

HSD17B8 antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI14782**Specification**

HSD17B8 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O92506
Other Accession	NM_014234 , NP_055049
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	29kDa KDa

HSD17B8 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID 7923**

Alias Symbol **D6S2245E, FABG, FABGL, H2-KE6, HKE6, KE6, RING2, SDR30C1, dJ1033B10.9**

Other Names

Estradiol 17-beta-dehydrogenase 8, 1.1.1.62, 17-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase 8, 17-beta-HSD 8, 3-oxoacyl-[acyl-carrier-protein] reductase, 1.1.1.-, Protein Ke6, Ke-6, Really interesting new gene 2 protein, Testosterone 17-beta-dehydrogenase 8, 1.1.1.239, HSD17B8, FABGL, HKE6, RING2

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-HSD17B8 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

HSD17B8 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HSD17B8 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information

Name HSD17B8

Synonyms FABGL, HKE6, RING2, SDR30C1

Function

Required for the solubility and assembly of the heterotetramer 3-ketoacyl-[acyl carrier protein] (ACP) reductase functional complex (KAR or KAR1) that forms part of the mitochondrial fatty acid synthase (mtFAS). Alpha-subunit of the KAR complex that acts as a scaffold protein required for

the stability of carbonyl reductase type-4 (CBR4, beta-subunit of the KAR complex) and for its 3-ketoacyl- ACP reductase activity, thereby participating in mitochondrial fatty acid biosynthesis. Catalyzes the NAD-dependent conversion of (3R)-3- hydroxyacyl-CoA into 3-ketoacyl-CoA (3-oxoacyl-CoA) with no chain length preference; this enzymatic activity is not needed for the KAR function (PubMed:19571038, PubMed:25203508, PubMed:30508570). Prefers (3R)-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA over (3S)-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA and displays enzymatic activity only in the presence of NAD(+) (PubMed:19571038). Cooperates with enoyl-CoA hydratase 1 in mitochondria, together they constitute an alternative route to the auxiliary enzyme pathways for the breakdown of Z-PUFA (cis polyunsaturated fatty acid) enoyl-esters (Probable) (PubMed:30508570). NAD-dependent 17-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase with highest activity towards estradiol (17beta-estradiol or E2). Has very low activity towards testosterone and dihydrotestosterone (17beta-hydroxy-5alpha-androstan-3-one). Primarily an oxidative enzyme, it can switch to a reductive mode determined in the appropriate physiologic milieu and catalyze the reduction of estrone (E1) to form biologically active 17beta-estradiol (PubMed:17978863).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion matrix

Tissue Location

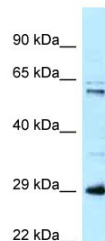
Widely expressed, particularly abundant in prostate, placenta and kidney (PubMed:17978863). Expressed at protein level in various tissues like brain, cerebellum, heart, lung, kidney, ovary, testis, adrenals and prostate (PubMed:30508570)

HSD17B8 antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

HSD17B8 antibody - N-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-HSD17B8 Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml

Positive Control: RPMI-8226 Whole Cell HSD17B8 is supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in RPMI 8226

HSD17B8 antibody - N-terminal region - References

Kalnina N., et al. Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Mungall A.J., et al. Nature 425:805-811(2003).

Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Ando A., et al. Genomics 35:600-602(1996).

Ohno S., et al. Mol. Cell. Biochem. 309:209-215(2008).