

## Product datasheet for **TA326953S**

### EGLN1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ICC/IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:500 - 1:2000;IF 1:50- 1:200
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant protein of human EGLN1
Formulation:	Store at -20C or -80C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity purification
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	egl-9 family hypoxia inducible factor 1
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_071334</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 112405 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 308913 Rat</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 54583 Human</a> <a href="#">Q9GZT9</a>



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<b>Background:</b>	PHD1 (Egln2), PHD-2 (Egln1), and PHD3 (Egln3) are members of the EglN 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. PHD1 is highly expressed in a wide array of tissues whereas PHD2 and PHD3 are expressed mainly in heart and skeletal muscle. The mRNA levels of PHD are upregulated by HIF through the hypoxia-response element under low oxygen conditions. 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. In addition to HIF, PHD enzymes have also has been shown to catalyze the hydroxylation of RNA polymerase subunits and myogenin .
<b>Synonyms:</b>	C1orf12; ECYT3; HALAH; HIF-PH2; HIFPH2; HPH-2; HPH2; PHD2; SM20; ZMYND6
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Pathways in cancer, Renal cell carcinoma