

**AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP10158A**

**Specification**

---

**AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P42330</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_003730.4</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	10-36

**AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 8644

**Other Names**

Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member C3, 1---, 17-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 5, 17-beta-HSD 5, 3-alpha-HSD type II, brain, 3-alpha-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 2, 3-alpha-HSD type 2, Chlordecone reductase homolog HAKRb, Dihydrodiol dehydrogenase 3, DD-3, DD3, Dihydrodiol dehydrogenase type I, HA1753, Indanol dehydrogenase, Prostaglandin F synthase, PGFS, Testosterone 17-beta-dehydrogenase 5, Trans-1, 2-dihydrobenzene-1, 2-diol dehydrogenase, AKR1C3, DDH1, HSD17B5, KIAA0119, PGFS

**Target/Specificity**

This AKR1C3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 10-36 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human AKR1C3.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
FC~~1:10~50

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** AKR1C3

**Function** Cytosolic aldo-keto reductase that catalyzes the NADH and NADPH-dependent reduction of ketosteroids to hydroxysteroids. Acts as a NAD(P)(H)-dependent 3-, 17- and 20-ketosteroid reductase on the steroid nucleus and side chain and regulates the metabolism of androgens, estrogens and progesterone (PubMed:[10622721](#), PubMed:[11165022](#), PubMed:[7650035](#), PubMed:[9415401](#), PubMed:[9927279](#)). Displays the ability to catalyze both oxidation and reduction in vitro, but most probably acts as a reductase in vivo since the oxidase activity measured in vitro is inhibited by physiological concentration of NADPH (PubMed:[11165022](#), PubMed:[14672942](#)). Acts preferentially as a 17- ketosteroid reductase and has the highest catalytic efficiency of the AKR1C enzyme for the reduction of delta4-androstenedione to form testosterone (PubMed:[20036328](#)). Reduces prostaglandin (PG) D2 to 11beta-prostaglandin F2, progesterone to 20alpha-hydroxyprogesterone and estrone to 17beta-estradiol (PubMed:[10622721](#), PubMed:[10998348](#), PubMed:[11165022](#), PubMed:[15047184](#), PubMed:[19010934](#), PubMed:[20036328](#)). Catalyzes the transformation of the potent androgen dihydrotestosterone (DHT) into the less active form, 5-alpha-androstan-3-alpha,17-beta-diol (3-alpha-diol) (PubMed:[10557352](#), PubMed:[10998348](#), PubMed:[11165022](#), PubMed:[14672942](#), PubMed:[7650035](#), PubMed:[9415401](#)). Also displays retinaldehyde reductase activity toward 9-cis-retinal (PubMed:[21851338](#)).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Location**

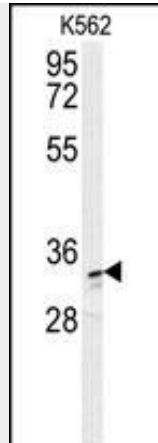
Expressed in many tissues including adrenal gland, brain, kidney, liver, lung, mammary gland, placenta, small intestine, colon, spleen, prostate and testis. High expression in prostate and mammary gland. In the prostate, higher levels in epithelial cells than in stromal cells. In the brain, expressed in medulla, spinal cord, frontotemporal lobes, thalamus, subthalamic nuclei and amygdala. Weaker expression in the hippocampus, substantia nigra and caudate

**AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols**

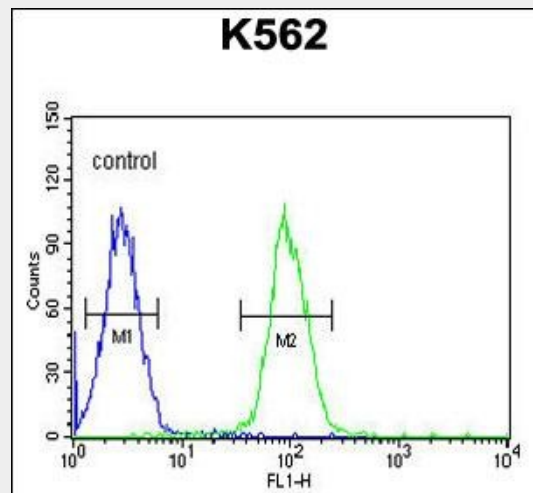
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term) - Images**



AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10158a) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the AKR1C3 antibody detected the AKR1C3 protein (arrow).



AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10158a) flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

### AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term) - Background

This gene encodes a member of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more than 40 known enzymes and proteins. These enzymes catalyze the conversion of aldehydes and ketones to their corresponding alcohols by utilizing NADH and/or NADPH as cofactors. The enzymes display overlapping but distinct substrate specificity. This enzyme catalyzes the reduction of prostaglandin (PG) D<sub>2</sub>, PGH<sub>2</sub> and phenanthrenequinone (PQ), and the oxidation of 9 $\alpha$ ,11 $\beta$ -PGF<sub>2</sub> to PGD<sub>2</sub>. It may play an important role in the pathogenesis of allergic diseases such as asthma, 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 chromosome 10p15-p14.

### AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term) - References

Canzian, F., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 19(19):3873-3884(2010)  
Liu, C.Y., et al. Carcinogenesis 31(7):1259-1263(2010)

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :

Wang, X., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (8), E11934 (2010) :

Zakharov, V., et al. Int J Clin Exp Pathol 3(6):608-617(2010)

**AKR1C3 Antibody (N-term) - Citations**

- [Induction of PGF2 \$\alpha\$  synthesis by cortisol through GR dependent induction of CBR1 in human amnion fibroblasts.](#)