

HSD11B2 Rabbit pAb

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Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF

Primary Accession P80365

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 44127
Physical State Liquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HSD11B2

Epitope Specificity 151-250/405

Isotype IgG

Purity affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer Preservative: 0.02% Proclin300, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH7.4.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION Microsome. Endoplasmic reticulum.

SIMILARITY Belongs to the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) family. **SUBUNIT** Interacts with ligand-free cytoplasmic NR3C2.

DISEASEDefects 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.

Important Note 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]

Additional Information

Gene ID 3291

Other Names 11-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 2, 11-DH2, 11-beta-HSD2, 1.1.1.-,

11-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type II, 11-HSD type II, 11-beta-HSD type II, Corticosteroid 11-beta-dehydrogenase isozyme 2, NAD-dependent

11-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, 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 WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500

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.

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:<u>10497248</u>, PubMed:<u>12788846</u>, PubMed:<u>17314322</u>,

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

(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:30902677). May protect ovulating oocytes and fertilizing spermatozoa from the adverse effects of cortisol (By

further metabolized to 11-ketotestosterone (PubMed:<u>27927697</u>). Converts 7-beta-25-dihydroxycholesterol to 7-oxo-25- hydroxycholesterol in vitro

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

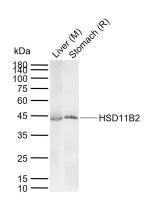
much lower levels, in fetal lung and testis (PubMed:8530071).

Background

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Images



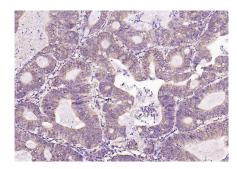
Sample:

Lane 1: Mouse Liver tissue lysates Lane 2: Rat Stomach tissue lysates

Primary: Anti- HSD11B2 (AP57774) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000

dilution

Predicted band size: 45 kDa Observed band size: 45 kDa



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human colon carcinoma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Incubation with (HSD11B2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP57774) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.