



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human 15-PGDH Protein (His Tag)(Active)
RPES2902

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2902

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: NP_000851.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 29.7 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 27 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by the production of NADH during the oxidation of PGF₂α. The specific activity is >1,500 pmoles/min/µg.

Purity: > 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Please contact us for more information.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, 0.5mM DTT, 10% glycerol, pH 7.5

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: 15-Hydroxyprostaglandin Dehydrogenase [NAD(+)]; 15-PGDH; Prostaglandin Dehydrogenase 1; HPGD; PGDH1;PGDH;PHOAR1;SDR36C1

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Gln 266

Background:

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 TGFB1. 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) , craniosteoarthritis (COA), and isolated congenital nail clubbing.