AKR1B10 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00057016-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification **Product Description** Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human AKR1B10 peptide using ARM Technology. Immunogen A synthetic peptide of human AKR1B10 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence. Host Rabbit Library Construction Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology). Expression Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line. Reactivity Human **Purification** Protein A lsotype lgG **Quality Control Testing** Antibody reactive against human AKR1B10 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot. **Storage Buffer** In 1x PBS, pH 7.4 **Storage Instruction** Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Deliverable Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer. Note 1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding F(ab)₂, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download

• ELISA

Gene Info — AKR1B10

<u>57016</u>
<u>AKR1B10</u>
AKR1B10
AKR1B11, AKR1B12, ALDRLn, ARL-1, ARL1, HIS, HSI, MGC14103
aldo-keto reductase family 1, member B10 (aldose reductase)
<u>604707</u>
<u>Hyperlink</u>
This gene encodes a member of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more tha n 40 known enzymes and proteins. This member can efficiently reduce aliphatic and aromatic ald ehydes, and it is less active on hexoses. It is highly expressed in adrenal gland, small intestine, an d colon, and may play an important role in liver carcinogenesis. [provided by RefSeq
aldo-keto reductase family 1, member B10 aldo-keto reductase family 1, member B11 (aldose re ductase-like) aldose reductase-like 1 aldose reductase-like peptide aldose reductase-related prot ein small intestine reductase

Pathway

- Bisphenol A degradation
- Butanoate metabolism
- Fructose and mannose metabolism
- Linoleic acid metabolism
- Metabolic pathways
- Tetrachloroethene degradation

Disease

<u>Cardiovascular Diseases</u>



- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetic Nephropathies
- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease