

**CBR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7563b****Specification**

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**CBR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P16152](#)**CBR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 873

**Other Names**

Carbonyl reductase [NADPH] 1, 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NADP(+)],  
NADPH-dependent carbonyl reductase 1, Prostaglandin 9-ketoreductase, Prostaglandin-E(2)  
9-reductase, CBR1, CBR, CRN

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7563b](/product/products/AP7563b) was selected from the C-term region of human CBR1. 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.

**CBR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name CBR1 ([HGNC:1548](#))

Synonyms CBR, CRN, SDR21C1

**Function**

NADPH-dependent reductase with broad substrate specificity. Catalyzes the reduction of a wide variety of carbonyl compounds including quinones, prostaglandins, menadione, plus various xenobiotics. Catalyzes the reduction of the antitumor anthracyclines doxorubicin and daunorubicin to the cardiotoxic compounds doxorubicinol and daunorubicinol (PubMed: [18449627](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18449627), PubMed: [15799708](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15799708), PubMed: [17912391](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17912391), PubMed: [7005231](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7005231)).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1921984" target="\_blank">1921984</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344335" target="\_blank">17344335</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18826943" target="\_blank">18826943</a>). Can convert prostaglandin E to prostaglandin F<sub>2</sub>-alpha (By similarity). Can bind glutathione, which explains its higher affinity for glutathione- conjugated substrates. Catalyzes the reduction of S-nitrosoglutathione (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18826943" target="\_blank">18826943</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344335" target="\_blank">17344335</a>). In addition, participates in the glucocorticoid metabolism by catalyzing the NADPH-dependent cortisol/corticosterone into 20beta-dihydrocortisol (20b-DHF) or 20beta-corticosterone (20b-DHB), which are weak agonists of NR3C1 and NR3C2 in adipose tissue (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28878267" target="\_blank">28878267</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in kidney (at protein level).

**CBR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**CBR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****CBR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Carbonyl reductase 1 (CBR1) is one of several monomeric, NADPH-dependent oxidoreductases having wide specificity for carbonyl compounds. This enzyme is widely distributed in human tissues.

**CBR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Colombe, L., Exp. Dermatol. 16 (9), 762-769 (2007) Lakhman, S.S., Mol. Pharmacol. 72 (3), 734-743 (2007) Gonzalez-Covarrubias, V., Drug Metab. Dispos. 35 (6), 973-980 (2007)