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phospho-ALOX5 (Ser663) Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP94530

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P12527
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted	Dog, Pig, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	78087
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from rat 5-Lipoxygenase around the phosphorylation site of Ser663
Epitope Specificity	YL(p-S)PD
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Nucleus matrix. Nucleus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the lipoxygenase family.Contains 1 lipoxygenase domain.Contains 1 PLAT domain.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with ALOX5AP and LTC4S.
Post-translational modifications	Serine phosphorylation by MAPKAPK2 is stimulated by arachidonic acid. Phosphorylation on Ser-523 by PKA has an inhibitory effect. Phosphorylation on Ser-272 prevents export from the nucleus.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes a member of the lipoxygenase gene family and plays a dual role in the synthesis of leukotrienes from arachidonic acid. The encoded protein, which is expressed specifically in bone marrow-derived cells, catalyzes the conversion of arachidonic acid to 5(S)-hydroperoxy-6-trans-8,11,14-cis-eicosatetraenoic acid, and further to the allylic epoxide 5(S)-trans-7,9-trans-11,14-cis-eicosatetrenoic acid (leukotriene A4). Leukotrienes are important mediators of a number of inflammatory and allergic conditions. Mutations in the promoter region of this gene lead to a diminished response to antileukotriene drugs used in the treatment of asthma and may also be associated with atherosclerosis and several cancers. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been observed, but their full-length nature has not been determined.

Additional Information

Gene ID	25290

Other Names	Polyunsaturated fatty acid 5-lipoxygenase, 1.13.11.-, Alox5 {ECO:0000312|RGD:2096}
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

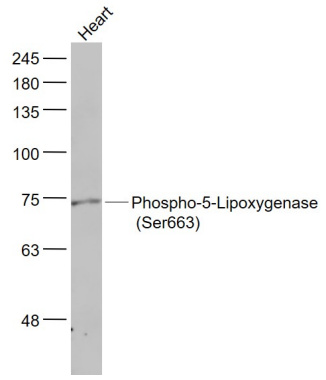
Protein Information

Name	Alox5 {ECO:0000312|RGD:2096}
Function	Catalyzes the oxygenation of arachidonate to 5-hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoate (5-HPETE) followed by the dehydration to 5,6-epoxyeicosatetraenoate (Leukotriene A4/LTA4), the first two steps in the biosynthesis of leukotrienes, which are potent mediators of inflammation. Also catalyzes the oxygenation of arachidonate into 8-hydroperoxyicosatetraenoate (8-HPETE) and 12- hydroperoxyicosatetraenoate (12-HPETE). Displays lipoxin synthase activity being able to convert (15S)-HETE into a conjugate tetraene. Although arachidonate is the preferred substrate, this enzyme can also metabolize oxidized fatty acids derived from arachidonate such as (15S)-HETE, eicosapentaenoate (EPA) such as (18R)- and (18S)-HEPE or docosahexaenoate (DHA) which lead to the formation of specialized pro- resolving mediators (SPM) lipoxin and resolvins E and D respectively, therefore it participates in anti-inflammatory responses (By similarity). Oxidation of DHA directly inhibits endothelial cell proliferation and sprouting angiogenesis via peroxisome proliferator- activated receptor gamma (PPARgamma). It does not catalyze the oxygenation of linoleic acid and does not convert (5S)-HETE to lipoxin isomers. In addition to inflammatory processes, it participates in dendritic cell migration, wound healing through an antioxidant mechanism based on heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) regulation expression, monocyte adhesion to the endothelium via ITGAM expression on monocytes. Moreover, it helps establish an adaptive humoral immunity by regulating primary resting B cells and follicular helper T cells and participates in the CD40-induced production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) after CD40 ligation in B cells through interaction with PIK3R1 that bridges ALOX5 with CD40. May also play a role in glucose homeostasis, regulation of insulin secretion and palmitic acid-induced insulin resistance via AMPK. Can regulate bone mineralization and fat cell differentiation increases in induced pluripotent stem cells (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09917, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48999}. Nucleus matrix {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09917}. Nucleus membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09917}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09917}. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09917}. Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09917}. Nucleus envelope {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09917}. Nucleus intermembrane space {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09917}. Note=Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus. Found exclusively in the nucleus, when phosphorylated on Ser- 272. Calcium binding promotes translocation from the cytosol and the nuclear matrix to the nuclear envelope and membrane association {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09917}

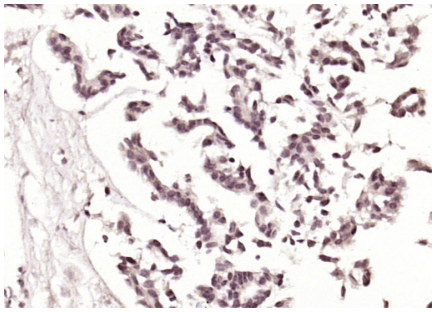
Background

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Images



Sample:
Heart (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti- Phospho-5-Lipoxygenase (Ser663) (AP94530) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 78 kD
Observed band size: 75 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human gastric carcinoma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Phospho-5-Lipoxygenase (Ser663)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP94530) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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