
Recombinant Human 15-PGDH Protein (His Tag)**Cat.NO.: TP07766**

3th Edition

Synonyms:15-PGDH;PGDH;PGDH1;PHOAR1;SDR36C1

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 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 osteoarthopathy autosomal recessive (PHOAR) , craniosteoarthopathy (COA), and isolated congenital nail clubbing.

Form:PBS**Molecular Weight:**29.7 kDa**Sequences:**Met 1-Gln 266**Purity:**> 95% by HPLC**Concentration:****Endotoxin Level:**<1.0 EU per 1 ug of protein (determined by LAL method)**Storage:**Can be stored at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or -70°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.