



PHD2/EGLN1 mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-mAb-17870
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	EGLN1 C1orf12 PNAS-118 PNAS-137
Protein Name	Egl nine homolog 1 (EC 1.14.11.29) (Hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase 2) (HIF-PH2) (HIF-prolyl hydroxylase 2) (HPH-2) (Prolyl hydroxylase domain-containing protein 2) (PHD2) (SM-20)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PHD2/EGLN1
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of PHD2/EGLN1 at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	47kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Mainly cytoplasmic. Shuttles between the nucleus and cytoplasm (PubMed:19631610). Nuclear export requires functional XPO1. .
Tissue Specificity	According to PubMed:11056053, widely expressed with highest levels in skeletal muscle and heart, moderate levels in pancreas, brain (dopaminergic neurons of adult and fetal substantia nigra) and kidney, and lower levels in lung and liver. According to PubMed:12351678 widely expressed with highest levels in brain, kidney and adrenal gland. Expressed in cardiac myocytes, aortic endothelial cells and coronary artery smooth muscle. According to PubMed:12788921; expressed in adult and fetal heart, brain, liver, lung, skeletal muscle and kidney. Also expressed in placenta. Highest levels in adult heart, brain, lung and liver and fetal brain, heart spleen and skeletal muscle.
Function	Cellular oxygen sensor that catalyzes, under normoxic conditions, the post-translational formation of 4-hydroxyproline in hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) alpha proteins. Hydroxylates a specific proline found in each of the oxygen-dependent degradation (ODD) domains (N-terminal, NODD, and C-terminal, CODD) of HIF1A. Also hydroxylates HIF2A. Has a preference for the CODD site for both HIF1A and HIF1B. Hydroxylated HIFs are then targeted for proteasomal degradation via the von Hippel-Lindau ubiquitination complex. Under



hypoxic conditions, the hydroxylation reaction is attenuated allowing HIFs to escape degradation resulting in their translocation to the nucleus, heterodimerization with HIF1B, and increased expression of hypoxia-inducible genes. EGLN1 is the most important isozyme under normoxia and, through regulating the stability of HIF1, involved in various hypoxia-influenced processes

Background

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images