

Datasheet for ABIN1391059

anti-AKR1C3 antibody (AA 161-270) (Biotin)[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	AKR1C3
Binding Specificity:	AA 161-270
Reactivity:	Rabbit
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This AKR1C3 antibody is conjugated to Biotin
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AKR1C3
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Rabbit
Predicted Reactivity:	Human,Dog,Cow,Pig,Horse
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	AKR1C3
Alternative Name:	AKR1C3/DD3 (AKR1C3 Products)

Target Details

Background:	Synonyms: 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. Background: 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.
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Gene ID:	8644
Pathways:	Retinoic Acid Receptor Signaling Pathway , Steroid Hormone Biosynthesis , Regulation of Hormone Metabolic Process , Regulation of Hormone Biosynthetic Process , C21-Steroid Hormone Metabolic Process , Protein targeting to Nucleus

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000 IHC-P 1:200-400 IHC-F 1:100-500
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Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C for 12 months.
Expiry Date:	12 months