

COX2 (YD19645) Rabbit mAb

货号: **AYD14667**

产品信息

反应	Mouse
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Monoclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB ICC/IF FC IP
推荐浓度	
理论分子量	69kDa
实测分子量	
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	
细胞定位	Microsome membrane, Endoplasmic reticulum membrane, Nucleus inner membrane, Nucleus outer membrane
纯化	

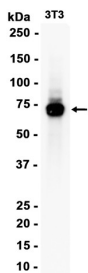
抗原信息

抗原信息	
------	--

靶点信息

研究背景	<p>Dual cyclooxygenase and peroxidase in the biosynthesis pathway of prostanoids, a class of C20 oxylipins mainly derived from arachidonate, with a particular role in the inflammatory response (PubMed:12925531, PubMed:20463020, PubMed:20810665, PubMed:21489986, PubMed:22942274). The cyclooxygenase activity oxygenates arachidonate (AA, C20:4(n-6)) to the hydroperoxy endoperoxide prostaglandin G2 (PGG2), and the peroxidase activity reduces PGG2 to the hydroxy endoperoxide PGH2, the precursor of all 2-series prostaglandins and thromboxanes. This complex transformation is initiated by abstraction of hydrogen at carbon 13 (with S-stereochemistry), followed by insertion of molecular O2 to form the endoperoxide bridge between carbon 9 and 11 that defines prostaglandins. The insertion of a second molecule of O2 (biss-oxygenase activity) yields a hydroperoxy group in PGG2 that is then reduced to PGH2 by two electrons (PubMed:12925531, PubMed:20463020, PubMed:20810665, PubMed:21489986, PubMed:22942274). Similarly catalyzes successive cyclooxygenation and peroxidation of dihomo-gamma-linoleate (DGLA, C20:3(n-6)) and eicosapentaenoate (EPA, C20:5(n-3)) to corresponding PGH1 and PGH3, the precursors of 1- and 3-series prostaglandins (By similarity). In an alternative pathway of prostanoid biosynthesis, converts 2-arachidonoyl lysophospholipids to prostanoid lysophospholipids, which are then hydrolyzed by intracellular phospholipases to release free prostanoids (By similarity). Metabolizes 2-arachidonoyl glycerol yielding the glyceryl ester of PGH2, a process that can contribute to pain response (By similarity). Generates lipid mediators from n-3 and n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) via a lipoxygenase-type mechanism. Oxygenates PUFAs to hydroperoxy compounds and then reduces them to corresponding alcohols (By similarity). Plays a role in the generation of resolution phase interaction products (resolvins) during both sterile and infectious inflammation. Metabolizes docosahexaenoate (DHA, C22:6(n-3)) to 17R-HDHA, a precursor of the D-series resolvins (RvDs). As a component of the biosynthetic pathway of E-series resolvins (RvEs), converts eicosapentaenoate (EPA, C20:5(n-3)) primarily to 18S-HEPE that is further metabolized by ALOX5 and LTA4H to generate 18S-RvE1 and 18S-RvE2. In vascular endothelial cells, converts docosapentaenoate (DPA, C22:5(n-3)) to 13R-HDPA, a precursor for 13-series resolvins (RvTs) shown to activate macrophage phagocytosis during bacterial infection (By similarity). In activated leukocytes, contributes to oxygenation of hydroxyeicosatetraenoates (HETE) to diHETES (5,15-diHETE and 5,11-diHETE) (By similarity). Can also use linoleate (LA, (9Z,12Z)-octadecadienoate, C18:2(n-6)) as substrate and produce hydroxyoctadecadienoates (HODEs) in a regio- and stereospecific manner, being (9R)-HODE ((9R)-hydroxy-(10E,12Z)-octadecadienoate) and (13S)-HODE ((13S)-hydroxy-(9Z,11E)-octadecadienoate) its major products (By similarity). During neuroinflammation, plays a role in neuronal secretion of specialized preresolving mediators (SPMs) 15R-lipoxin A4 that regulates phagocytic microglia (PubMed:29662056)</p>
基因ID	19225
基因名	Ptgs2
Swiss	Q05769
别名	COX2 (YD19645)

产品验证



实验步骤

访问官网浏览详情: www.ablybio.cn