

RDH16 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP5456a**Specification**

RDH16 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	FC, IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	O75452
Other Accession	NP_003699.3
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	35673
Antigen Region	3-31

RDH16 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 8608**Other Names**

Retinol dehydrogenase 16, 11--, Microsomal NAD(+)-dependent retinol dehydrogenase 4, RoDH-4, Sterol/retinol dehydrogenase, RDH16, RODH4

Target/Specificity

This RDH16 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 3-31 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human RDH16.

Dilution

FC~~1:10~50

IHC-P~~1:50~100

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

RDH16 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RDH16 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name RDH16 ([HGNC:29674](#))

Function Oxidoreductase with a preference for NAD. Oxidizes all-trans- retinol, 9-cis-retinol, 11-cis-retinol and 13-cis-retinol to the corresponding aldehydes (PubMed:[10329026](#), PubMed:[12534290](#), PubMed:[9677409](#)). Has higher activity towards CRBP-bound retinol than with free retinol (PubMed:[12534290](#)). Also oxidizes 3-alpha- hydroxysteroids. Oxidizes androstanediol and androsterone to dihydrotestosterone and androstanedione. Can also catalyze the reverse reaction (PubMed:[10329026](#), PubMed:[29541409](#), PubMed:[9677409](#)).

Cellular Location

Microsome membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54909}; Single- pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

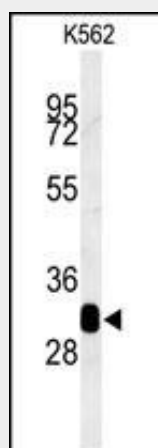
Highly expressed in adult liver (at protein level) (PubMed:9677409). Detected in endometrium, liver and foreskin (PubMed:10329026, PubMed:11967490). Detected in the spinous layers of adult skin, and at lower levels in basal and granular skin layers (PubMed:10329026). Detected in fetal liver and lung

RDH16 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

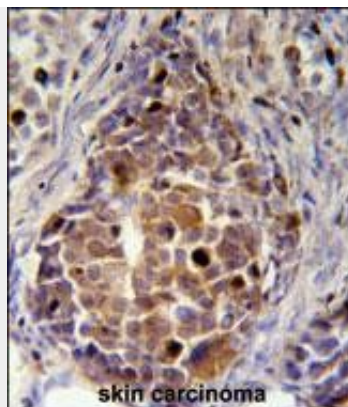
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

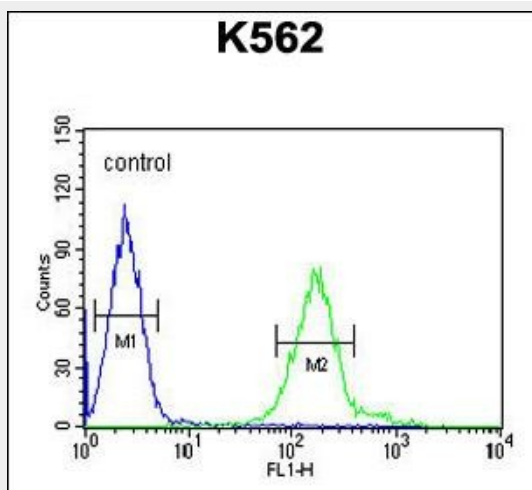
RDH16 Antibody (N-term) - Images



RDH16 Antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP5456a) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the RDH16 antibody detected the RDH16 protein (arrow).



RDH16 Antibody (N-term (Cat. #AP5456a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human skin carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the RDH16 Antibody (N-term for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



RDH16 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP5456a) flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

RDH16 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Retinol dehydrogenase 16 (RDH16) is an oxidoreductase with a preference for NAD. It oxidizes all-trans-retinol and 13-cis-retinol to the corresponding aldehydes. RDH16 has higher activity towards CRBP-bound retinol than with free retinol. It oxidizes 3- α -hydroxysteroids and also oxidizes androstenediol and androsterone to dihydrotestosterone and androstenedione. RDH16 can also catalyze the reverse reaction.

RDH16 Antibody (N-term) - References

Persson, B., et al. Chem. Biol. Interact. 178 (1-3), 94-98 (2009) :
Lapshina, E.A., et al. Biochemistry 42(3):776-784(2003)
Cain, J.M., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 186(4):675-683(2002)