

**Anti-Aldose Reductase Antibody**  
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Aldose Reductase  
Catalog # AP59964

## Specification

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### Anti-Aldose Reductase Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P15121</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P45376</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	35853

### Anti-Aldose Reductase Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 231

#### Other Names

ALDR1; Aldose reductase; AR; Aldehyde reductase; Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member B1

#### Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of Aldose Reductase protein.

#### Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)

IF~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)

#### Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

#### Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

### Anti-Aldose Reductase Antibody - Protein Information

Name AKR1B1

Synonyms ALDR1, ALR2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:17368668}

#### Function

Catalyzes the NADPH-dependent reduction of a wide variety of carbonyl-containing compounds to their corresponding alcohols. Displays enzymatic activity towards endogenous metabolites such as aromatic and aliphatic aldehydes, ketones, monosaccharides, bile acids and xenobiotics substrates. Key enzyme in the polyol pathway, catalyzes reduction of glucose to sorbitol during hyperglycemia (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1936586" target="\_blank">1936586</a>). Reduces steroids and their derivatives and prostaglandins. Displays low enzymatic activity toward

all-trans-retinal, 9-cis-retinal, and 13-cis-retinal (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12732097" target="\_blank">12732097</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19010934" target="\_blank">19010934</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8343525" target="\_blank">8343525</a>). Catalyzes the reduction of diverse phospholipid aldehydes such as 1-palmitoyl-2-(5-oxovaleroyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamin (POVPC) and related phospholipid aldehydes that are generated from the oxydation of phosphotidylcholine and phosphatdyleethanolamides (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17381426" target="\_blank">17381426</a>). Plays a role in detoxifying dietary and lipid-derived unsaturated carbonyls, such as crotonaldehyde, 4-hydroxynonenal, trans-2-hexenal, trans-2,4-hexadienal and their glutathione-conjugates carbonyls (GS- carbonyls) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21329684" target="\_blank">21329684</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

#### Tissue Location

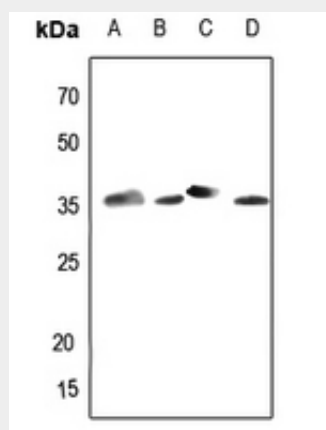
Highly expressed in embryonic epithelial cells (EUE) in response to osmotic stress.

### Anti-Aldose Reductase Antibody - Protocols

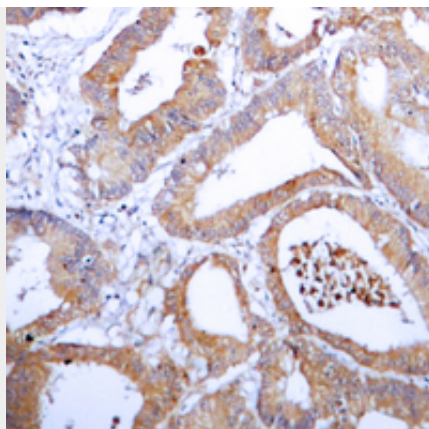
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

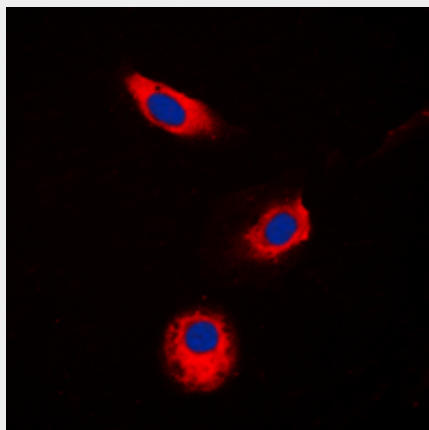
### Anti-Aldose Reductase Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Aldose Reductase expression in HEK293T (A), HeLa (B), mouse testis (C), rat testis (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of Aldose Reductase staining in human colon cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of Aldose Reductase staining in Jurkat cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

#### **Anti-Aldose Reductase Antibody - Background**

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human Aldose Reductase. The exact sequence is proprietary.