

Human recombinant protein AKR1C3
Human Recombinant AKR1C3
Catalog # PBV10574r**Specification****Human recombinant protein AKR1C3 - Product info**

Primary Accession	P42330
Concentration	1
Calculated MW	39 kDa KDa

Human recombinant protein AKR1C3 - Additional Info

Gene ID	8644
Gene Symbol	AKR1C3

Other Names

Aldo-keto reductase family 1, member C 3, DD3, DDX, HA1753, HAKRB, HAKRe, hluPGFS, HSD17B5.

Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥98%
Assay2&Purity2	N/A;
Recombinant	Yes
Sequence	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MDSKHQCVKL NDGHFMPVLG FGTYAPPEVP RSKALEVTKL AIEAGFRHID SAHLYNNEEQ VGLAIRSKIA DGSVKREDIF YTSKLWSTFH RPELVRPALE NSLKKAQLDY VDLYLIHSPM SLKPGEELSP TDENGKVIFD IVDLCTTWEA MEKCKDAGLA KSIGVSNFNR RQLEMILNKP GLKYKPVCNQ VECHPYFNRS KLLDFCKSKD IVLVAYSALG SQRDKRWVDP NSPVLLEDPV LCALAKKHKR TPALIALRYQ LQRGVVVLAK SYNEQRIRQN VQVFEFQLTA EDMKAIDGLD RNLHYFNSDS FASHPNYPYS DEY

Format

Liquid

Storage

-80°C; 1 mg/ml solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 10% glycerol.

Human recombinant protein AKR1C3 - 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](#)

Human recombinant protein AKR1C3 - Images

Human recombinant protein AKR1C3 - Background

Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member C3 in humans is encoded by the AKR1C3 gene. This enzyme catalyzes the reduction of prostaglandin (PG) D₂, PGH₂ and phenanthrenequinone (PQ), and the oxidation of 9α, 11β-PGF₂ to PGD₂. It may play an important role in the pathogenesis of allergic diseases such as asthma, and may also have a role in controlling cell growth and/or differentiation.

Human recombinant protein AKR1C3 - References

Qin K.-N., et al. J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol. 46:673-679(1993).
Khanna M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 270:20162-20168(1995).
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Lin H.-K., et al. Mol. Endocrinol. 11:1971-1984(1997).
Suzuki-Yamamoto T., et al. FEBS Lett. 462:335-340(1999).