

## Recombinant Human 15-PGDH Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH033377

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

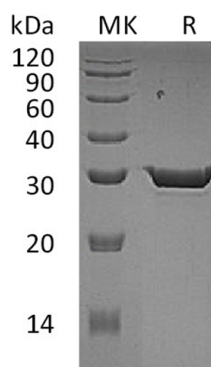
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human 15-PGDH protein Met 1-Gln266, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	30 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	29 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P15428
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Concentration</b>	Subject to label value.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/ gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NAD(+)], also known as Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1, 15-PGDH, HPGD and PGDH1, belongs to the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) family. HPGD localizes to the cytoplasm and can be found in colon epithelium, existing as a homodimer. HPGD catalyzes the NAD-dependent dehydrogenation of lipoxin A4 to form 15-oxo-lipoxin A4. HPGD is down-regulated by cortisol, dexamethasone and betamethasone, up-regulated by TGFB1. HPGD inhibits in vivo proliferation of colon cancer cells. HPGD is the key enzyme for the inactivation of prostaglandins, and thus regulates processes such as inflammation or proliferation.

### For Research Use Only

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