

Recombinant Human AKR1C3 Protein

Cat No. :KF-P1108

表达系统: E. coli

蛋白结构序列: 1-323aa

蛋白编号: P42330

产品别称: Aldo-keto reductase family 1, member C3; DD3; DDX; HA1753; HAKRB; HAKRe; hluPGFS; HSD17B5.

分子量: 39 kDa (343 aa) , (SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions)

纯度: >85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

内毒素: ≤10EU/mg as determined by LAL test.

标签:

冻干 Buffer: Phosphate buffered saline (pH7.4) containing 0.01% sarcosyl, 5%Trehalose

复溶方式: Liquid. In 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0) containing 10% glycerol

运输条件: 2-8℃

保存条件: Aliquot and store at -20℃ to -80℃ for up to 6 months, buffer containing 50% glycerol is recommen

生物活性: 待查。

功能: 胞质醛酮还原酶, 催化 NADH 和 NADPH 依赖性酮类固醇还原为羟基类固醇。作为类固醇核和侧链上的 NAD (P) (H) 依赖性 3-, 17-和 20-酮类固醇还原酶, 并调节雄激素, 雌激素和黄体酮的代谢(PubMed: 10622721, PubMed: 11165022, PubMed: 7650035, PubMed: 9415401, PubMed: 9927279)。显示在体外催化氧化和还原的能力, 但最有可能作为体内还原酶, 因为体外测量的氧化酶活性受到 NADPH 生理浓度的抑制(PubMed: 11165022, PubMed: 14672942)。优先作为 17-酮类固醇还原酶, 并具有 AKR1C 酶最高的催化效率, 能够还原雄烯二酮形成睾酮(PubMed: 20036328)。减少前列腺素(PG) d2 至 11β-前列腺素 F2, 黄体酮至 20

α -羟孕酮, 雌激素至雌二醇 (PubMed: 10622721, PubMed: 10998348, PubMed: 11165022, PubMed: 15047184, PubMed: 19010934, PubMed: 20036328)。催化强效雄激素双氢睾酮(dHT)转化为不太活跃的形式, 5- α -雄激素-3- α , 17- β -二醇(3- α -二醇) (PubMed: 10557352, PubMed: 10998348, PubMed: 11165022, PubMed: 14672942, PubMed: 7650035, PubMed: 9415401)。同样显示 9-顺式视网膜的视黄醛还原酶活性 (PubMed: 21851338)。

仅供科研或生产使用, 不可直接应用于人体。