

Recombinant Human AKR1C3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032055

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

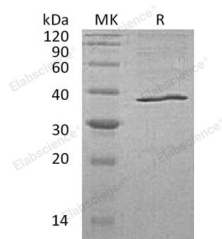
Description

Synonyms	Aldo-Keto Reductase Family 1 Member C3;17-Beta-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type 5;17-Beta-HSD 5;3-Alpha-HSD Type II Brain;3-Alpha-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type 2;3-Alpha-HSD Type 2;Chlordecone Reductase Homolog HAKRb;Dihydrodiol Dehydrogenase 3;DD-3;DD3;Dihydrodiol Dehydrogenase Type I;HA1753;Indanol Dehydrogenase;Prostaglandin F Synthase;Testosterone 17-Beta-Dehydrogenase 5;Trans-1;2-Dihydrobenzene-1;2-Diol Dehydrogenase;AKR1C3;DDH1;HSD17B5;KIAA0119;PGFS
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Tyr323
Accession	P42330
Calculated Molecular Weight	37.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight	38 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 6% Sucrose, 2% Glycine, 100mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween 80 pH 6.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

AKR1C3, is an enzyme which belongs to the aldo/keto reductase family. It is expressed in many tissues including adrenal gland, brain, kidney, liver, lung, mammary gland, placenta, small intestine, colon, spleen, prostate and testis. AKR1C3 catalyzes the conversion of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols. It catalyzes the reduction of prostaglandin (PG) D2, PGH2 and phenanthrenequinone (PQ) and the oxidation of 9-alpha,11-beta-PGF2 to PGD2, which functions as a bi-directional 3-alpha-, 17-beta- and 20-alpha HSD. It can interconvert active androgens, estrogens and progestins with their cognate inactive metabolites.

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