



Mouse anti-Human mEPHX monoclonal antibody, clone 28/nFQIY (CABT-B9236)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Immunogen	Human mEPHX aa. 13-125
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Frog
Clone	28/nFQIY
Purification	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB; IF
Format	Liquid
Concentration	250 µg/ml
Size	50 µg
Buffer	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.
Storage	Store undiluted at -20°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction Microsomal epoxide hydrolase (mEPHX/mEH/EPHX) is a bifunctional membrane protein that

plays a role in the metabolism of reactive epoxide intermediates and in hepatocyte uptake of bile acids. mEPHX protein and nucleic acid sequence is evolutionarily conserved in human, rats, and rabbits and mEPHX protein expression is found in the embryo and multiple organs. Cellular expression of mEPHX has been localized to both the ER and sinusoidal plasma membrane. In the ER, mEPHX is expressed in two topological orientations. The type I orientated (Cyt/Nexo) mEPHX remains in the ER, while the type II orientated (Cexo/Ncyto) mEPHX is localized to the plasma membrane. mEPHX metabolizes DMBA to both inert metabolites and metabolites that are electrophilic and possibly carcinogenic. mEPHX null-mice have been shown to be highly resistant to DMBA-induced carcinogenesis using skin cancer bioassays. Thus, mEPHX may have protective effects, such as bile acid uptake and reactive epoxide metabolism, as well as harmful effects related to the production of carcinogens.

Keywords

EPHX1; epoxide hydrolase 1, microsomal (xenobiotic); MEH; EPHX; EPOX; HYL1; epoxide hydrolase 1; epoxide hydratase;

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID

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UniProt ID

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