1 AKR1C2

This gene encodes a member of the aldo/keto reductase superfamily, which consists of more than 40 known enzymes and proteins. These enzymes catalyze the conversion of aldehydes and ketones to their corresponding alcohols using NADH and/or NADPH as cofactors. The enzymes display overlapping but distinct substrate specificity. This enzyme binds bile acid with high affinity, and shows minimal 3-alpha-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase activity. This gene shares high sequence identity with three other gene members and is clustered with those three genes at chromosome 10p15-p14.

In human, the gene is slightly downregulated after infection with Ebola virus, whereas it is slightly upregulated after Marburg virus infection. The expression level is moderate in all samples. The gene could not be detected in the transcriptome of bat.

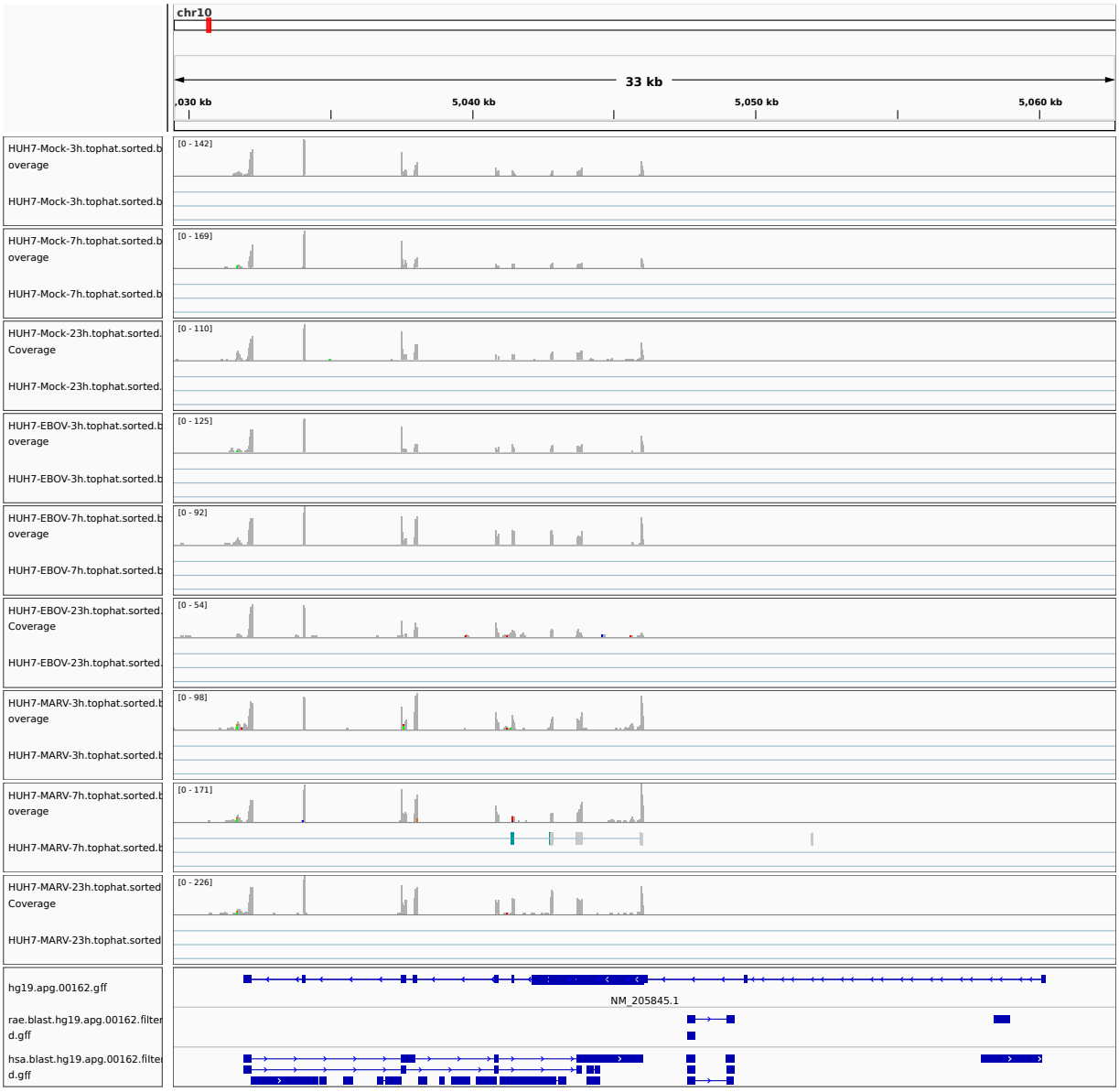

Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene AKR1C2.

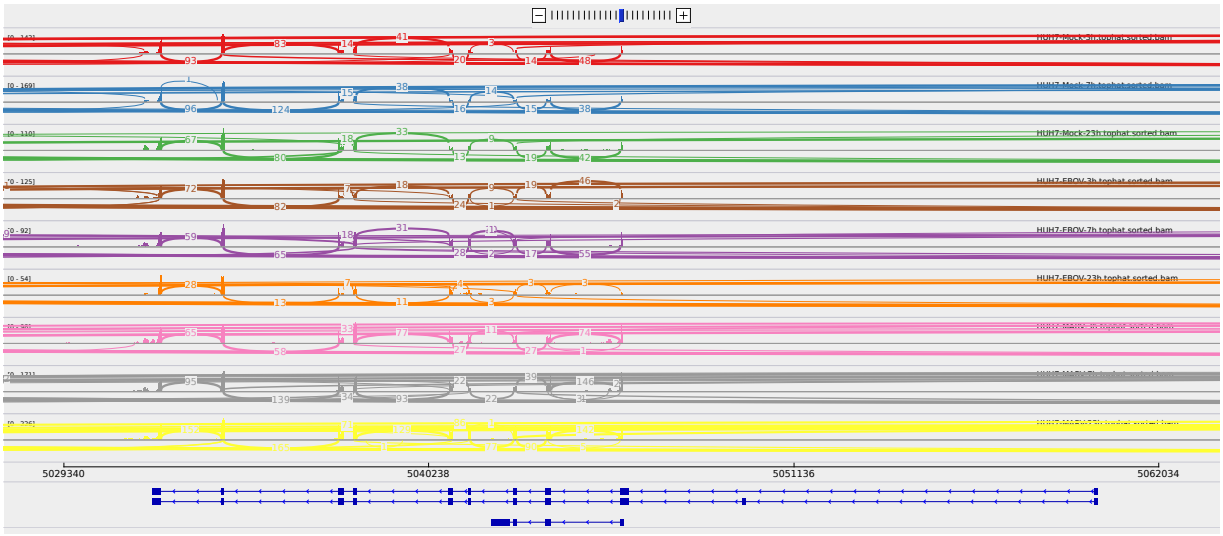

Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene AKR1C2.

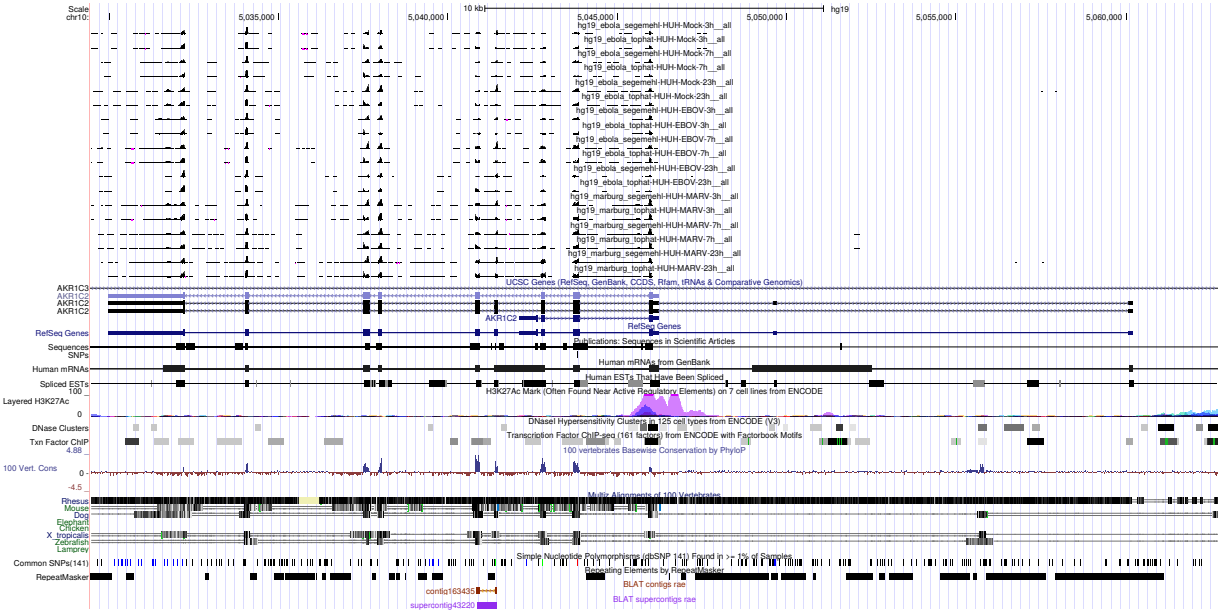

Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene AKR1C2.