

ARG56474 anti-Prostaglandin I Synthase antibody

Package: 250 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Prostaglandin I Synthase
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Bov, Sheep
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Prostaglandin I Synthase
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide around the C-terminus of Mouse Prostaglandin I Synthase.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	PTGI; CYP8A1; Prostaglandin I2 synthase; EC 5.3.99.4; PGIS; Prostacyclin synthase; CYP8

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:200
	WB	1:200
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	TBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.1% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol and 0.1% BSA
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	Ptgis
Gene Full Name	prostaglandin I2 (prostacyclin) synthase
Background	This gene encodes a member of the cytochrome P450 superfamily of enzymes. The cytochrome P450 proteins are monooxygenases which catalyze many reactions involved in drug metabolism and synthesis of cholesterol, steroids and other lipids. However, this protein is considered a member of the cytochrome P450 superfamily on the basis of sequence similarity rather than functional similarity. This endoplasmic reticulum membrane protein catalyzes the conversion of prostglandin H2 to prostacyclin (prostaglandin I2), a potent vasodilator and inhibitor of platelet aggregation. An imbalance of prostacyclin and its physiological antagonist thromboxane A2 contribute to the development of myocardial infarction, stroke, and atherosclerosis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Catalyzes the isomerization of prostaglandin H2 to prostacyclin (= prostaglandin I2). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	57 kDa