

PTGR2 Human

Description: PTGR2 Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 375 amino acids (1-351) and having a molecular mass of 41.1kDa. PTGR2 is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-608

For research use only.

Synonyms: Prostaglandin reductase 2, PRG-2, 15-oxoprostaglandin 13-reductase, Zinc-binding alcohol dehydrogenase domain-containing protein 1, PTGR2, ZADH1, PGR2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHMIVQRV VLNSRPGKNG
NPVAENFRME EVYLPDINE GQVQVRTLYL SVDPYMRCRM NEDTGTDYIT PWQLSQVVDG
GGIGIIEESK HTNLTKGDFV TSFYWPWQTK VILDGNSLEK VDPQLVDGHL SYFLGAIGMP
GLTSLIGIQE KGHITAGSNK TMVVSGAAGA CGSVAGQIGH FLGCSR VVGI CGTHEKCILL
TSELGFDAAI NY

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The PTGR2 solution (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH8.0, 10% glycerol, 1mM DTT and 50mM NaCl.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Prostaglandin Reductase 2 (PTGR2) is a member of the medium-chain dehydrogenase/reductase superfamily. PTGR2 is an enzyme involved in the metabolism of prostaglandins. PTGR2 catalyzes an NADPH-dependent reduction of the conjugated alpha, beta-unsaturated double bond of 15-keto-PGE(2), which is a fundamental step in terminal inactivation of prostaglandins and suppression of PPARgamma-mediated adipocyte differentiation. Selective inhibition of PTGR2 may be a factor in the improvement of insulin sensitivity with fewer side effects. PTGR2 may also be involved in controlling activation of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor.

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