



# DHI2 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES9568

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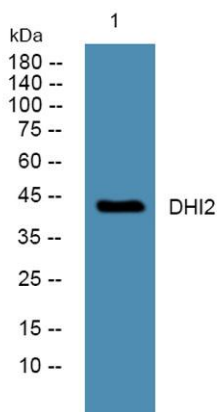
## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	DHI2 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	DHI2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Corticosteroid 11-beta-dehydrogenase isozyme 2 (EC 1.1.1.-) (11-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 2) (11-DH2) (11-beta-HSD2) (11-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type II) (-HSD11 type II) (NAD-d
<b>Gene Name</b>	HSD11B2 HSD11K
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Microsome . Endoplasmic reticulum .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	44kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	3291
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P80365
<b>Alternative Names</b>	
<b>Background</b>	hydroxysteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 2(HSD11B2) Homo sapiens There are at least two isozymes of the corticosteroid 11-beta-dehydrogenase, a microsomal enzyme complex responsible for the interconversion of cortisol and cortisone. The type I





isozyme has both 11-beta-dehydrogenase (cortisol to cortisone) and 11-oxoreductase (cortisone to cortisol) activities. The type II isozyme, encoded by this gene, has only 11-beta-dehydrogenase activity. In aldosterone-selective epithelial tissues such as the kidney, the type II isozyme catalyzes the glucocorticoid cortisol to the inactive metabolite cortisone, thus preventing illicit activation of the mineralocorticoid receptor. In tissues that do not express the mineralocorticoid receptor, such as the placenta and testis, it protects cells from the growth-inhibiting and/or pro-apoptotic effects of cortisol, particularly during embryonic development. Mutations in this gene cause the syndrome of apparent mine



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night

