

Rabbit Anti-Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1 antibody

SL6051R

Product Name:	Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1
Chinese Name:	前列腺素脱氢酶1抗体
Alias:	HPGD; Hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase 15 (NAD); NAD+ dependent 15 hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase; PGDH; PGDH_HUMAN; PGDH1; Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1; SDR36C1; Short chain dehydrogenase/reductase family 36C,member 1; 15 hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NAD+]; 15 PGDH; 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NAD+]; 15-PGDH; 15PGDH.
	Specific References(1) SL6051R has been referenced in 1 publications.
文献引用	[IF=1.89]Hu, Min, et al. "15-PGDH expression as a predictive factor response to
PubMed	neoadjuvant chemotherapy in advanced gastric cancer." Int J Clin Exp Pathol8.6 (2015):
:	6910-6918.IHC-P;Human.
	PubMed:26261578
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	29kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1:55-160/266
Lsotype:	IgG

Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene encodes a member of the short-chain nonmetalloenzyme alcohol dehydrogenase protein family. The encoded enzyme is responsible for the metabolism of prostaglandins, which function in a variety of physiologic and cellular processes such as inflammation. Mutations in this gene result in primary autosomal recessive hypertrophic osteoarthropathy and cranioosteoarthropathy. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009].
	Function: Prostaglandin inactivation. Contributes to the regulation of events that are under the control of prostaglandin levels. Catalyzes the NAD-dependent dehydrogenation of lipoxin A4 to form 15-oxo-lipoxin A4. Inhibits in vivo proliferation of colon cancer cells.
	Subunit: Homodimer.
	Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm.
	Tissue Specificity: Detected in colon epithelium (at protein level).
	DISEASE: Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy, primary, autosomal recessive, 1 (PHOAR1) [MIM:259100]: A disease characterized by digital clubbing, periostosis, acroosteolysis, painful joint enlargement, and variable features of pachydermia that include thickened facial skin and a thickened scalp. Other developmental anomalies include delayed closure of the cranial sutures and congenital heart disease. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Cranioosteoarthropathy (COA) [MIM:259100]: A form of osteoarthropathy characterized by swelling of the joints, digital clubbing, hyperhidrosis, delayed closure of the fontanels, periostosis, and variable patent ductus arteriosus. Pachydermia is not a prominent feature. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Isolated congenital nail clubbing (ICNC) [MIM:119900]: A rare genodermatosis characterized by enlargement of the nail plate and terminal segments of the fingers and toes, resulting from proliferation of the connective tissues between the nail matrix and the distal phalanx. It is usually symmetrical and bilateral (in some cases unilateral). In nail clubbing usually the distal end of the nail matrix is relatively high compared to the

proximal end, while the nail plate is complete but its dimensions and diameter more or less vary in comparison to normal. There may be different fingers and toes involved to varying degrees. Some fingers or toes are spared, but the thumbs are almost always involved. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Belongs to the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) family.

SWISS:

P15428

Gene ID:

3248

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3248 Human

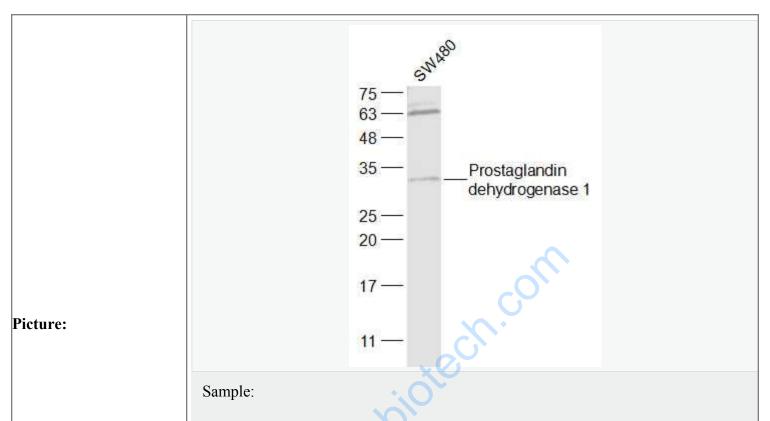
Omim: 601688 Human

SwissProt: P15428 Human

Unigene: 596913 Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



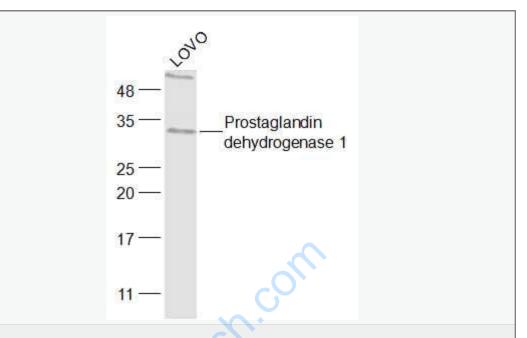
SW480(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1? (SL6051R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 29 kD

Observed band size: 29 kD



Sample:

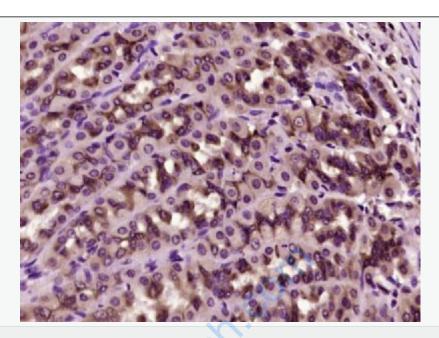
LOVO(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1? (SL6051R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 29 kD

Observed band size: 29 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat stomach tissue); 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 (PGDH) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL6051R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.