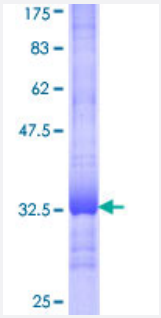
AKR1B10 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00057016-Q01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human AKR1B10 partial ORF (NP_064695, 76 a.a. - 143 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	VSKLWPTFFERPLVRKAFEKTLKDLKLSYLDVYLIHWPQGFKSGDDLFPKDDKGNAIGGKATFLD AWE
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	33.22
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (82); Rat (81)
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — AKR1B10

Entrez GeneID	57016
GeneBank Accession#	NM_020299
Protein Accession#	NP_064695
Gene Name	AKR1B10
Gene Alias	AKR1B11, AKR1B12, ALDRLn, ARL-1, ARL1, HIS, HSI, MGC14103
Gene Description	aldo-keto reductase family 1, member B10 (aldose reductase)
Omim ID	604707
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a member of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more than 40 known enzymes and proteins. This member can efficiently reduce aliphatic and aromatic aldehydes, and it is less active on hexoses. It is highly expressed in adrenal gland, small intestine, and colon, and may play an important role in liver carcinogenesis. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	aldo-keto reductase family 1, member B10|aldo-keto reductase family 1, member B11 (aldose reductase-like)|aldose reductase-like 1|aldose reductase-like peptide|aldose reductase-related protein|small intestine reductase

Pathway

- Bisphenol A degradation
- Butanoate metabolism
- Fructose and mannose metabolism

- Linoleic acid metabolism
- Metabolic pathways
- Tetrachloroethene degradation

Disease

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