

AKR1B1 Human

Description: AKR1B1 Human Recombinant amino produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 316 amino acids having a molecular mass of 35.8 kDa. The AKR1B1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-397

For research use only.

Synonyms: Aldehyde Reductase, EC 1.1.1.21, ALR2, ALDR1, MGC1804, Aldo-keto reductase family1 member B1, Aldose Reductase, AKR1B1, AR, ADR.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MASRLLLNNG AKMPILGLGT WKSPPGQVTE AVKVAIDVG
Y RHIDCAHVYQ NENEVGVAIQ EKLREQVVKR EELFIVSKLW CTYHEKGLVK GACQKTLSDL
KLDYLDLYLI HWPTGFKPGK EFFPLDESGN VVPSDTNILD TWAAMEELVD EGLVKAIGIS
NFNHLQVEMI LNKPLGKYKP AVNQIECHPY LTQEKLQYC QSKGIVVTAY SPLGSPDRPW
AKPEDPSLLE DP

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The 1mg/ml protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer pH 8, 10% glycerol, and 1mM DTT.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

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

Introduction:

AKR1B1 is part of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more than 40 known enzymes and proteins. AKR1B1 catalyzes the reduction several aldehydes, including the aldehyde form of glucose, and thus involved in the development of diabetic complications by catalyzing the reduction of glucose to sorbitol. AKR1B1 catalyzes the NADPH-dependent reduction of a wide variety of carbonyl-containing compounds to their corresponding alcohols. Transgenic mice over expressing human aldose reductase show that AKR1B1 is a key player in ischemic injury and impairment of functional and metabolic recovery after ischemia. Aldose Reductase is an obligatory mediator of TNF-alpha signaling leading to an increase in the expression of adhesion molecules and increased binding of monocytes to the endothelium. AKR1B1 is a critical regulator of TNF-alpha-induced apoptotic signaling in endothelial cells.

Biological Activity:

Specific activity : approximately 0.2 - 0.9 units/mg. Enzymatic activity was confirmed by measuring the amount of enzyme catalyzing the oxidation of 1 micromole NADPH per minute at 25°C. Specific activity was expressed as units/mg protein.

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