



Human EGLN3 peptide (DAG-P1872)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	Catalyzes the post-translational formation of 4-hydroxyproline in hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) alpha proteins. Hydroxylates HIF-1 alpha at 'Pro-564', and HIF-2 alpha. Functions as a cellular oxygen sensor and, under normoxic conditions, targets HIF through the hydroxylation for proteasomal degradation via the von Hippel-Lindau ubiquitination complex. May play a role in cell growth regulation in muscle cells and in apoptosis in neuronal tissue. Promotes cell death through a caspase-dependent mechanism.
Specificity	Widely expressed at low levels. Expressed at higher levels in heart (cardiac myocytes, aortic endothelial cells and coronary artery smooth muscle) and placenta.
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	EGLN3 egl-9 family hypoxia-inducible factor 3 [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	EGLN3
Synonyms	EGLN3; egl-9 family hypoxia-inducible factor 3; PHD3; HIFPH3; HIFP4H3; egl nine homolog 3; HPH-1; HPH-3; HIF-PH3; HIF prolyl hydroxylase 3; HIF-prolyl hydroxylase 3; egl nine-like protein 3 isoform; hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase 3; prolyl hydroxylase domain-containing protein 3;

Entrez Gene ID	112399
mRNA Refseq	NM_022073.3
Protein Refseq	NP_071356.1
UniProt ID	Q9H6Z9
Chromosome Location	14q13.1
Pathway	Cellular response to hypoxia, organism-specific biosystem; Cellular responses to stress, organism-specific biosystem; HIF-1 signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; HIF-1-alpha transcription factor network, 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 Fa
Function	L-ascorbic acid binding; iron ion binding; peptidyl-proline 4-dioxygenase activity; protein binding;