Product Information

## RecomAb ${ }^{\text {™ }}$

## AKR1C3 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4D12

Catalog \# RAB07521 Size 100 uL

## Applications



## Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of Hela Cells with AKR1C3 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4D12 (Cat \# RAB07521). The cells were fixed in $4 \%$ formaldehyde, permeated by $0.2 \%$ TritonX-100, and blocked in $10 \%$ normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Nuclear DNA was labeled in blue with DAPI. The secondary antibody was FITC-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit $\operatorname{lgG}(\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{L})$.

## Flow Cytometry



Flow cytometry analysis of A549 cells stained with AKR1C3 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4D12 (Cat \# RAB07521). The cells were fixed with $70 \%$ Ethylalcohol (18h) and then incubated in 10\% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody ( $1 \mathrm{ug} / 1^{*} 106$ cells) for 1 h at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The secondary antibody used was FITCconjugated goat anti-rabbit $\operatorname{lgG}(\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{L})$ at $1 / 200$ dilution for 30 min at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Control antibody (green line) was Rabbit lgG (1ug/1*106cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of $>10,000$ events was performed.

## Specification

## Product Description

Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human AKR1C3.

| Antibody Species | Rabbit |
| :--- | :--- |
| Immunogen | Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human AKR1C3. |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Form | Liquid |

Product Information

| Purification | Affinity chromatography purification |
| :--- | :--- |
| Isotype | $\operatorname{lgG}$ |
| Recommend Usage | ELISA <br> Flow Cytometry (1:20-1:200) <br> Immunofluorescence $(1: 20-1: 200)$ <br> The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user. |
| Storage Buffer | In PBS, pH7.4 (150 mM NaCI, 0.02\% sodium azide and 50\% glycerol) |
| Store at -20 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |  |

## Applications

## - Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of Hela Cells with AKR1C3 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4D12 (Cat \# RAB07521). The cells were fixed in $4 \%$ formaldehyde, permeated by $0.2 \%$ TritonX-100, and blocked in $10 \%$ normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Nuclear DNA was labeled in blue with DAPI. The secondary antibody was FITC-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometry analysis of A549 cells stained with AKR1C3 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4D12 (Cat \# RAB07521). The cells were fixed with 70\% Ethylalcohol (18h) and then incubated in 10\% normal goat serum to block non-specific proteinprotein interactions followed by the antibody ( $1 \mathrm{ug} / 1^{*} 10^{6} \mathrm{cells}$ ) for 1 h at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit $\lg G(H+L)$ at $1 / 200$ dilution for 30 min at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Control antibody (green line) was Rabbit $\operatorname{lgG}\left(1 \mathrm{ug} / 1^{*} 10^{6} \mathrm{cells}\right)$ used under the same conditions. Acquisition of $>10,000$ events was performed.

## Gene Info - AKR1C3

| Entrez GeneID | $\underline{8644}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Protein Accession\# | $\underline{\text { P42330 }}$ |
| Gene Name | AKR1C3 |
| Gene Alias | DD3, DDX, HA1753, HAKRB, HAKRe, HSD17B5, KIAA0119, hluPGFS |
| Gene Description | aldo-keto reductase family 1, member C3 (3-alpha hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, type II) |

Product Information

| Omim ID | $\underline{603966}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gene Ontology | $\underline{\text { Hyperlink }}$ |
| Gene Summary | This gene encodes a member of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more tha <br> n 40 known enzymes and proteins. These enzymes catalyze the conversion of aldehydes and keto <br> nes to their corresponding alcohols by utilizing NADH and/or NADPH as cofactors. The enzymes <br> display overlapping but distinct substrate specificity. This enzyme catalyzes the reduction of prost <br> aglandin (PG) D2, PGH2 and phenanthrenequinone (PQ), and the oxidation of 9alpha,11 beta-PG |
| F2 to PGD2. It may play an important role in the pathogenesis of allergic diseases such as asthm |  |
| a, and may also have a role in controlling cell growth and/or differentiation. This gene shares high |  |
| sequence identity with three other gene members and is clustered with those three genes at chro |  |
| mosome 10p15-p14. [provided by RefSeq |  |

## Pathway

- Arachidonic acid metabolism
- Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450


## Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Ductus Arteriosus
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hyperandrogenism
- Infant
- Leukemia
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lymphoma
- Neoplasms
- Obesity
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Failure
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Hyperplasia
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Puberty
- Pulmonary Disease
- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Werner syndrome

