

**PTGS2 Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AM8711b****Specification**

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**PTGS2 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P35354</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1, $\kappa$
Calculated MW	68996

**PTGS2 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5743**Other Names**

Prostaglandin G/H synthase 2, 1.14.99.1, Cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2, PHS II, Prostaglandin H2 synthase 2, PGH synthase 2, PGHS-2, Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2, PTGS2, COX2

**Target/Specificity**

This PTGS2 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein from the human region of human PTGS2.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

**Format**

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

PTGS2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PTGS2 Antibody - 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

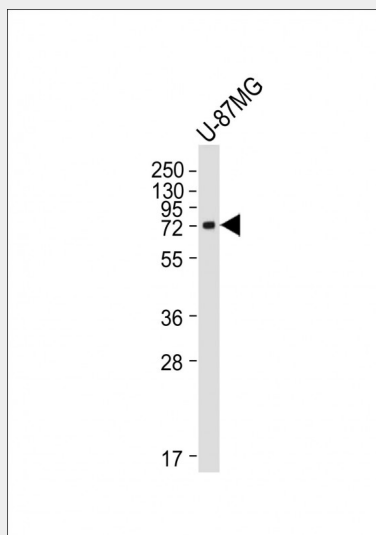
### PTGS2 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### PTGS2 Antibody - Images



Anti-PTGS2 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution + U-87MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 69 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

### PTGS2 Antibody - Background

Converts arachidonate to prostaglandin H<sub>2</sub> (PGH<sub>2</sub>), a committed step in prostanoid synthesis. Constitutively expressed in some tissues in physiological conditions, such as the endothelium, kidney and brain, and in pathological conditions, such as in cancer. PTGS2 is responsible for production of inflammatory prostaglandins. Up-regulation of PTGS2 is also associated with increased cell adhesion, phenotypic changes, resistance to apoptosis and tumor angiogenesis. In cancer cells, PTGS2 is a key step in the production of prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> (PGE<sub>2</sub>), which plays important roles in modulating motility, proliferation and resistance to apoptosis.

### PTGS2 Antibody - References

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Hla T.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89:7384-7388(1992).  
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Appleby S.B.,et al.Biochem. J. 302:723-727(1994).  
Sharma S.V.,et al.Submitted (NOV-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.