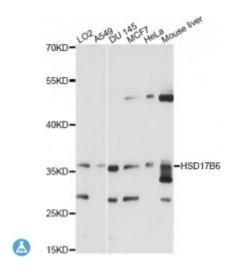


Anti-HSD17B6 Antibody



Description

The protein encoded by this gene has both oxidoreductase and epimerase activities and is involved in androgen catabolism. The oxidoreductase activity can convert 3 alpha-adiol to dihydrotestosterone, while the epimerase activity can convert androsterone to epi-androsterone. Both reactions use NAD+ as the preferred cofactor. This gene is a member of the retinol dehydrogenase family.

Model STJ116684

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Applications WB

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino

acids 178-317 of human HSD17B6 (NP_003716.2).

Gene ID 8630

Gene Symbol HSD17B6

Dilution range WB 1:500 - 1:2000

Tissue Specificity Detected in liver and prostate (at protein level), Detected in adult liver, lung,

brain, placenta, prostate, adrenal gland, testis, mammary gland, spleen, spinal cord and uterus, Detected in caudate nucleus, and at lower levels in amygdala, corpus callosum, hippocampus, substantia nigra and thalamus, Detected in

fetal lung, liver and brain

Purification Affinity purification

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name 17-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 6 17-beta-HSD 6 17-beta-HSD6

Molecular Weight 35.966 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

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

Database Links HGNC:23316OMIM:606623Reactome:R-HSA-2453902

Alternative Names 17-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 6 17-beta-HSD 6 17-beta-HSD6

Function NAD-dependent oxidoreductase with broad substrate specificity that shows

both oxidative and reductive activity (in vitro), Has 17-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase activity towards various steroids (in vitro), Converts 5-alpha-androstan-3-alpha,17-beta-diol to androsterone and estradiol to estrone (in

vitro), Has 3-alpha-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase activity towards

androsterone (in vitro), Has retinol dehydrogenase activity towards all-transretinol (in vitro), Can convert androsterone to epi-androsterone, Androsterone is first oxidized to 5-alpha-androstane-3,17-dione and then reduced to epi-andosterone, Can act on both C-19 and C-21 3-alpha-hydroxysteroids,

Cellular Localization Microsome membrane

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