



## Human SORD blocking peptide (CDBP2771)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Blocking/Immunizing peptide for anti-Sorbitol Dehydrogenase antibody
Antigen Description	Sorbitol dehydrogenase (SORD; EC 1.1.1.14) catalyzes the interconversion of polyols and their corresponding ketoses, and together with aldose reductase (ALDR1; MIM 103880), makes up the sorbitol pathway that is believed to play an important role in the development of diabetic complications (summarized by Carr and Markham, 1995 [PubMed 8535074]). The first reaction of the pathway (also called the polyol pathway) is the reduction of glucose to sorbitol by ALDR1 with NADPH as the cofactor. SORD then oxidizes the sorbitol to fructose using NAD(+) cofactor.[supplied by OMIM, Jul 2010]
Species	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Apuri, BL, ELISA
Format	Lyophilized powder
Size	100 µg
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at ambient temperature, store at -20°C.

### GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	<a href="#">SORD sorbitol dehydrogenase [ Homo sapiens (human) ]</a>
Official Symbol	SORD
Synonyms	SORD; sorbitol dehydrogenase; SORD1; HEL-S-95n; L-iditol 2-dehydrogenase; epididymis

secretory sperm binding protein Li 95n;

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<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">6652</a>
<b>mRNA Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NM_003104.5</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_003095.2</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	Q00796
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	15q15.3
<b>Pathway</b>	Fructose and mannose metabolism, organism-specific biosystem; Fructose and mannose metabolism, conserved biosystem; Polyol pathway, organism-specific biosystem; sorbitol degradation I, organism-specific biosystem;
<b>Function</b>	L-iditol 2-dehydrogenase activity; L-iditol 2-dehydrogenase activity; NAD binding; carbohydrate binding; zinc ion binding; zinc ion binding;

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