

## AKR1D1 Human

**Description:** AKR1D1 Human Recombinant fused with a 20 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 346 amino acids (1-326 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 39.5kDa. The AKR1D1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** ENPS-105

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** 3-oxo-5-beta-steroid 4-dehydrogenase, Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member D1, Delta(4)-3-ketosteroid 5-beta-reductase, Delta(4)-3-oxosteroid 5-beta-reductase, KR1D1, SRD5B1, CBAS2, 3o5bred.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MDLSAASHRI PLSDGNSIPI  
IGLGTYSEPK STPKGACATS VKVAIDTGYR HIDGAIYQN EHEVGAEIRE KIAEGKVRRE  
DIFYCGKLWA TNHVPPEMVRP TLERTLRVLQ LDYVDLYIE VPMFAKPGDE IYPRDENGKW  
LYHKSNLCAE WEAMEACKDA GLVKSLGVSF FNRRQLELIL NKPGLKHKPV SNQVECHPYF  
TQPKLLKFCQ QH

**Purity:** Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

The AKR1D1 solution (0.5 mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 1mM DTT, 20% glycerol and 100mM NaCl.

**Stability:**

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Introduction:**

Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member D1 (AKR1D1) belongs to the AKR superfamily. The AKR family proteins are soluble NADPH oxidoreductases, which have vital roles in the metabolism of drugs, carcinogens and reactive aldehydes. AKR1D1 is also responsible for the catalysis of the 5-beta-reduction of bile acid intermediates and steroid hormones that carry a delta (4)-3-1 structure. AKR1D1 is highly expressed in the liver, colon and testis. Deficiency of the AKR1D1 enzyme may contribute to hepatic dysfunction.

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