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AKR1B1 Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5437

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IF, WB
Primary Accession	P15121
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	35853
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

Additional Information

Gene ID	231
Antigen Region	102-135
Other Names	Aldose reductase, AR, Aldehyde reductase, Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member B1, AKR1B1, ALDR1
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 IF~~1:10~50 WB~~1:1000
Target/Specificity	This AKR1B1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 102-135 amino acids from the Central region of human AKR1B1.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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	AKR1B1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	AKR1B1
Synonyms	ALDR1, ALR2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:17368668
Function	Catalyzes the NADPH-dependent reduction of a wide variety of

carbonyl-containing compounds to their corresponding alcohols. Displays enzymatic activity towards endogenous metabolites such as aromatic and aliphatic aldehydes, ketones, monosacharides, bile acids and xenobiotics substrates. Key enzyme in the polyol pathway, catalyzes reduction of glucose to sorbitol during hyperglycemia (PubMed:1936586). Reduces steroids and their derivatives and prostaglandins. Displays low enzymatic activity toward all-trans-retinal, 9-cis-retinal, and 13-cis- retinal (PubMed:12732097, PubMed:19010934, PubMed:8343525). Catalyzes the reduction of diverse phospholipid aldehydes such as 1-palmitoyl-2- (5-oxovaleroyl)-sn -glycero-3-phosphoethanolamin (POVPC) and related phospholipid aldehydes that are generated from the oxydation of phosphotidylcholine and phosphatdyleethanolamides (PubMed:17381426). Plays a role in detoxifying dietary and lipid-derived unsaturated carbonyls, such as crotonaldehyde, 4-hydroxynonenal, trans-2-hexenal, trans-2,4-hexadienal and their glutathione-conjugates carbonyls (GS- carbonyls) (PubMed:21329684).

Cellular Location Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location Highly expressed in embryonic epithelial cells (EUE) in response to osmotic stress.

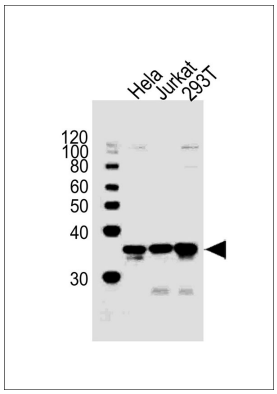
Background

AKR1B1 is a member of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more than 40 known enzymes and proteins. This protein catalyzes the reduction of a number of aldehydes, including the aldehyde form of glucose, and is thereby implicated in the development of diabetic complications by catalyzing the reduction of glucose to sorbitol.

References

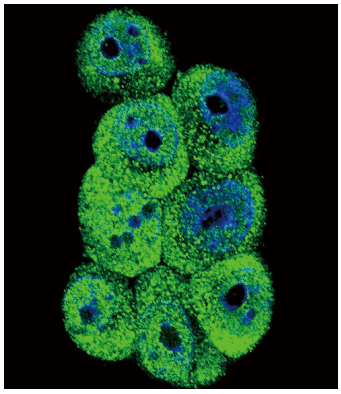
Steuber,H.,J. Mol. Biol. 379 (5), 991-1016 (2008)
Gleissner,C.A.,Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol. 28 (6), 1137-1143 (2008)
Grundmann,U.,DNA Cell Biol. 9 (3), 149-157 (1990)

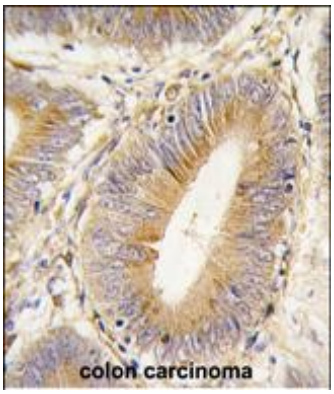
Images



All lanes : Anti-AKR1B1 Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysates Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysates Lane 3: 293T whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L),Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 36 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of AKR1B1 Antibody (Center)(Cat#AW5437) with 293 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).





Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue reacted with AKR1B1 antibody (Center) (Cat.#AW5437), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.