

Recombinant Human AKR1A1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031070

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

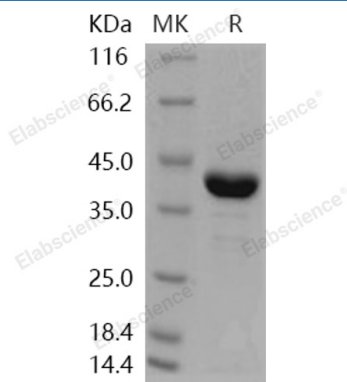
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human AKR1A1 protein Met 1-Tyr 325, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	39.0 kDa
Observed MW	39 kDa
Accession	P14550
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.5 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Aldehyde reductase (AKR1A1) is a member of the aldo-keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more than 40 known enzymes and proteins that includes variety of monomeric NADPH-dependent oxidoreductases, such as aldehyde reductase. Aldehyde reductase has wide substrate specificities for carbonyl compounds. These enzymes are implicated in the development of diabetic complications by catalyzing the reduction of glucose to sorbitol. Aldehyde reductase possess a structure with a beta-alpha-beta fold which contains a novel NADP-binding motif. The binding site is located in a large, deep, elliptical pocket in the C-terminal end of the beta sheet, the substrate being bound in an extended conformation. This binding is more similar to FAD- than to NAD(P)-binding oxidoreductases. AKR1A1 is involved in the reduction of biogenic and xenobiotic aldehydes and is present in virtually every tissue.

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