

## Recombinant Mouse HPGD/15-PGDH Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSM040631

**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

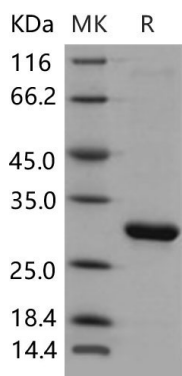
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Mouse HPGD/15-PGDH protein Met 1-Ser 269, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	30.6 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	30 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	Q8VCC1
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Measured by its ability to bind Rhesus ErbB3-His in functional Elisa.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	Please contact us for more information.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, 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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 8.0, 20% glycerol Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NAD<sup>+</sup>], 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), cranioosteoarthropathy (COA), and isolated congenital nail clubbing.

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