

**COX1 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP63392**Specification****COX1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P23219</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

**COX1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5742**Other Names**

PTGS1; COX1; Prostaglandin G/H synthase 1; Cyclooxygenase-1; COX-1; Prostaglandin H2 synthase 1; PGH synthase 1; PGHS-1; PHS 1; Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 1

**Dilution**

WB~~WB: 1:1000

**Format**

PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**COX1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** PTGS1 ([HGNC:9604](#))**Function**

Dual cyclooxygenase and peroxidase that plays an important role 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. 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. 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7947975" target="\_blank">7947975</a>). Involved in the constitutive production of prostanoids in particular in the stomach and platelets. In gastric epithelial cells, it is a key step in the generation of prostaglandins, such as prostaglandin E2 (PGE2), which plays an important role in cytoprotection. In platelets, it is involved in the generation of thromboxane A2 (TXA2), which promotes platelet activation and aggregation,

vasoconstriction and proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells (Probable). 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).

#### Cellular Location

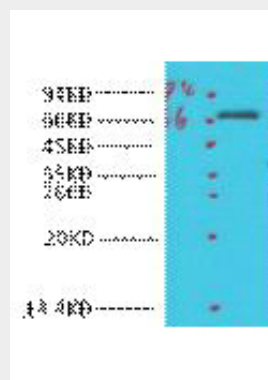
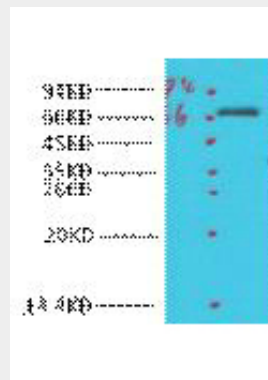
Microsome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

### COX1 Polyclonal 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](#)

### COX1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### COX1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Converts arachidonate to prostaglandin H<sub>2</sub> (PGH<sub>2</sub>), a committed step in prostanoid synthesis. Involved in the constitutive production of prostanoids in particular in the stomach and platelets. In gastric epithelial cells, it is a key step in the generation of prostaglandins, such as prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> (PGE<sub>2</sub>), which plays an important role in cytoprotection. In platelets, it is involved in the generation of thromboxane A<sub>2</sub> (TXA<sub>2</sub>), which promotes platelet activation and aggregation, vasoconstriction and proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells.