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PHD1 (YD15848) Rabbit mAb

货号: **AYD11394**

产品信息

反应	Human,Mouse,Rat
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Monoclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB IHC-P ICC/IF FC
推荐浓度	
理论分子量	44kDa/45kDa/45kDa
实测分子量	
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	
细胞定位	Nucleus
纯化	亲和纯化

抗原信息

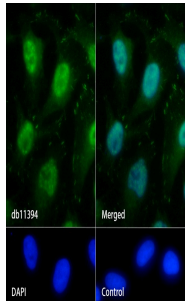
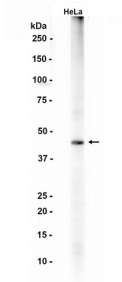
抗原信息	
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靶点信息

研究背景	<p>Prolyl hydroxylase that mediates hydroxylation of proline residues in target proteins, such as ATF4, IKBKB, CEP192 and HIF1A (PubMed:11595184, PubMed:12039559, PubMed:15925519, PubMed:16509823, PubMed:17114296, PubMed:23932902). Target proteins are preferentially recognized via a LXXLAP motif (PubMed:11595184, PubMed:12039559, PubMed:15925519). Cellular oxygen sensor that catalyzes, under normoxic conditions, the post-translational formation of 4-hydroxyproline in hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) alpha proteins (PubMed:11595184, PubMed:12039559, PubMed:12181324, PubMed:15925519, PubMed:19339211). Hydroxylates a specific proline found in each of the oxygen-dependent degradation (ODD) domains (N-terminal, NODD, and C-terminal, CODD) of HIF1A (PubMed:11595184, PubMed:12039559, PubMed:12181324, PubMed:15925519). Also hydroxylates HIF2A (PubMed:11595184, PubMed:12039559, PubMed:15925519). Has a preference for the CODD site for both HIF1A and HIF2A (PubMed:11595184, PubMed:12039559, PubMed:15925519). Hydroxylated HIFs are then targeted for proteasomal degradation via the von Hippel-Lindau ubiquitination complex (PubMed:11595184, PubMed:12039559, PubMed:15925519). 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 (PubMed:11595184, PubMed:12039559, PubMed:15925519). EGLN2 is involved in regulating hypoxia tolerance and apoptosis in cardiac and skeletal muscle (PubMed:11595184, PubMed:12039559, PubMed:15925519). Also regulates susceptibility to normoxic oxidative neuronal death (PubMed:11595184, PubMed:12039559, PubMed:15925519). Links oxygen sensing to cell cycle and primary cilia formation by hydroxylating the critical centrosome component CEP192 which promotes its ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation (PubMed:23932902). Hydroxylates IKBKB, mediating NF-kappa-B activation in hypoxic conditions (PubMed:17114296). Also mediates hydroxylation of ATF4, leading to decreased protein stability of ATF4 (By similarity) Prolyl hydroxylase that mediates hydroxylation of proline residues in target proteins, such as ATF4, IKBKB, CEP192 and HIF1A (PubMed:24809345). Target proteins are preferentially recognized via a LXXLAP motif (By similarity). Cellular oxygen sensor that catalyzes, under normoxic conditions, the post-translational formation of 4-hydroxyproline in hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) alpha proteins (PubMed:18176562, PubMed:19587290, PubMed:21083501). Hydroxylates a specific proline found in each of the oxygen-dependent degradation (ODD) domains (N-terminal, NODD, and C-terminal, CODD) of HIF1A (PubMed:18176562, PubMed:19587290, PubMed:21083501). Also hydroxylates HIF2A (PubMed:18176562, PubMed:19587290, PubMed:21083501). Has a preference for the CODD site for both HIF1A and HIF2A (PubMed:18176562, PubMed:19587290, PubMed:21083501). Hydroxylated HIFs are then targeted for proteasomal degradation via the von Hippel-Lindau ubiquitination complex (PubMed:18176562, PubMed:19587290, PubMed:21083501). 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 (PubMed:18176562, PubMed:19587290, PubMed:21083501). EGLN2 is involved in regulating hypoxia tolerance and apoptosis in cardiac and skeletal muscle (PubMed:18176562, PubMed:19587290, PubMed:21083501). Also regulates susceptibility to normoxic oxidative neuronal death (PubMed:18176562, PubMed:19587290, PubMed:21083501). Links oxygen sensing to cell cycle and primary cilia formation by hydroxylating the critical centrosome component CEP192 which promotes its ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation (By similarity). Hydroxylates IKBKB, mediating NF-kappa-B activation in hypoxic conditions (By similarity). Also mediates hydroxylation of ATF4, leading to decreased protein stability of ATF4 (PubMed:24809345) Prolyl hydroxylase that mediates hydroxylation of proline residues in target proteins, such as ATF4, IKBKB, CEP192 and HIF1A (PubMed:15925519). Target proteins are preferentially recognized via a LXXLAP motif (By similarity). Cellular oxygen sensor that catalyzes, under normoxic conditions, the post-translational formation of 4-hydroxyproline in hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) alpha proteins (PubMed:15925519). Hydroxylates a specific proline found in each of the oxygen-dependent degradation (ODD) domains (N-terminal, NODD, and C-terminal, CODD) of HIF1A (By similarity). Also hydroxylates HIF2A (By similarity). Has a preference for the CODD site for both HIF1A and HIF2A (By similarity). Hydroxylated HIFs are then targeted for proteasomal degradation via the von Hippel-Lindau ubiquitination complex (By similarity). 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 (By similarity). EGLN2 is involved in regulating hypoxia tolerance and apoptosis in cardiac and skeletal muscle (By similarity). Also regulates susceptibility to normoxic oxidative neuronal death (By similarity). Links oxygen sensing to cell cycle and primary cilia formation by hydroxylating the critical centrosome component CEP192 which promotes its ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation (By similarity). Hydroxylates IKBKB, mediating NF-kappa-B activation in hypoxic conditions (By similarity). Also mediates hydroxylation of ATF4, leading to decreased protein stability of ATF4 (By similarity)</p>
基因ID	112398

基因名	EGLN2, EglN2
Swiss	Q96KS0 (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q96KS0/entry), Q91YE2 (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q91YE2/entry), Q6AYU4 (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q6AYU4/entry)
别名	PHD1 (YD15848), PHD1 (YD15848) Rabbit mAb, EGLN2, Egl nine homolog 2, Estrogen-induced tag 6, HPH-3, Hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase 1, Prolyl hydroxylase domain-containing protein 1, Falkor, EIT6

产品验证



实验步骤

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