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# PHD1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN6277

### Key Features

Host Species

Rabbit

Reactivity
• Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
• WB

MW • 45kD (Calculated) Isotype • IgG

## **Recommended Dilution Ratios**

#### WB 1:500-2000

### **Storage**

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### **Basic Information**

Clonality Polyclonal

### Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PHD1
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of PHD1 at Human, Mouse,Rat

### **Target Information**

Gene name EGLN2 EIT6

#### **Protein Name**

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)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<u>112398;</u>	<u>Q96KS0;</u>
Mouse	<u>112406;</u>	<u>Q91YE2;</u>
Rat	<u>308457;</u>	<u>Q6AYU4;</u>

#### Cellular Nucleus .

#### Localization

- **Tissue specificity** 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.
- Function Prolyl hydroxylase that mediates hydroxylation of proline residues in target proteins, such as ATF4, IKBKB, CEP192 and HIF1A. Target proteins are preferentially recognized via a LXXLAP motif. Cellular oxygen sensor that catalyzes, under normoxic conditions, the posttranslational 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 HIF2A. Hydroxylated HIFs are then targeted for proteasomal degradation via the von Hippel-Lindau ubiguitination 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 hypoxy-inducible genes. EGLN2 is involved in regulating hypoxia tolerance and apoptosis in cardiac and skeletal muscle. Also regulates susceptibility to normoxic oxidative neuronal death . 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 . Hydroxylates IKBKB, mediating NF-kappa-B activation in hypoxic conditions. Also mediates hydroxylation of ATF4, leading to decreased protein stability of ATF4 (By similarity).

#### Validation Data

### **Contact information**

order@immunoway.com
tech@immunoway.com
877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
http://www.immunoway.com
2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **PHD1 Rabbit pAb**  For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

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