



# DD3 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT1306

# Key Features

Host Species <ul> <li>Rabbit</li> </ul>	Reactivity • Human	Applications <ul> <li>WB,ELISA</li> </ul>
MW • 37kD (Observed)	Isotype • IgG	

#### **Recommended Dilution Ratios**

WB 1:500-1:2000 ELISA 1:20000 Not yet tested in other applications.

## **Storage**

Storage\*-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)FormulationLiquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

#### **Basic Information**

Clonality Polyclonal

## Immunogen Information

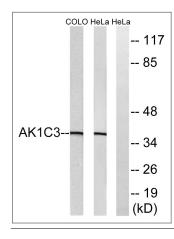
ImmunogenThe antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AKR1C3.<br/>AA range:191-240

**Specificity** DD3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of DD3 protein.

## **Target Information**

Gene name	AKR1C3		
Protein Name	Aldo-keto reductase family 1 membe Organism	r C3 Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	<u>8644;</u>	<u>P42330;</u>
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm .		
Tissue specificity	Expressed in many tissues including adrenal gland, brain, kidney, liver, lung, mammary gland, placenta, small intestine, colon, spleen, prostate and testis. High expression in prostate and mammary gland. In the prostate, higher levels in epithelial cells than in stromal cells. In the brain, expressed in medulla, spinal cord, frontotemporal lobes, thalamus, subthalamic nuclei and amygdala. Weaker expression in the hippocampus, substantia nigra and caudate.		
Function	Catalytic activity:(5Z,13E)-(15S)-9-alpha,11-alpha,15-trihydroxyprosta-5,13-dienoate + NADP(+) = (5Z,13E)-(15S)-9-alpha,15-dihydroxy-11-oxoprosta-5,13-dienoate + NADPH.,Catalytic activity:Androsterone + NAD(P)(+) = 5-alpha-androstane-3,17-dione + NAD(P)H.,Catalytic activity:Indan-1-ol + NAD(P)(+) = indanone + NAD(P)H.,Catalytic activity:Testosterone + NAD(+) = androst-4-ene-3,17-dione + NADPH.,Catalytic activity:Testosterone + NADP(+) = androst-4-ene-3,17-dione + NADPH.,Catalytic activity:Trans-1,2-dihydrobenzene-1,2-diol + NADP(+) = catechol + NADPH.,enzyme regulation:Strongly inhibited by nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) including flufenamic acid and indomethacin. Also inhibited by the flavinoid, rutin, and by selective serotonin inhibitors (SSRIs).,Function:Catalyzes the conversion of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols. Catalyzes the reduction of prostaglandin (PG) D2, PGH2 and phenanthrenequinone (PQ) and the oxidation of 9-alpha,11-beta-PGF2 to PGD2. Functions as a bi-directional 3- alpha-, 17-beta- and 20-alpha HSD. Can interconvert active androgens, estrogens and progestins with their cognate inactive metabolites. Preferentially transforms androstenedione (4-dione) to testosterone.,similarity:Belongs to the aldo/keto reductase family.,tissue specificity:Expressed in many tissues including adrenal gland, brain, kidney, liver, lung, mammary gland, placenta, small intestine, colon, spleen, prostate and testis. The dominant HSD in prostate and mammary gland. In the prostate, higher levels in epithelial cells than in stromal cells. In the brain, expressed in medulla, spinal cord, frontotemporal lobes, thalamus, subthalamic nuclei and amygdala. Weaker expression in the hippocampus, substantia nigra and caudate.,		

# Validation Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa and COLO cells, using AKR1C3 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

# **Contact information**

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **DD3 Rabbit pAb** 

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