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EGLN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8703c

Specification

EGLN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q96KS0

EGLN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 112398

Other Names
Egl nine homolog 2, Estrogen-induced tag 6, HPH-3, Hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase 1, HIF-PH1, HIF-prolyl hydroxylase 1, HPH-1, Prolyl hydroxylase domain-containing protein 1, PHD1, EGLN2, EIT6

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8703c was selected from the Center region of human EGLN2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EGLN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name EGLN2 (HGNC:14660)

Function
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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12039559"

target="_blank">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 hypoxy- 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).

Cellular Location
Nucleus

Tissue Location
Expressed in adult and fetal heart, brain, liver, lung, skeletal muscle, and kidney. Also expressed in testis and placenta. Highest levels in adult brain, placenta, lung, kidney, and testis. Expressed in hormone responsive tissues, including normal and cancerous mammary, ovarian and prostate epithelium

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EGLN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

EGLN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

EGLN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

EGLN2 catalyzes the post-translational formation of 4-hydroxyproline in hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) alpha proteins. Hydroxylates HIF-1 alpha at 'Pro-402' and 'Pro-564', and HIF-2 alpha. It functions as a cellular oxygen sensor and, under normoxic conditions, targets HIF through the hydroxylation for proteasomal degradation via the von Hippel-Lindau ubiquitination complex. It may play a role in cell growth regulation.

EGLN2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Semenza,G.L. et.al., Cell 107 (1), 1-3 (2001)Aprelikova,O., et.al., Cancer Res. 69 (2), 616-624 (2009)