PRODUCT INFORMATION



Soluble Epoxide Hydrolase (human, recombinant)

Item No. 10011669

Overview and Properties

Cytosolic Epoxide Hydrolase (CEH), EPHX2, Epoxide Hydrolase 2, sEH Synonyms:

Source: Active recombinant human N-terminal His-tagged sEH expressed in insect cells

Amino Acids: 2-555 (full length)

Uniprot No.: P34913 Molecular Weight: 64 kDa

-80°C (as supplied); avoid freeze/thaw cycles by aliquoting protein Storage:

Stability:

Purity: ≥95% estimated by SDS-PAGE Supplied in: TBS, pH 7.4, with 20% glycerol

Protein

Concentration: batch specific mg/ml Activity: batch specific U/ml Specific Activity: batch specific U/mg

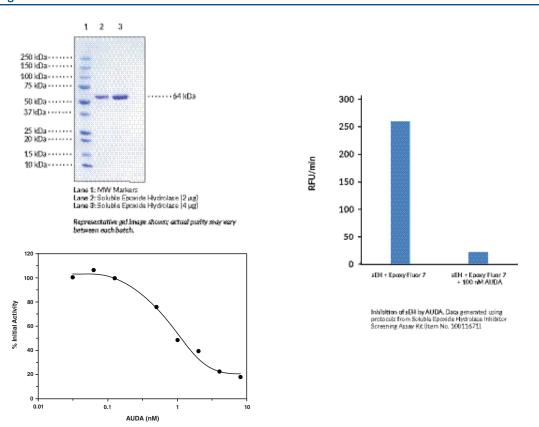
Unit Definition: One unit hydrolyzes 1 nmol/min of PHOME (Item No. 10009134) at 37°C. Detected

by fluorescence of product; Ex. 330 nm, Em. 465 nm and measured against a standard

curve of 6-methoxy-2-napthaldehyde.

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Images



WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

Copyright Cayman Chemical Company, 09/15/2022

CAYMAN CHEMICAL

1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA PHONE: [800] 364-9897

[734] 971-3335

FAX: [734] 971-3640 CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM COM WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM

PRODUCT INFORMATION



Description

Soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH) is a member of the α/β -hydrolase fold enzyme family that catalyzes the hydrolysis of bioactive fatty acid epoxides to inactive vicinal diols. It is a homodimer in which each subunit is composed of two domains, a C-terminal epoxide hydrolase domain and an N-terminal phosphatase domain. SEH is localized to the cytoplasm or to peroxisomes in a tissue-specific manner and is found in various tissues, including skin, lung, uterus, kidney, brain, and myocardium. SEH is also expressed in the vasculature and inhibition of sEH attenuates pathogenic vascular remodeling and hypertension via preservation of cardioprotective epoxyeicosatrienoic acids (EETs) in rat models of atherosclerosis and hypertension, respectively. Inhibition of sEH also has a protective role in various diseases, including inflammatory bowel disease, osteoarthritis, seizure, stroke, and Alzheimer's disease, as well as in various chronic pain states. Cayman's Soluble Epoxide Hydrolase (human, recombinant) protein can be used for enzyme activity assays.

References

- 1. Harris, T.R. and Hammock, B.D. Soluble epoxide hydrolase: Gene structure, expression and deletion. *Gene* **526(2)**, 61-74 (2013).
- 2. Cronin, A., Mowbray, S., Dürk, H., et al. The N-terminal domain of mammalian soluble epoxide hydrolase is a phosphatase. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **100(4)**, 1552-1557 (2002).
- 3. Chiamvimonvat, N., Ho, C.M., Tsai, H.J., et al. The soluble epoxide hydrolase as a pharmaceutical target for hypertension. *J. Cardiovasc. Pharmacol.* **50(3)**, 225-237 (2007).
- 4. Enayetallah, A.E., French, R.A., Barber, M., et al. Cell-specific subcellular localization of soluble epoxide hydrolase in human tissues. J. Histochem. Cytochem. 54(3), 329-335 (2006).
- 5. Domingues, M.F., Callai-Silva, N., Piovesan, A.R., et al. Soluble epoxide hydrolase and brain cholesterol metabolism. Front. Mol. Neurosci. 12, 325 (2020).
- 6. Simpkins, A.N., Rudic, R.D., Roy, S., et al. Soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibition modulates vascular remodeling. Am. J. Physiol. Heart Circ. Physiol. 298(3), H795-H806 (2009).
- 7. Wagner, K.M., McReynolds, C.B., Schmidt, W.K., *et al.* Soluble epoxide hydrolase as a therapeutic target for pain, inflammatory and neurodegenerative diseases. *Pharmacol. Ther.* **180**, 62-76 (2017).

WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM