Catalog #: AMRe16028



# **Summary**

Production Name	PGDH (9T2) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB
Reactivity	Human

#### Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
lsotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
Purification	Affinity purification

#### Immunogen

Gene Name	HPGD
Alternative Names	15-PGDH; Hpgd; PGDH; PGDH1; PHOAR1; SDR36C1;
Gene ID	3248.0
SwissProt ID	P15428.Recombinant protein of human Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1

# Application

Dilution Ratio	WB: 1:1000-1:5000
Molecular Weight	29kDa

## Background

Prostaglandin inactivation. Contributes to the regulation of events that are under the control of prostaglandin levels.

# Product Name: PGDH (9T2) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody EnkiLife

Catalyzes the NAD-dependent dehydrogenation of lipoxin A4 to form 15-oxo-lipoxin A4. Inhibits in vivo proliferation of colon cancer cells. Primary enzyme catalyzing the conversion of hydroxylated arachidonic acid species to their corresponding oxidized metabolites (Probable). Prostaglandin inactivation, catalyzes the first step in the catabolic pathway of the prostaglandins. Contributes to the regulation of events that are under the control of prostaglandin levels (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15574495" target="\_blank">15574495</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15574495" target="\_blank">15574495</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16828555" target="\_blank">16828555</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16828555" target="\_blank">8086429</a>). Catalyzes the NAD- dependent dehydrogenation of lipoxin A4 to form 15-oxo-lipoxin A4 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10837478" target="\_blank">10837478</a>(a>). Converts 11(R)-HETE to 11-oxo-5,8,12,14-(Z,Z,E,Z)- eicosatetraenoic acid (ETE) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21916491" target="\_blank">21916491</a>). Has hydroxylated docosahexaenoic acid metabolites as substrates (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25586183" target="\_blank">25586183</a>, DubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/257471" target="\_blank">25586183</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16757471" target="\_blank">25586183</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25586183" target="\_blank">25586183</a>, Converts resolvins E1, D1 and D2 to their oxo products which represents a mode of resolvins inactivation and stabilizes their anti-inflammatory actions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16757471" target="\_blank">16757471</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22844113" target="\_blank">22844113</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16757471" target="\_blank">22844113</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.unipr

## **Research Area**

### Image Data

	Caco-2
kDa	
250	-
150	-
100	-
75	-
50	-
37	-
25	
20	-
15	-
10	-

Western blot analysis of extracts from Caco-2 cells using RM5743 at 1:1000.

### Note

For research use only.