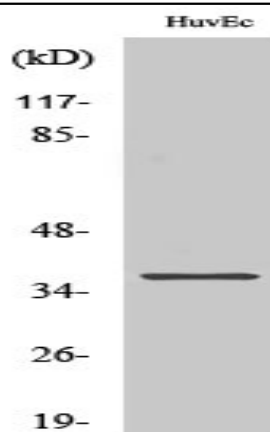


Aldose Reductase Polyclonal Antibody

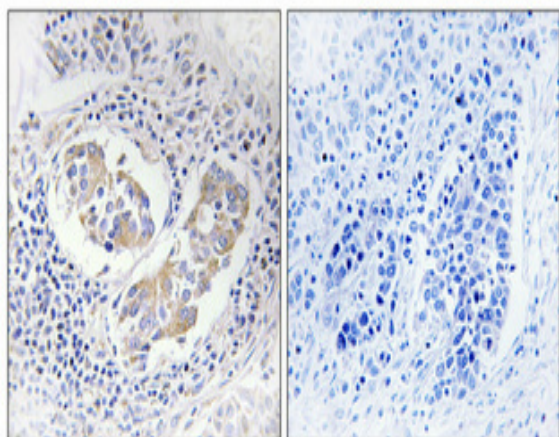
Catalog No :	YT0194
Reactivity :	Human;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	AKR1B1
Fields :	>>Pentose and glucuronate interconversions;>>Fructose and mannose metabolism;>>Galactose metabolism;>>Glycerolipid metabolism;>>Folate biosynthesis;>>Metabolic pathways
Gene Name :	AKR1B1
Protein Name :	Aldose reductase
Human Gene Id :	231
Human Swiss Prot No :	P15121
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P45376
Rat Gene Id :	24192
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P07943
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AKR1B1. AA range:241-290
Specificity :	Aldose Reductase Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Aldose Reductase protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	36kD
Cell Pathway :	Pentose and glucuronate interconversions;Fructose and mannose metabolism;Galactose metabolism;Glycerolipid metabolism;Pyruvate metabolism;
Background :	This gene encodes a member of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more than 40 known enzymes and proteins. This member catalyzes the reduction of a number of aldehydes, including the aldehyde form of glucose, and is thereby implicated in the development of diabetic complications by catalyzing the reduction of glucose to sorbitol. Multiple pseudogenes have been identified for this gene. The nomenclature system used by the HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee to define human aldo-keto reductase family members is known to differ from that used by the Mouse Genome Informatics database. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2009],
Function :	catalytic activity:Alditol + NAD(P)(+) = aldose + NAD(P)H.,disease:In diabetes and galactosemia, increased AR activity leads to high levels of sorbitol and galactitol, respectively, in the cells of many tissues. Accumulation of sugar alcohols has been shown to cause osmotic cataracts in the lens. AR is also thought to play a key role in diabetic complications of three other target tissues, namely, nerve, kidney and retina.,enzyme regulation:Cys-299 may regulate the kinetic and inhibition properties of the enzyme, but does not participate in catalysis.,function:Catalyzes the NADPH-dependent reduction of a wide variety of carbonyl-containing compounds to their corresponding alcohols with a broad range of catalytic efficiencies.,similarity:Belongs to the aldo/keto reductase family.,subunit:Monomer.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in embryonic epithelial cells (EUE) in response to osmoti
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm.
Expression :	Highly expressed in embryonic epithelial cells (EUE) in response to osmotic stress.

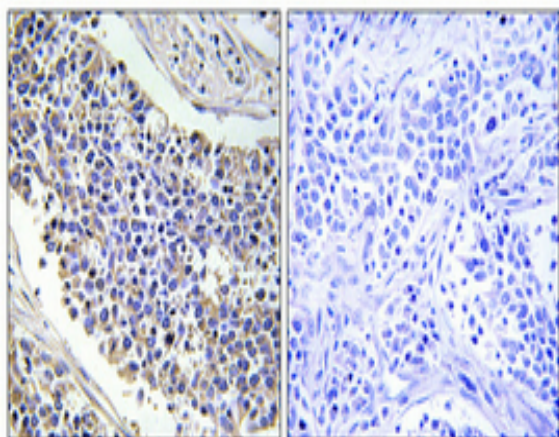
Products Images



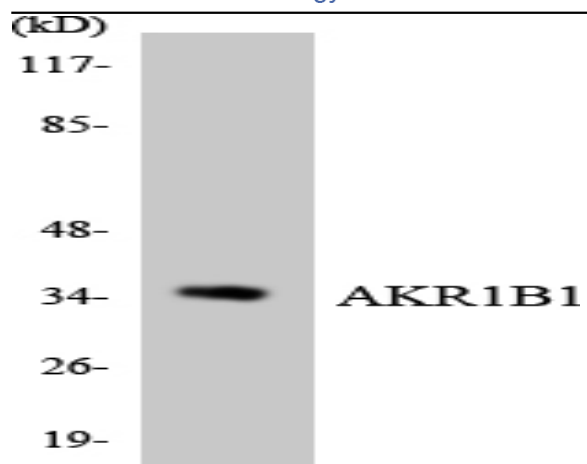
Western Blot analysis of HuvEc cells using Aldose Reductase Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HUVEC cells using AKR1B1 antibody.