

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** *E. coli*-derived  
Asp2-Tyr323, with an N-terminal Met and 6-His tag  
Accession # P42330

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Met

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 38 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE** 36-37 kDa, reducing conditions

**Activity** Measured by its ability to catalyze the reduction of phenanthrenequinone.  
The specific activity is >115 pmol/min/μg, as measured under the described conditions.

**Endotoxin Level** <1.0 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by Colloidal Coomassie® Blue stain at 5 μg per lane.

**Formulation** Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in Tris, NaCl, Brij and Glycerol. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**Activity Assay Protocol**

- Materials**
- Assay Buffer: 100 mM Sodium Phosphate, pH 6.0
  - Recombinant Human Aldo-keto Reductase 1C3/AKR1C3 (rhAKR1C3) (Catalog # 7678-DH)
  - 9,10-Phenanthrenequinone (PQ) (Sigma, Catalog # 156507), 5 mM stock in N,N-Dimethylformamide
  - β-Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate reduced tetrasodium salt (β-NADPH) (Sigma, Catalog # N7505), 10 mM in deionized water
  - UV Plate (Costar, Catalog # 3635)
  - Plate Reader (Model: SpectraMax Plus by Molecular Devices) or equivalent

- Assay**
1. Dilute rhAKR1C3 to 20 μg/mL in Assay Buffer.
  2. Prepare a Reaction Mixture containing 40 μM PQ and 400 μM β-NADPH in Assay Buffer.
  3. In a plate, load 50 μL of 20 μg/mL rhAKR1C3, and start the reaction by adding 50 μL of Reaction Mixture. Include a Substrate Blank containing 50 μL of Assay Buffer and 50 μL of Reaction Mixture.
  4. Read at an absorbance of 340 nm in kinetic mode for 5 minutes.
  5. Calculate specific activity:

$$\text{Specific Activity (pmol/min/}\mu\text{g)} = \frac{\text{Adjusted } V_{\text{max}}^* \text{ (OD/min)} \times -1 \times \text{well volume (L)} \times 10^{12} \text{ pmol/mol}}{\text{ext. coeff}^{**} \text{ (M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}) \times \text{path corr.}^{***} \text{ (cm)} \times \text{amount of enzyme (}\mu\text{g)}}$$

\*Adjusted for Substrate Blank

\*\*Using the extinction coefficient 6270 M<sup>-1</sup>cm<sup>-1</sup>

\*\*\*Using the path correction 0.32 cm

Note: the output of many spectrophotometers is in mOD

- Final Assay Conditions**
- Per Well:
- rhAKR1C3: 1 μg
  - PQ: 20 μM
  - β-NADPH: 200 μM

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Shipping** The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

**BACKGROUND**

AKR1C3 is a member of the aldo-keto reductase (AKR) superfamily. It catalyzes oxidation/reduction reactions at the 3-alpha, 20-alpha, and 17-beta positions of steroids (1). It is also known as Prostaglandin F synthase as it reduces prostaglandin D2 to F2, and therefore may play a role in allergic conditions such as asthma (2). Elevated expression of AKR1C3 in endometrium that results in enhanced estrogen action may lead to endometrial cancer (3). It is also up-regulated in squamous cell carcinoma of head and neck (4). AKR1C3 is found to be a novel suppressor of cell differentiation that provides a plausible target for the non-cyclooxygenase-dependent antineoplastic actions of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (5).

**References:**

1. Penning, T. M. *et al.* (2000) *Biochem J.* **351**:67.
2. Suzuki-Yamamoto, T. *et al.* (1999) *FEBS Lett.* **462**:335.
3. Rizner, T. L. *et al.* (2006) *Mol. Cell. Endocrinol.* **248**:126.
4. Li, S. *et al.* (2004) *Br. J. Cancer* **90**:1093.
5. Desmond, J. C. *et al.* (2003) *Cancer Res.* **63**:505.

**PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES**

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