

Anti-PTGS2 / COX2 / COX-2 Antibody (C-Terminus)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ALS17312

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC
Primary Accession	P35354
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Sheep, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	68996
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	5743
Alias Symbol	PTGS2
Other Names	PTGS2, COX-2, Cyclooxygenase-2, COX2, Cyclooxygenase 2b, HCox-2, GRIPGHS, PGH synthase 2, PGHS-2, PHS II, PHS-2, Prostaglandin H2 synthase 2, PGG/HS, Prostaglandin G/H synthase 2
Target/Specificity	Recognizes endogenous levels of PGHS-2 protein.
Reconstitution & Storage	PBS, pH 7.3, 0.01% sodium azide, 30% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-PTGS2 / COX2 / COX-2 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

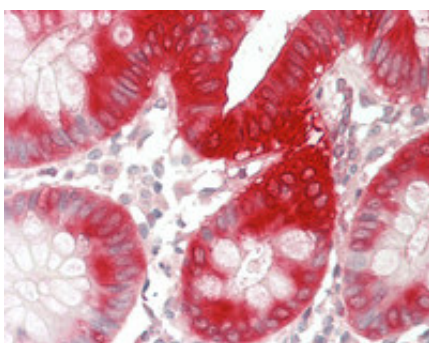
Name	PTGS2 (HGNC:9605)
Function	Dual cyclooxygenase and peroxidase in the biosynthesis pathway of prostanoids, a class of C20 oxylipins mainly derived from arachidonate ((5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)-eicosatetraenoate, AA, C20:4(n-6)), with a particular role in the inflammatory response (PubMed: 11939906 , PubMed: 16373578 , PubMed: 19540099 , PubMed: 22942274 , PubMed: 26859324 , PubMed: 27226593 , PubMed: 7592599 , PubMed: 7947975 , PubMed: 9261177). The cyclooxygenase activity oxygenates AA to the hydroperoxy endoperoxide prostaglandin G2 (PGG2), and the peroxidase activity reduces PGG2 to the hydroxy endoperoxide prostaglandin H2 (PGH2), the precursor of all 2-series prostaglandins and thromboxanes (PubMed: 16373578 , PubMed: 22942274 , PubMed: 26859324 , PubMed: 27226593 , PubMed: 7592599 , PubMed: 7947975 , PubMed: 9261177). 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 (bis-oxygenase activity) yields a hydroperoxy group in PGG₂ that is then reduced to PGH₂ by two electrons (PubMed:[16373578](#), PubMed:[22942274](#), PubMed:[26859324](#), PubMed:[27226593](#), PubMed:[7592599](#), PubMed:[7947975](#), PubMed:[9261177](#)). 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 (PubMed:[11939906](#), PubMed:[19540099](#)). 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 (PubMed:[27642067](#)). Metabolizes 2-arachidonoyl glycerol yielding the glyceryl ester of PGH₂, a process that can contribute to pain response (PubMed:[22942274](#)). 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 (PubMed:[11034610](#), PubMed:[11192938](#), PubMed:[9048568](#), PubMed:[9261177](#)). Plays a role in the generation of resolution phase interaction products (resolvins) during both sterile and infectious inflammation (PubMed:[12391014](#)). Metabolizes docosahexaenoate (DHA, C₂₂:6(n-3)) to 17R-HDHA, a precursor of the D-series resolvins (RvDs) (PubMed:[12391014](#)). 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 (PubMed:[21206090](#)). 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 (PubMed:[26236990](#)). In activated leukocytes, contributes to oxygenation of hydroxyeicosatetraenoates (HETE) to diHETES (5,15-diHETE and 5,11- diHETE) (PubMed:[22068350](#), PubMed:[26282205](#)). 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 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Microsome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Detected on the luminal side of the endoplasmic reticulum and nuclear envelope

Images



Human Colon: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.