

AKR1A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2734a**Specification****AKR1A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession
Other Accession

[P14550](#)
[Q6IAZ4](#)

AKR1A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**Gene ID** 10327**Other Names**

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

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2734a was selected from the N-term region of human AKR1A1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AKR1A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 (PubMed:10510318, PubMed:30538128). 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:10510318, PubMed:30538128).

Functions as a detoxifying enzyme by reducing a range of toxic aldehydes (By similarity). Reduces methylglyoxal and 3-deoxyglucosone, which are present at elevated levels under hyperglycemic conditions and are cytotoxic (By similarity). 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:11306097, PubMed:18276838). Also acts as an inhibitor of protein S-nitrosylation by mediating degradation of S-nitroso-coenzyme A (S-nitroso-CoA), a cofactor required to S- nitrosylate proteins (PubMed:30538128). S-nitroso-CoA reductase activity is involved in reprogramming intermediary metabolism in renal proximal tubules, notably by inhibiting protein S-nitrosylation of isoform 2 of PKM (PKM2) (By similarity). Also acts as a S-nitroso- glutathione reductase by catalyzing the NADPH-dependent reduction of S- nitrosoglutathione (PubMed:31649033). 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 (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

AKR1A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

AKR1A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

AKR1A1 is a member of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more than 40 known enzymes and proteins. This member, also known as aldehyde reductase, is involved in the reduction of biogenic and xenobiotic aldehydes and is present in virtually every tissue.

AKR1A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Steuber,H.,J. Mol. Biol. 379 (5), 991-1016 (2008)Bohren,K.M.,Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1748 (2), 201-212 (2005)El-Kabbani,O.,Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr. 50 (PT 6), 859-868 (1994)