

Rabbit anti-Human EGLN1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-EGLN1 antibody

Anti-EGLN1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256864	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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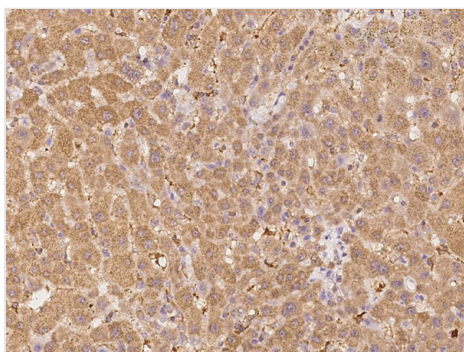
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

EGLN1; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-EGLN1 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; EGLN1 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-C1orf12 Antibody; Anti-ECYT3 Antibody; Anti-HIF-PH2 Antibody; Anti-HIFPH2 Antibody; Anti-HPH-2 Antibody; Anti-HPH2 Antibody; Anti-PHD2 Antibody; Anti-PNAS-118 Antibody; Anti-SM20 Antibody; Anti-ZMYND6 Antibody; anti-EGLN1 antibody

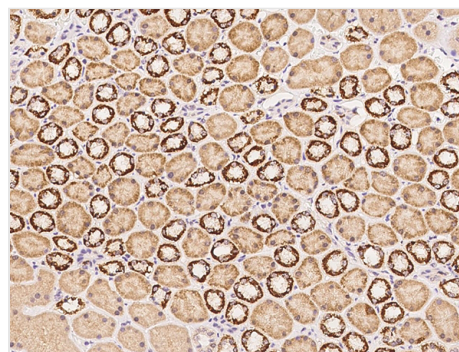
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human EGLN1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-EGLN1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human EGLN1 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human EGLN1 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human EGLN1 in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:200 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.


IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human EGLN1 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:200 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-EGLN1 antibody	EGLN1 encodes the hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) pathway prolyl hydroxylase 2 (PHD2) that serves as an oxygen-sensitive regulator of HIF activity. EGLN1 [encoding HIF (hypoxia-inducible factor)-prolyl hydroxylase 2] plays a pivotal role in the HIF pathway and has emerged as one of the most intriguing genes for physiology at HA (high altitude). As a cellular oxygen sensor, PHD2 modifies hypoxia-inducible factor-alpha (HIF-alpha) protein for proteasomal destruction under normoxic conditions. Besides, 2-oxoglutarate-(OG-) dependent dioxygenase activity of PHD2 is involved in the oxygen and iron regulation of iron-responsive element-binding protein 2 (IRP2) stability. The EGLN1 locus exhibits a signature of positive selection in Tibetan and Andean populations and is associated with hemoglobin concentration in Tibetans. EGLN1 appears to have a potential role in the functional adaptation to the hypobaric hypoxic environment.
References	Mishra A, et al. (2013) EglN1 variants influence expression and sao2 levels to associate with high-altitude pulmonary oedema and adaptation. Clin Sci (Lond) 124 (7): 479-489.Heinrich EC, et al. (2019) Genetic variants at the eglN1 locus associated with high-altitude adaptation in tibetans are absent or found at low frequency in highland andeans. Ann Hum Genet 83 (3): 171-176.Chiang HL, et al. (2020) Genetic analysis of eglN1 c127s variant in taiwanese parkinson's disease. Parkinsons Dis 2020 9582317.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/egln1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256864>