

PTGIS rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005740-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human PTGIS peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human PTGIS is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human PTGIS peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — PTGIS

Entrez GeneID [5740](#)

GeneBank Accession# [PTGIS](#)

Gene Name PTGIS

Gene Alias CYP8, CYP8A1, MGC126858, MGC126860, PGIS, PTGI

Gene Description prostaglandin I2 (prostacyclin) synthase

Omim ID [145500 601699](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary 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

Other Designations OTTHUMP00000031777|cytochrome P450, family 8, subfamily A, polypeptide 1

Pathway

- [Arachidonic acid metabolism](#)
- [Metabolic pathways](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenomatous Polyps](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)

- [Brain Ischemia](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cerebral Infarction](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Ductus Arteriosus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Infant](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)

- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Pulmonary Embolism](#)
- [Renal Insufficiency](#)
- [Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections](#)
- [Respiratory Tract Infections](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)