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ALOX5AP Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98721

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P20292
Other Accession	P20292
Reactivity	Rat
Predicted	Pig, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	18157
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ALOX5AP
Epitope Specificity	65-161/161
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the MAPEG family.
SUBUNIT	Homotrimer. Interacts with LTC4S and ALOX5.
DISEASE	Genetic variations in ALOX5AP may be a cause of susceptibility to ischemic stroke (ISCHSTR) [MIM:601367]; also known as cerebrovascular accident or cerebral infarction. A stroke is an acute neurologic event leading to death of neural tissue of the brain and resulting in loss of motor, sensory and/or cognitive function. Ischemic strokes, resulting from vascular occlusion, is considered to be a highly complex disease consisting of a group of heterogeneous disorders with multiple genetic and environmental risk factors. Note=Genetic variations in ALOX5AP may be associated with susceptibility to myocardial infarction. Involvement in myocardial infarction is however unclear: according to some authors (PubMed:14770184), a 4-SNP haplotype in ALOX5AP confers risk of myocardial infarction, while according to other (PubMed:17304054) ALOX5AP is not implicated in this condition.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Required for leukotriene biosynthesis by ALOX5 (5-lipoxygenase). Anchors ALOX5 to the membrane. Binds arachidonic acid, and could play an essential role in the transfer of arachidonic acid to ALOX5. Binds to MK-886, a compound that blocks the biosynthesis of leukotrienes. Involvement in disease: Genetic variations in ALOX5AP may be a cause of susceptibility to ischemic stroke (ISCHSTR) ; also known as cerebrovascular accident or cerebral infarction. A stroke is an acute neurologic event leading to death of neural tissue of the brain and resulting in loss of motor, sensory and/or cognitive function. Ischemic strokes, resulting from vascular occlusion, is considered to be a highly complex disease consisting of a group of heterogeneous disorders with multiple genetic and environmental risk factors.

Additional Information

Gene ID	241
Other Names	FLAP; AL5AP_MACFA; ALOX5AP; AL5AP_HORSE; MK-886-binding protein; AL5AP_HUMAN; AL5AP_MACMU; AL5AP_RABIT; arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein; five-lipoxygenase activating protein
Dilution	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	ALOX5AP
Synonyms	FLAP
Function	Required for leukotriene biosynthesis by ALOX5 (5- lipoxygenase). Anchors ALOX5 to the membrane. Binds arachidonic acid, and could play an essential role in the transfer of arachidonic acid to ALOX5. Binds to MK-886, a compound that blocks the biosynthesis of leukotrienes.
Cellular Location	Nucleus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

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