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Datasheet for ABIN2814525

anti-HSD17B6 antibody (AA 61-160) (Alexa Fluor 594)

Overview

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|----------------------|---|
| Quantity: | 100 µL |
| Target: | HSD17B6 |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 61-160 |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This HSD17B6 antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor 594 |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)) |

Product Details

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|-----------------------|---|
| Immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HSD17B6 |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Cross-Reactivity: | Human |
| Predicted Reactivity: | Mouse,Rat,Pig,Horse |
| Purification: | Purified by Protein A. |

Target Details

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Target: | HSD17B6 |
| Alternative Name: | HSD17B6 (HSD17B6 Products) |

Target Details

Background: Synonyms: 17-beta-HSD 6, 17-beta-HSD6, 17-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 6, 3 hydroxysteroid epimerase, 3alpha >beta hydroxysteroid epimerase, 3alpha >beta hydroxysteroid epimerasel, 3-alpha->beta-HSE, 3-alpha->beta-hydroxysteroid epimerase, H17B6_HUMAN, HSD17B6, HSE, Hydroxysteroid 17 beta dehydrogenase 6, Hydroxysteroid 17 beta dehydrogenase 6 homolog mouse, Hydroxysteroid 17 beta dehydrogenase 6, NAD+ dependent 3 alpha hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase 3 hydroxysteroid epimerase, NAD+ dependent 3 alpha hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, Oxidative 3 alpha hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, Oxidative 3-alpha hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, Oxidoreductase, Retinol dehydrogenase, RODH, SDR9C6,Short chain dehydrogenase/reductase family 9C, member 6. Background: NAD-dependent oxidoreductase with broad substrate specificity that shows both oxidative and reductive activity (in vitro). Has 17-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase activity towards various steroids (in vitro). Converts 5-alpha-androstan-3-alpha,17-beta-diol to androsterone and estradiol to estrone (in vitro). Has 3-alpha-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase activity towards androsterone (in vitro). Has retinol dehydrogenase activity towards all-trans-retinol (in vitro). Can convert androsterone to epi-androsterone. Androsterone is first oxidized to 5-alpha-androstane-3,17-dione and then reduced to epi-andosterone. Can act on both C-19 and C-21 3-alpha-hydroxysteroids.Tissue specificity, Detected in liver and prostate (at protein level). Detected in adult liver, lung, brain, placenta, prostate, adrenal gland, testis, mammary gland, spleen, spinal cord and uterus. Detected in caudate nucleus, and at lower levels in amygdala, corpus callosum, hippocampus, substantia nigra and thalamus. Detected in fetal lung, liver and brain.Sequence similarities, Belongs to the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) family.

Gene ID: 8630

Pathways: [Steroid Hormone Biosynthesis](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: FCM 1:20-100
IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200
IF(ICC) 1:50-200

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Handling

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| 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. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Expiry Date: | 12 months |