenesis of allergic diseases such as asthma, and may also have a role in controlling cell growth and/or differentiation. This gene shares high sequence identity with three other gene members and is clustered with those three genes at chromosome 10p15-p14. Three transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

**抗原:** Recombinant protein of human AKR1C3

**配方:**

**如何使用:** 加1ml超纯水重溶

**稳定性:** -20 ° C保存条件下，冻干粉,保质期为五年；液体，保质期为两年。

**稀释液:** PBS (pH7.4) ， 1% BSA

**应用:** WB 1 ~ 5  $\mu$ g/ml.

**特异性:** 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.