

# AKR1C3 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP11656c

## **Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, WB, E
Primary Accession	<u>P42330</u>
Other Accession	<u>NP_003730.4</u>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	36853
Antigen Region	107-135

### **Additional Information**

Gene ID	8644
Other Names	Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member C3, 1, 17-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 5, 17-beta-HSD 5, 3-alpha-HSD type II, brain, 3-alpha-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 2, 3-alpha-HSD type 2, Chlordecone reductase homolog HAKRb, Dihydrodiol dehydrogenase 3, DD-3, DD3, Dihydrodiol dehydrogenase type I, HA1753, Indanol dehydrogenase, Prostaglandin F synthase, PGFS, Testosterone 17-beta-dehydrogenase 5, Trans-1, 2-dihydrobenzene-1, 2-diol dehydrogenase, AKR1C3, DDH1, HSD17B5, KIAA0119, PGFS
Target/Specificity	This AKR1C3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 107-135 amino acids from the Central region of human AKR1C3.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	AKR1C3 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **Protein Information**

Name	AKR1C3
Function	Cytosolic aldo-keto reductase that catalyzes the NADH and NADPH-dependent reduction of ketosteroids to hydroxysteroids. Acts as a NAD(P)(H)-dependent 3-, 17- and 20-ketosteroid reductase on the steroid nucleus and side chain and regulates the metabolism of androgens, estrogens and progesterone (PubMed:10622721, PubMed:11165022, PubMed:7650035, PubMed:9415401, PubMed:9927279). Displays the ability to catalyze both oxidation and reduction in vitro, but most probably acts as a reductase in vivo since the oxidase activity measured in vitro is inhibited by physiological concentration of NADPH (PubMed:11165022, PubMed:14672942). Acts preferentially as a 17- ketosteroid reductase and has the highest catalytic efficiency of the AKR1C enzyme for the reduction of delta4-androstenedione to form testosterone (PubMed:20036328). Reduces prostaglandin (PG) D2 to 11beta-prostaglandin F2, progesterone to 20alpha-hydroxyprogesterone and estrone to 17beta-estradiol (PubMed:10622721, PubMed:10998348, PubMed:11165022, PubMed:15047184, PubMed:19010934, PubMed:20036328). Catalyzes the transformation of the potent androgen dihydrotestosterone (DHT) into the less active form, 5-alpha-androstan-3-alpha,17-beta-diol (3-alpha-diol) (PubMed:10557352, PubMed:10998348, PubMed:11165022, PubMed:14672942, PubMed:7650035, PubMed:9415401). Also displays retinaldehyde reductase activity toward 9-cis-retinal (PubMed:21851338).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Expressed in many tissues including adrenal gland, brain, kidney, liver, lung, mammary gland, placenta, small intestine, colon, spleen, prostate and testis. High expression 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

# Background

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) D2, PGH2 and phenanthrenequinone (PQ), and the oxidation of 9alpha,11beta-PGF2 to PGD2. 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.

### References

Canzian, F., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 19(19):3873-3884(2010) Liu, C.Y., et al. Carcinogenesis 31(7):1259-1263(2010) Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) : Wang, X., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (8), E11934 (2010) : Zakharov, V., et al. Int J Clin Exp Pathol 3(6):608-617(2010)

#### Images



dilution Lane 1: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 37 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AKR1C3 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP11656c) western blot analysis in Hela cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the AKR1C3 antibody detected the AKR1C3 protein (arrow).



AKR1C3 Antibody (Center) (Cat.

#AP11656c)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human kidney tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of AKR1C3 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

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