

AKR1A1 Human

Description: AKR1A1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 325 amino acids (1-325 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 36.5 kDa. AKR1A1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-471

For research use only.

Synonyms: Alcohol dehydrogenase, ALR, ARM, DD3, ALDR1, MGC1380, MGC12529, AKR1A1, Alcohol dehydrogenase [NADP+], Aldehyde reductase, Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member A1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MAASCVLLHT GQKMPLIGLG TWKSEPGQVK AAVKYALSVG
YRHIDCAAIY GNEPEIGEAL KEDVGPGKAV PREELFVTSK LWNTKHHPED VEPALRKTLA
DLQLEYLDLY LMHWPYAFER GDNPPFPKNAD GTICYDSTHY KETWKALEAL VAKGLVQALG
LSNFNSRQID DILSVASVRP AVLQVECHPY LAQNELIAHC QARGLEVTAY SPLGSSDRAW
RDPDEPVLLLE PV

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

AKR1A1 solution containing 20mM Tris pH-8, 50mM NaCl and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

AKR1A1 Human Recombinant although stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:

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

Introduction:

AKR1A1 is part of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, it catalyzes the NADPH-dependent reduction from a range of aromatic and aliphatic aldehydes to their related alcohols. AKR1A1 corresponds (65% identity) to aldose reductase, an enzyme that takes part in the pathogenesis of some diabetic and galactosemic complications. AKR1A1 is involved in the activation of procarcinogens, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon trans-dihydrodiols, and in the metabolism of various xenobiotics and drugs, including the anthracyclines doxorubicin and daunorubicin.

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