Recombinant HPGD/15-PGDH Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300531P

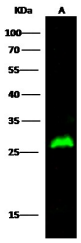
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse HPGD/15-PGDH protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	7A7
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IP	1-4 μL/mg of lysate

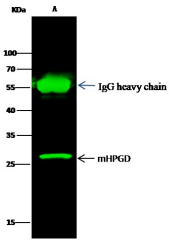
Data



Western Blot with HPGD Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: LOVO Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 μg per lane.

Observed-MW:27 kDa

Calculated-MW:29 kDa



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 2 μL anti-Mouse HPGD Monoclonal Antibody and 15 μl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using HPGD Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:200. Lane A:0.5 mg Caco-2 Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:27 kDa

Calculated-MW:29 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NAD+], also known as Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1, HPGD, and PGDH1, is a member of the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) family. Prostaglandins (PGs) play a key role in the onset of labor in many species and regulate uterine contractility and cervical dilatation. Therefore, the regulation of prostaglandin output by PG synthesizing and metabolizing enzymes in the human myometrium may determine uterine activity patterns in human labor both at preterm and at term. Prostaglandin dehydrogenase (PGDH) metabolizes prostaglandins (PGs) to render them inactive. HPGD is down-regulated by cortisol, dexamethasone, and betamethasone and down-regulated in colon cancer. It is up-regulated by TGFB1. HPGD contributes to the regulation of events that are under the control of prostaglandin levels. HPGD catalyzes the NAD-dependent dehydrogenation of lipoxin A4 to form 15-oxo-lipoxin A4. and inhibits in vivo proliferation of colon cancer cells. Defects in HPGD are the cause of primary hypertrophic osteoarthropathy autosomal recessive (PHOAR), cranio-osteoarthropathy (COA), and isolated congenital nail clubbing.

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