

Product datasheet for **TR317746**

PHD3 (EGLN3) Human shRNA Plasmid Kit (Locus ID 112399)

Product data:

Product Type:	shRNA Plasmids
Product Name:	PHD3 (EGLN3) Human shRNA Plasmid Kit (Locus ID 112399)
Locus ID:	112399
Synonyms:	HIFP4H3; HIFPH3; PHD3
Vector:	pRS (TR20003)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Format:	Retroviral plasmids
Components:	EGLN3 - Human, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 112399). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.
RefSeq:	NM_001308103 , NM_022073 , NM_033344 , NM_022073.1 , NM_022073.2 , NM_022073.3 , NM_033344.1 , BC111057 , BC010992 , BC064924 , BC102030 , BC105938 , BC105939 , NM_022073.4
UniProt ID:	Q9H6Z9



[View online »](#)

Summary:	<p>Cellular oxygen sensor that catalyzes, under normoxic conditions, the post-translational 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. Hydroxylation on the NODD site by EGLN3 appears to require prior hydroxylation on the CODD site. Hydroxylated HIFs are then targeted for proteasomal degradation via the von Hippel-Lindau ubiquitination 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 hypoxia-inducible genes. EGLN3 is the most important isozyme in limiting physiological activation of HIFs (particularly HIF2A) in hypoxia. Also hydroxylates PKM in hypoxia, limiting glycolysis. Under normoxia, hydroxylates and regulates the stability of ADRB2. Regulator of cardiomyocyte and neuronal apoptosis. In cardiomyocytes, inhibits the anti-apoptotic effect of BCL2 by disrupting the BAX-BCL2 complex. In neurons, has a NGF-induced proapoptotic effect, probably through regulating CASP3 activity. Also essential for hypoxic regulation of neutrophilic inflammation. Plays a crucial role in DNA damage response (DDR) by hydroxylating TELO2, promoting its interaction with ATR which is required for activation of the ATR/CHK1/p53 pathway. Target proteins are preferentially recognized via a LXXLAP motif.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>
shRNA Design:	<p>These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. If you need a special design or shRNA sequence, please utilize our custom shRNA service.</p>
Performance Guaranteed:	<p>OriGene guarantees that the sequences in the shRNA expression cassettes are verified to correspond to the target gene with 100% identity. One of the four constructs at minimum are guaranteed to produce 70% or more gene expression knock-down provided a minimum transfection efficiency of 80% is achieved. Western Blot data is recommended over qPCR to evaluate the silencing effect of the shRNA constructs 72 hrs post transfection. To properly assess knockdown, the gene expression level from the included scramble control vector must be used in comparison with the target-specific shRNA transfected samples.</p> <p>For non-conforming shRNA, requests for replacement product must be made within ninety (90) days from the date of delivery of the shRNA kit. To arrange for a free replacement with newly designed constructs, please contact Technical Services at techsupport@origene.com. Please provide your data indicating the transfection efficiency and measurement of gene expression knockdown compared to the scrambled shRNA control (Western Blot data preferred).</p>