

Recombinant AKR1B1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300120P**

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

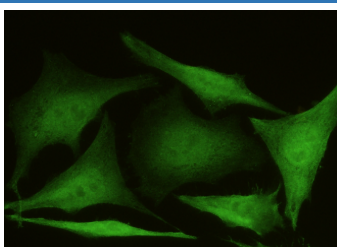
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human AKR1B1 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	9D9
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications

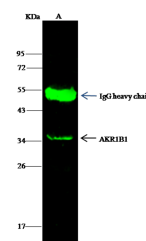
Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
IP	0.2-1 µL/mg of lysate

Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human AKR1B1 in HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human AKR1B1 Monoclonal Antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to cytoplasm and nucleus.



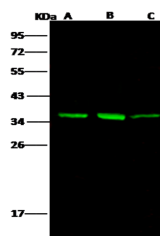
Immunoprecipitation analysis using 0.5 µL anti-AKR1B1 Monoclonal Antibody and 15 µL of 50 % Protein G agarose.

Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using AKR1B1 Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:500.

Lane A: 0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW: 37 kDa

Calculated-MW: 35 kDa



Western Blot with AKR1B1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: HeLa Whole Cell Lysate, Lane C: A431 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW: 37 kDa

Calculated-MW: 35 kDa

For Research Use Only

Preparation & Storage

Storage

This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping

Ice bag

Background

This gene encodes a member of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more than 37 known enzymes and proteins. This member catalyzes the reduction of a number of aldehydes, including the aldehyde form of glucose, and is thereby implicated in the development of diabetic complications by catalyzing the reduction of glucose to sorbitol. Multiple pseudogenes have been identified for this gene. The nomenclature system used by the HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee to define human aldo-keto reductase family members is known to differ from that used by the Mouse Genome Informatics database.

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