

Specification

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P17516
Reactivity	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	37kDa KDa

Cytosolic aldo-keto reductase that catalyzes the NADH and NADPH-dependent reduction of ketosteroids to hydroxysteroids. Liver specific enzyme that acts as an NAD(P)(H)-dependent 3-, 17- and 20- ketosteroid reductase on the steroid nucleus and side chain (PubMed:14672942, PubMed:10998348, PubMed:7650035, PubMed:1530633, PubMed:11158055, PubMed:10634139, PubMed:10634139)

[19218247](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19218247)). Displays the ability to catalyze both oxidation and reduction in vitro, but most probably acts as a reductase in vivo since the oxidase activity measured in vitro is inhibited by physiological concentration of NADPH (PubMed: [14672942](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14672942)). Acts preferentially as a 3-alpha-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (HSD) with a subsidiary 3-beta-HSD activity (PubMed: [14672942](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14672942)). Catalyzes efficiently the transformation of the potent androgen 5-alpha-dihydrotestosterone (5alpha-DHT or 17beta-hydroxy-5alpha-androstan-3-one) into the less active form, 5-alpha-androstan-3-alpha,17-beta-diol (3-alpha-diol) (PubMed: [11158055](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11158055), PubMed: [10998348](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10998348), PubMed: [14672942](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14672942)). Catalyzes the reduction of estrone into 17beta-estradiol but with low efficiency (PubMed: [14672942](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14672942)). Metabolizes a broad spectrum of natural and synthetic therapeutic steroid and plays an important role in metabolism of androgens, estrogens, progesterone and conjugated steroids (PubMed: [10998348](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10998348), PubMed: [14672942](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14672942), PubMed: [19218247](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19218247)). Catalyzes the biotransformation of the pesticide chlordecone (kepone) to its corresponding alcohol leading to increased biliary excretion of the pesticide and concomitant reduction of its neurotoxicity since bile is the major excretory route (PubMed: [2427522](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2427522)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q04828}

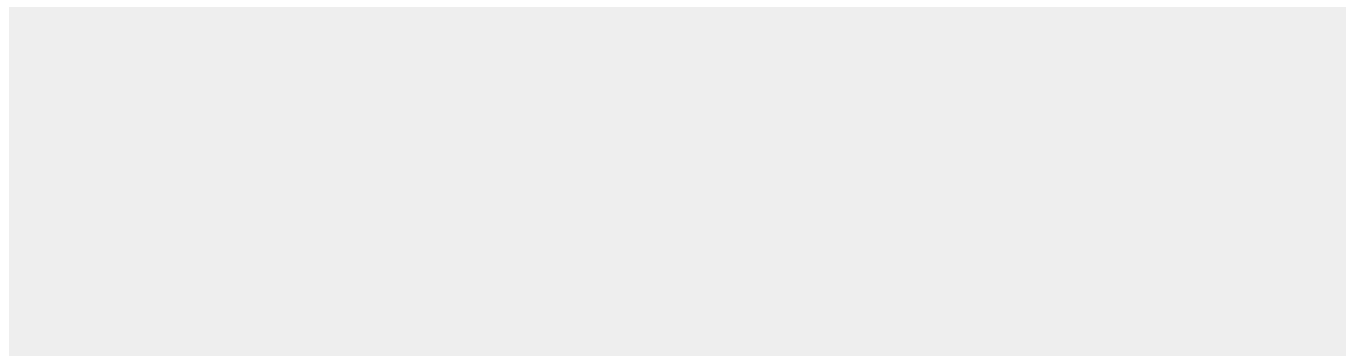
Tissue Location

Liver specific.

AKR1C4 / Chlordecone Reductase Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

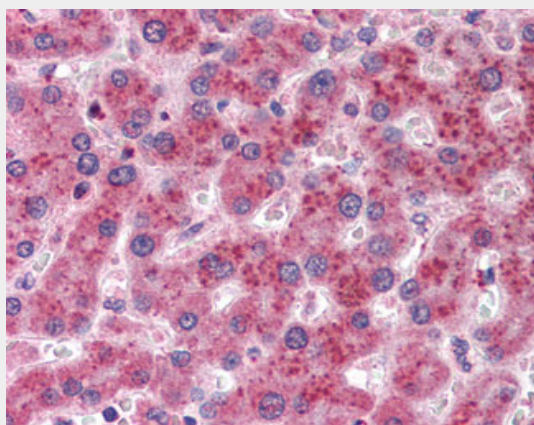
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

AKR1C4 / Chlordecone Reductase Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Antibody (0.1 ug/ml) staining of human liver lysate (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer).



Anti-AKR1C4 antibody IHC of human liver.

AKR1C4 / Chlordecone Reductase Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background

Catalyzes the transformation of the potent androgen dihydrotestosterone (DHT) into the less active form, 5-alpha- androstan-3-alpha,17-beta-diol (3-alpha-diol). Also has some 20-alpha-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase activity. The biotransformation of the pesticide chlordecone (kepone) to its corresponding alcohol leads to increased biliary excretion of the pesticide and concomitant reduction of its neurotoxicity since bile is the major excretory route.

AKR1C4 / Chlordecone Reductase Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

- Qin K.-N.,et al.J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol. 46:673-679(1993).
- Khanna M.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 270:20162-20168(1995).
- Khanna M.,et al.J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol. 53:41-46(1995).
- Kume T.,et al.Pharmacogenetics 9:763-771(1999).
- Nishizawa M.,et al.Genes Cells 5:111-125(2000).