

Mouse HPGD / 15-PGDH Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 50531-M08E



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

15-PGDH; AV026552

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse HPGD (Q8VCC1) (Met 1-Ser 269) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met 1

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse HPGD consisting of 279 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 30.6 kDa. rmHPGD migrates as an approximately 30 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions as predicted.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 8.0, 20% glycerol

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

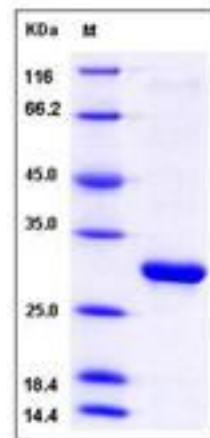
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NAD+], also known as Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1, HPGD, and PGDH1, is a member of the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) family. Prostaglandins (PGs) play a key role in the onset of labor in many species and regulate uterine contractility and cervical dilatation. Therefore, the regulation of prostaglandin output by PG synthesizing and metabolizing enzymes in the human myometrium may determine uterine activity patterns in human labor both at preterm and at term. Prostaglandin dehydrogenase (PGDH) metabolizes prostaglandins (PGs) to render them inactive. HPGD is down-regulated by cortisol, dexamethasone and betamethasone and down-regulated in colon cancer. It is up-regulated by TGFβ1. HPGD contributes to the regulation of events that are under the control of prostaglandin levels. HPGD catalyzes the NAD-dependent dehydrogenation of lipoxin A4 to form 15-oxo-lipoxin A4 and inhibits in vivo proliferation of colon cancer cells. Defects in HPGD are the cause of primary hypertrophic osteoarthropathy autosomal recessive (PHOAR), craniosteoarthropathy (COA), and isolated congenital nail clubbing.

References

1. Patel, FA. et al., 2003, J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 88: 2922-33.
2. McKeown KJ, et al., 2003, J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 88 (4): 1737-41.
3. Yan, M. et al., 2004, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 101: 17468-73.

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