

DHRS2 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP51756

Product Information

Application WB Primary Accession Q13268

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW29927

Additional Information

Gene ID 10202

Other Names Dehydrogenase/reductase SDR family member 2, mitochondrial, 111-,

Dicarbonyl reductase HEP27, Protein D, DHRS2

Dilution WB~~1:1000

Format 0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

Storage Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name DHRS2 (<u>HGNC:18349</u>)

Synonyms SDR25C1

Function NADPH-dependent oxidoreductase which catalyzes the reduction of

dicarbonyl compounds. Displays reductase activity in vitro with 3,4-

hexanedione, 2,3-heptanedione and 1-phenyl-1,2-propanedione as substrates (PubMed:16685466). May function as a dicarbonyl reductase in the enzymatic inactivation of reactive carbonyls involved in covalent modification of cellular components (PubMed:16685466). Also displays a minor hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase activity toward bile acids such as ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA) and isoursodeoxycholic acid (isoUDCA), which makes it unlikely to control hormone levels (PubMed:16685466). Doesn't show any activity in vitro with retinoids and sugars as substrates (PubMed:16685466). Attenuates

MDM2-mediated p53/TP53 degradation, leading to p53/TP53 stabilization and increased transcription activity, resulting in the accumulation of MDM2 and CDKN1A/p21 (PubMed:20547751). Reduces proliferation, migration and invasion of cancer cells and well as the production of ROS in cancer

(PubMed: 29106393).

Cellular Location Mitochondrion matrix. Nucleus. Note=A minor fraction of the protein is

translocated from the mitochondria to the nucleus, after cleavage of the

targeting signal

Tissue Location Widely expressed, with highest levels in liver and kidney, followed by heart,

spleen, skeletal muscle and placenta. In hemopoietic cells, expressed in dendritic cells, but not in monocytes, macrophages, granulocytes, nor in B

and T lymphocytes

Background

Displays NADPH-dependent dicarbonyl reductase activity in vitro with 3,4-Hexanedione, 2,3-Heptanedione and 1-Phenyl-1,2- propanedione as substrates. No reductase activity is displayed in vitro with steroids, retinoids and sugars as substrates. Attenuates MDM2-mediated p53/TP53 degradation, leading to p53/TP53 stabilization and increased transcription activity, resulting in the accumulation of MDM2 and CDKN1A/p21.

References

Gabrielli F.,et al.Eur. J. Biochem. 232:473-477(1995). Pellegrini S.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1574:215-222(2002). Suzuki Y.,et al.Submitted (APR-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Heilig R.,et al.Nature 421:601-607(2003). Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

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