ARG57935
anti-EPHX2 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes EPHX2
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	EPHX2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human EPHX2.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EC 3.3.2.10; Epoxide hydratase; CEH; Soluble epoxide hydrolase; Bifunctional epoxide hydrolase 2 [Includes: Cytosolic epoxide hydrolase 2; EC 3.1.3.76; SEH

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	Mouse liver
Observed Size	63 kDa

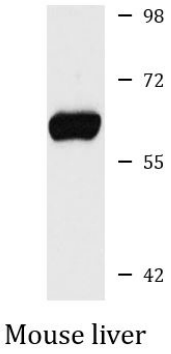
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	EPHX2
Gene Full Name	epoxide hydrolase 2, cytoplasmic
Background	This gene encodes a member of the epoxide hydrolase family. The protein, found in both the cytosol and peroxisomes, binds to specific epoxides and converts them to the corresponding dihydrodiols. Mutations in this gene have been associated with familial hypercholesterolemia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2012]
Function	Bifunctional enzyme. The C-terminal domain has epoxide hydrolase activity and acts on epoxides (alkene oxides, oxiranes) and arene oxides. Plays a role in xenobiotic metabolism by degrading potentially toxic epoxides. Also determines steady-state levels of physiological mediators. The N-terminal domain has lipid phosphatase activity, with the highest activity towards threo-9,10-phosphonooxy-hydroxy-octadecanoic acid, followed by erythro-9,10-phosphonooxy-hydroxy-octadecanoic acid, 12-phosphonooxy-octadec-9Z-enoic acid, 12-phosphonooxy-octadec-9E-enoic acid, and p-nitrophenyl phospate. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	63 kDa
PTM	The N-terminus is blocked. The covalent modification of cysteine by 15-deoxy-Delta12,14-prostaglandin-J2 is autocatalytic and reversible. It may occur as an alternative to other cysteine modifications, such as S-nitrosylation and S-palmitoylation (Probable). [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Peroxisome. [UniProt]

Images



ARG57935 anti-EPHX2 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of Mouse liver lysate stained with ARG57935 anti-EPHX2 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.