

CBR3 Human

Description: Recombinant Human CBR3 fused with a 20 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 297 amino acids (1-277 a.a) and having a molecular mass of 33kDa. CBR3 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-435

For research use only.

Synonyms: Carbonyl reductase [NADPH] 3, NADPH-dependent carbonyl reductase 3, CBR3, carbonyl reductase 3, hCBR3, SDR21C2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MSSCSRVALV TGANRGIGLA
IARELCRQFS GDVLTARDV ARGQAAVQQL QAEGLSPRFH QLDIDDLQSI RALRDFLRKE
YGGLNVLVNN AAVAFKSDDP MPFDIKAEMT LKTNFFATRN MCNELLPIMK PHGRVVNISS
LQCLRAFENC SEDLQERFHS ETLTEGDLVD LMKKFVEDTK NEVHEREGWP NSPYGVSKLG
VTVLSRILAR RL

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The CBR3 protein contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

CBR3 catalyzes the reduction of a large number of biologically and pharmacologically active carbonyl compounds to their corresponding alcohols. CBR3 is one of several monomeric NADPH-dependent oxidoreductases. Furthermore, CBR3 contains 3 exons spanning 11.2 kilobases and is strongly linked to another carbonyl reductase gene, the CBR1. It was suggested that CBR3 mediates 9-cis-retinoic acid-induced cytostasis and is a potential prognostic marker for oral malignancy. CBR3 is identified in the ovary, pancreas, intestine, colon, kidney, brain, thymus, lung, heart, liver, spleen, leukocyte, prostate and the testis. Polymorphisms in CBR3 may give an explanation to interindividual and interethnic variability of doxorubicin pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.

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