

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

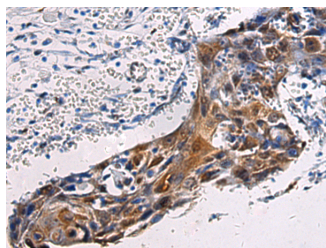
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human SORD
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:50-1:100
ELISA	1:5000-1:10000

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using SORD Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:45(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

Sorbitol dehydrogenase (SORD; EC 1.1.1.14) catalyzes the interconversion of polyols and their corresponding ketoses, and together with aldose reductase (ALDR1; MIM 103880), makes up the sorbitol pathway that is believed to play an important role in the development of diabetic complications (summarized by Carr and Markham, 1995 [PubMed 8535074]). The first reaction of the pathway (also called the polyol pathway) is the reduction of glucose to sorbitol by ALDR1 with NADPH as the cofactor. SORD then oxidizes the sorbitol to fructose using NAD(+) cofactor.

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