

DD2 (h5): 293T Lysate: sc-158430

BACKGROUND

Human liver contains isoforms of dihydrodiol dehydrogenase (DD1, DD2, DD3 and DD4), which belong to the aldo-oxo reductase/aldo-keto reductase (AKR) superfamily, have 20 α - or 3 α -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (HSD) activity. DD1 is also designated AKR1C1, DDH or DDH1, while DD2 also can be designated AKR1C2, dDD, BABP or DDH2. AKR1C3 and 3 α -HSD are alternate designations for human DD3 (which is referred to as AKR1C18 in rodents), while DD4 also can be called AKR1C4, CD, CHDR or AKR1C6 (in rodents). DD1 and DD2 are 20 α -HSDs, whereas DD3 and DD4 are the 3 α -HSDs. The multiple human cytosolic dihydrodiol dehydrogenases are involved in the metabolism of xenobiotics, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, pesticides and steroid hormones, and are responsible for the reduction of ketone-containing drugs by using NADH or NADPH as a cofactor. The 20 α -HSD catalyzes the reaction of progesterone to the inactive form 20 α -hydroxyprogesterone. The 3 α -HSD is a cytosolic, monomeric, NADPH-dependent oxidoreductase that reduces 3-keto-5-dihydrosteroids to their tetrahydro products. DD1 and DD2 are ubiquitously expressed, whereas DD4 mRNA is restricted to the liver. DD3 is a unique enzyme that can specifically catalyze the dehydrogenation of trans-benzenedihydrodiol and trans-naphthalenedihydrodiol.

REFERENCES

1. Binstock, J.M., et al. 1992. Human hepatic 3 α -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase: possible identity with human hepatic chlordecone reductase. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 187: 760-766.
2. Mizoguchi, T., et al. 1992. A novel dihydrodiol dehydrogenase in bovine liver cytosol: purification and characterization of multiple forms of dihydrodiol dehydrogenase. *J. Biochem.* 12: 523-529.
3. Nanjo, H., et al. 1995. Enzymatic characterization of a novel bovine liver dihydrodiol dehydrogenase—reaction mechanism and bile acid dehydrogenase activity. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1244: 53-61.
4. Khanna, M., et al. 1995. Localization of multiple human dihydrodiol dehydrogenase (DDH1 and DDH2) and chlordecone reductase (CHDR) genes in chromosome 10 by the polymerase chain reaction and fluorescence *in situ* hybridization. *Genomics* 25: 588-590.
5. Hara, A., et al. 1996. Relationship of human liver dihydrodiol dehydrogenase to hepatic bile-acid-binding protein and an oxidoreductase of human colon cells. *Biochem. J.* 313: 373-376.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: AKR1C2 (human) mapping to 10p15.1.

PRODUCT

DD2 (h5): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human DD2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20 $^{\circ}$ C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

DD2 (h5): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive DD2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

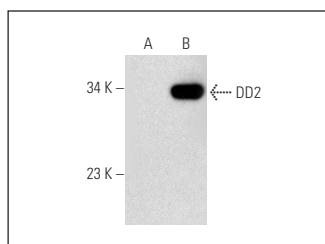
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

DD (C-12): sc-166297 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human DD2 expression in DD2 transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA



DD (C-12): sc-166297. Western blot analysis of DD2 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human DD2 transfected: sc-158430 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.