

**AKR1A1 Antibody (C-Terminus)**  
**Goat Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS12442****Specification**

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**AKR1A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	IHC, WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P14550</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Hamster, Monkey, Pig, Horse, Xenopus, Bovine, Dog
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	37kDa KDa

**AKR1A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10327**Other Names**

Alcohol dehydrogenase [NADP(+)], 1.1.1.2, Aldehyde reductase, Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member A1, AKR1A1, ALDR1, ALR

**Target/Specificity**

Human AKR1A1. Both reported variants (NP\_006057.1 and NP\_697021.1) represent identical protein

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

**Precautions**

AKR1A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**AKR1A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protein Information****Name** AKR1A1**Synonyms** ALDR1, ALR**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, monosaccharides and bile acids, with a preference for negatively charged substrates, such as glucuronate and succinic semialdehyde (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10510318" target="\_blank">10510318</a>). Functions as a detoxifying enzyme by reducing a range of toxic aldehydes. Reduces methylglyoxal and 3-deoxyglucosone, which are present at elevated levels under hyperglycemic conditions and are cytotoxic. Involved also in the detoxification of lipid-derived aldehydes like acrolein (By similarity).

Plays a role in the activation of procarcinogens, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon trans-dihydrodiols, and in the metabolism of various xenobiotics and drugs, including the anthracyclines doxorubicin (DOX) and daunorubicin (DAUN) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18276838" target="\_blank">18276838</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11306097" target="\_blank">11306097</a>). Displays no reductase activity towards retinoids (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JII6}. Apical cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JII6}

#### Tissue Location

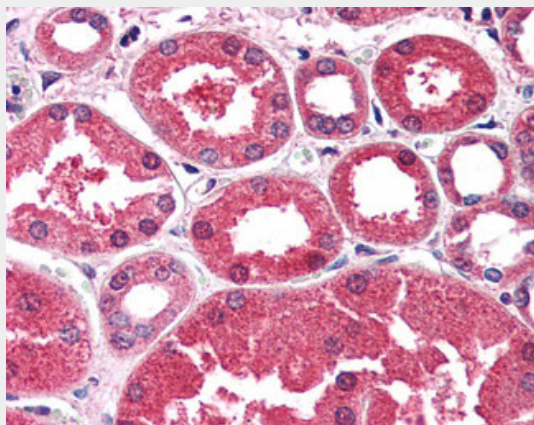
Widely expressed. Highly expressed in kidney, salivary gland and liver. Detected in trachea, stomach, brain, lung, prostate, placenta, mammary gland, small intestine and lung

### AKR1A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protocols

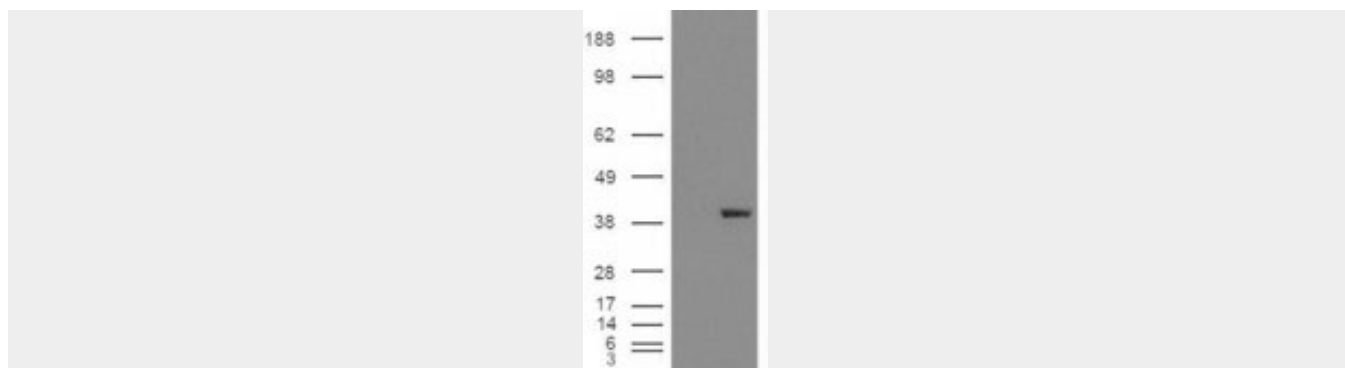
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### AKR1A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images



Anti-AKR1A1 antibody IHC of human kidney.



HEK293 overexpressing AKR1A1 (RC200302) and probed with the antibody (mock transfection in first...

#### **AKR1A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background**

Catalyzes the NADPH-dependent reduction of a variety of aromatic and aliphatic aldehydes to their corresponding alcohols. Catalyzes the reduction of mevaldate to mevalonic acid and of glyceraldehyde to glycerol. Has broad substrate specificity. In vitro substrates include succinic semialdehyde, 4- nitrobenzaldehyde, 1,2-naphthoquinone, methylglyoxal, and D- glucuronic acid. Plays a role in the activation of procarcinogens, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon trans-dihydrodiols, and in the metabolism of various xenobiotics and drugs, including the anthracyclines doxorubicin (DOX) and daunorubicin (DAUN).

#### **AKR1A1 Antibody (C-Terminus) - References**

Bohren K.M.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 264:9547-9551(1989).  
Fujii J.,et al.Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 84:230-232(1999).  
Barski O.A.,et al.Genomics 60:188-198(1999).  
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).  
Ebert L.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.