

HSD11B2 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP57774

Specification

HSD11B2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity

Host Clonality Calculated MW Physical State

Immunogen

Epitope Specificity

Isotype **Purity**

affinity purified by Protein A

Purity

Buffer

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION

SIMILARITY

SUBUNIT

DISEASE

Important Note

WB, IHC-P, IF

P80365
Rat, Dog
Rabbit
Polyclonal
45 KDa
Liquid

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived

from human HSD11B2

151-250/405

laG

Preservative: 0.02% Proclin300,

Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH7.4.

Microsome. Endoplasmic reticulum.

Belongs to the short-chain

dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) family.

Interacts with ligand-free cytoplasmic

NR3C2.

Defects in HSD11B2 are the cause of apparent mineralocorticoid excess (AME) [MIM:218030]. An autosomal recessive form of low-renin hypertension. It is usually diagnosed within the first years of life and is characterized by polyuria and

polydipsia, failure to thrive,

hypernatremia, severe hypertension with low renin and aldosterone levels, profound hypokalemia with metabolic alkalosis, and

most often nephrocalcinosis.

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions

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 mineralocorticoid excess and hypertension. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]

HSD11B2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3291

Other Names

Corticosteroid 11-beta-dehydrogenase isozyme 2, 1.1.1.-, 11-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 2, 11-DH2, 11-beta-HSD2, 11-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type II, 11-HSD type II, 11-beta-HSD type II, NAD-dependent 11-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, 11-beta-HSD, Short chain dehydrogenase/reductase family 9C member 3, HSD11B2 (HGNC:5209)

Target/Specificity

Found in placenta, kidney, pancreas, prostate, ovary, small intestine and colon.

Dilution

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<span class ="dilution_WB">WB~~1:1000</span><br \> <span class = "dilution_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \> <span class = "dilution_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span>
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Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

HSD11B2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name HSD11B2 (HGNC:5209)

Function

Catalyzes the conversion of biologically active 11beta- hydroxyglucocorticoids (11beta-hydroxysteroid) such as cortisol, to inactive 11-ketoglucocorticoids (11-oxosteroid) such as cortisone, in the presence of NAD(+) (PubMed:10497248, PubMed:12788846, PubMed:17314322, PubMed:22796344, PubMed:27927697, PubMed:30902677, PubMed:33387577, PubMed:7859916, PubMed:8538347). Functions as a dehydrogenase (oxidase), thereby decreasing the concentration of active glucocorticoids, thus protecting the nonselective mineralocorticoid receptor from occupation by glucocorticoids (PubMed:10497248, PubMed:12788846, PubMed:17314322, PubMed: 33387577, PubMed: 7859916). Plays an important role in maintaining glucocorticoids balance during preimplantation and protects the fetus from excessive maternal corticosterone exposure (By similarity). Catalyzes the oxidation of 11beta-hydroxytestosterone (11beta,17beta-dihydroxyandrost-4-ene-3-one) to 11-ketotestosterone (17beta-hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,11-dione), a major bioactive androgen



(PubMed:22796344, PubMed:27927697). Catalyzes the conversion of 11beta-hydroxyandrostenedione (11beta-hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione) to 11-ketoandrostenedione (androst-4-ene-3,11,17- trione), which can be further metabolized to 11-ketotestosterone (PubMed:27927697). Converts 7-beta-25-dihydroxycholesterol to 7-oxo-25- hydroxycholesterol in vitro (PubMed:30902677). 7-beta-25-dihydroxycholesterol (not 7-oxo-25-hydroxycholesterol) acts as a ligand for the G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) Epstein-Barr virus-induced gene 2 (EBI2) and may thereby regulate immune cell migration (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30902677"

target="_blank">30902677). May protect ovulating oocytes and fertilizing spermatozoa from the adverse effects of cortisol (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Microsome. Endoplasmic reticulum

Tissue Location

Expressed in kidney, placenta, pancreas, prostate, ovary, small intestine and colon, and in lower levels in the spleen and testis (PubMed:7859916). At midgestation, expressed at high levels in placenta and in fetal kidney and, at much lower levels, in fetal lung and testis (PubMed:8530071).

HSD11B2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HSD11B2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images