

EGLN1

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB IHC IF

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW: 46kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human EGLN1

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

1 mg/ml

Synonym:

EGLN1; C1orf12; DKFZp761F179; ECT3; HIFPH2; HPH2; PHD2; SM-20; SM20; ZMYND6 ;

Catalog #: A1151

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 54583

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: Q9GZT9

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

PHD1 (Egln2), PHD-2 (Egln1), and PHD3 (Egln3) are members of the Egl family of proline hydroxylases. They function as oxygen sensors that catalyze the hydroxylation of HIF on prolines 564 and 402, initiating the first step of HIF degradation through the VHL/ubiquitin pathway (1,2). PHD1 is highly expressed in a wide array of tissues whereas PHD2 and PHD3 are expressed mainly in heart and skeletal muscle (1,3). The mRNA levels of PHD are upregulated by HIF through the hypoxia-response element under low oxygen conditions (4-7). These three enzymes also exhibit different peptide specificity target proteins, PHD1 and PHD2 can hydroxylate both proline 402 and proline 564, but PHD3 can only hydroxylate proline 564 (2,8). In addition to HIF, PHD enzymes have also been shown to catalyze the hydroxylation of RNA polymerase subunits and myogenin (3,9).

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