

Egln2 antibody - C-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI11617**Specification**

Egln2 antibody - C-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q6AYU4
Other Accession	NM_001004083 , NP_001004083
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Horse, Bovine, Dog
Predicted Host	Mouse, Rat, Pig, Horse, Bovine
Clonality	Rabbit
Calculated MW	Polyclonal 45kDa KDa

Egln2 antibody - C-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 308457**Alias Symbol** MGC93662, MGC93666, PHD-1, PHD1, HPH-1, HPH-3, HIF-PH1**Other Names**

Egl nine homolog 2, 1.14.11.29, HPH-3, Hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase 1, HIF-PH1, HIF-prolyl hydroxylase 1, HPH-1, Prolyl hydroxylase domain-containing protein 1, PHD1, Egln2

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-Egln2 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Egln2 antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Egln2 antibody - C-terminal region - Protein Information**Name** Egln2 {ECO:0000312|RGD:631376}**Function**

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).

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

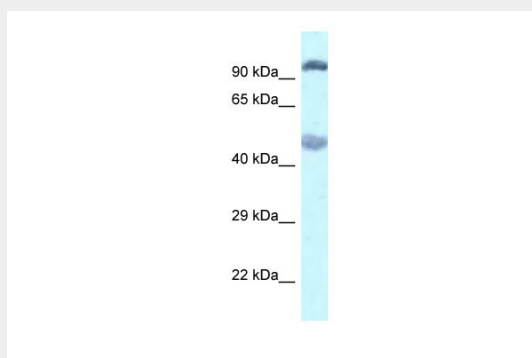
Tissue Location

Expressed in heart, kidney, brain, liver, skeletal muscle, lung and spleen. Highest level in testis

Egln2 antibody - C-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Egln2 antibody - C-terminal region - Images

WB Suggested Anti-Egln2 Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: Rat Muscle