



Human EGLN2 peptide (DAG-P1033)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	The hypoxia inducible factor (HIF) is a transcriptional complex that is involved in oxygen homeostasis. At normal oxygen levels, the alpha subunit of HIF is targeted for degradation by prolyl hydroxylation. This gene encodes an enzyme responsible for this post-translational modification. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the upstream RAB4B (RAB4B, member RAS oncogene family) gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]
Specificity	Expressed abundantly in all tissues with highest expression in testis. Expressed in hormone responsive tissues, including normal and cancerous mammary, ovarian and prostate epithelium.
Purity	70 - 90% by HPLC.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Sequence Similarities	Contains 1 Fe2OG dioxygenase domain.
Format	Liquid
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	EGLN2 egl-9 family hypoxia-inducible factor 2 [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	EGLN2
Synonyms	EGLN2; egl-9 family hypoxia-inducible factor 2; EIT6; PHD1; HPH-1; HPH-3; HIFPH1; HIF-

PH1; egl nine homolog 2; estrogen-induced tag 6; HIF-prolyl hydroxylase 1; hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase 1; prolyl hydroxylase domain-containing protein 1;

Entrez Gene ID	112398
mRNA Refseq	NM_053046.3
Protein Refseq	NP_444274.1
UniProt ID	Q96KS0
Chromosome Location	19q13.2
Pathway	Cellular response to hypoxia, organism-specific biosystem; Cellular responses to stress, organism-specific biosystem; HIF-1 signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; HIF-2-alpha transcription factor network, organism-specific biosystem; Oxygen-dependent Proline Hydroxylation of Hypoxia-inducible Factor Alpha, organism-specific biosystem; Pathways in cancer, organism-specific biosystem; Regulation of Hypoxia-inducible Factor (HIF) by Oxygen, organism-specific biosystem; Renal cell carcinoma
Function	L-ascorbic acid binding; ferrous iron binding; oxidoreductase activity, acting on paired donors, with incorporation or reduction of molecular oxygen, 2-oxoglutarate as one donor, and incorporation of one atom each of oxygen into both donors; oxygen sensor