

**Anti-ALOX15 Picoband Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO11788****Specification**

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**Anti-ALOX15 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P16050</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Arachidonate 15-lipoxygenase(ALOX15) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-ALOX15 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 246

**Other Names**

Arachidonate 15-lipoxygenase, 15-LOX, 15-LOX-1, 1.13.11.33, 12/15-lipoxygenase, Arachidonate 12-lipoxygenase, leukocyte-type, 12-LOX, 1.13.11.31, Arachidonate omega-6 lipoxygenase, ALOX15, LOG15

**Calculated MW**

74804 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Lipid droplet. Predominantly cytosolic; becomes enriched at membranes upon calcium binding. Translocates from the cytosol to the plasma membrane when stimulated by IL13/interleukin-13 and in macrophages binding apoptotic cells.

**Tissue Specificity**

Detected in monocytes and eosinophils (at protein level). Expressed in airway epithelial cells. .

**Protein Name**

Arachidonate 15-lipoxygenase

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E.coli-derived human ALOX15 recombinant protein (Position: G2-P337). Human ALOX15 shares 72% and 73% amino acid (aa) sequences identity with mouse and rat ALOX15, respectively.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the lipoygenase family.

**Anti-ALOX15 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** ALOX15 ([HGNC:433](#))

**Synonyms** LOG15

**Function**

Non-heme iron-containing dioxygenase that catalyzes the stereo-specific peroxidation of free and esterified polyunsaturated fatty acids generating a spectrum of bioactive lipid mediators (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17052953" target="\_blank">17052953</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1944593" target="\_blank">1944593</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24282679" target="\_blank">24282679</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25293588" target="\_blank">25293588</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32404334" target="\_blank">32404334</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8334154" target="\_blank">8334154</a>). It inserts peroxy groups at C12 or C15 of arachidonate ((5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)-eicosatetraenoate) producing both 12-hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoate/12-HPETE and 15-hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoate/15-HPETE (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17052953" target="\_blank">17052953</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1944593" target="\_blank">1944593</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24282679" target="\_blank">24282679</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8334154" target="\_blank">8334154</a>). It may then act on 12-HPETE to produce hepoxilins, which may show pro-inflammatory properties (By similarity). Can also peroxidize linoleate ((9Z,12Z)-octadecadienoate) to 13-hydroperoxyoctadecadienoate/13-HPODE (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8334154" target="\_blank">8334154</a>). May participate in the sequential oxidations of DHA ((4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-docosaheptaenoate) to generate specialized pro- resolving mediators (SPMs)like resolvin D5 ((7S,17S)-diHDPHA) and (7S,14S)-diHDPHA, that actively down-regulate the immune response and have anti-aggregation properties with platelets (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32404334" target="\_blank">32404334</a>). Can convert epoxy fatty acids to hydroperoxy-epoxides derivatives followed by an intramolecular nucleophilic substitution leading to the formation of monocyclic endoperoxides (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25293588" target="\_blank">25293588</a>). Plays an important role during the maintenance of self-tolerance by peroxidizing membrane-bound phosphatidylethanolamine which can then signal the sorting process for clearance of apoptotic cells during inflammation and prevent an autoimmune response. In addition to its role in the immune and inflammatory responses, this

enzyme may play a role in epithelial wound healing in the cornea through production of lipoxin A4 (LXA(4)) and docosahexaenoic acid-derived neuroprotectin D1 (NPD1; 10R,17S-HDHA), both lipid autacoids exhibit anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective properties. Furthermore, it may regulate actin polymerization which is crucial for several biological processes such as the phagocytosis of apoptotic cells. It is also implicated in the generation of endogenous ligands for peroxisome proliferator activated receptor (PPAR-gamma), hence modulating macrophage development and function. It may also exert a negative effect on skeletal development by regulating bone mass through this pathway. As well as participates in ER stress and downstream inflammation in adipocytes, pancreatic islets, and liver (By similarity). Finally, it is also involved in the cellular response to IL13/interleukin-13 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21831839" target="\_blank">21831839</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Lipid droplet.  
Note=Predominantly cytosolic; becomes enriched at membranes upon calcium binding (By similarity) Translocates from the cytosol to the plasma membrane when stimulated by IL13/interleukin-13 and in macrophages binding apoptotic cells (By similarity).  
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P39654}

#### Tissue Location

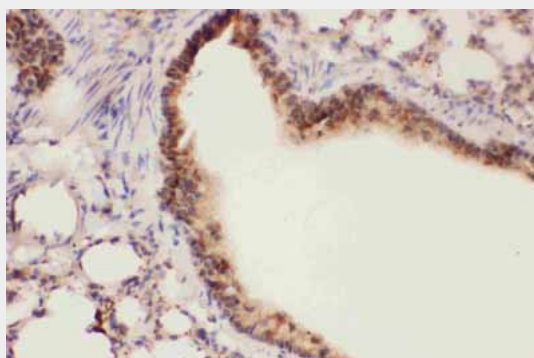
Detected in monocytes and eosinophils (at protein level). Expressed in airway epithelial cells

### Anti-ALOX15 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

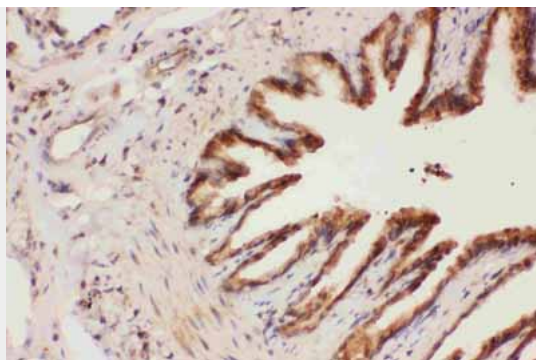
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

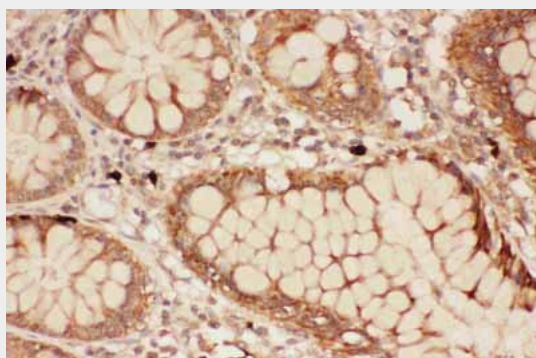
### Anti-ALOX15 Picoband Antibody - Images



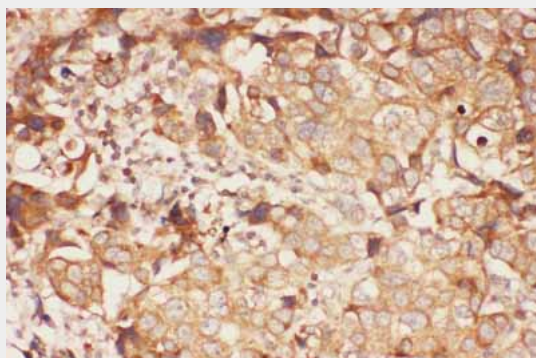
Anti-ALOX15 Picoband antibody, ABO11788-1.JPGIHC(P): Mouse Lung Tissue



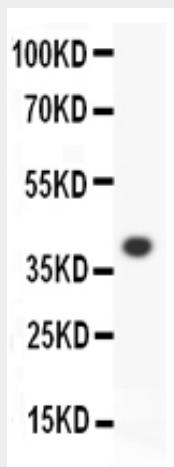
Anti-ALOX15 Picoband antibody, ABO11788-2.JPGIHC(P): Rat Lung Tissue



Anti-ALOX15 Picoband antibody, ABO11788-3.JPGIHC(P): Human Intestine Cancer Tissue



Anti-ALOX15 Picoband antibody, ABO11788-4.JPGIHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue



Anti-ALOX15 Picoband antibody, ABO11788-5.jpgAll lanes: Anti-ALOX15(ABO11788) at

0.5ug/mWB: Recombinant Human ALOX15 Protein 0.5ng Predicted bind size: 39KD Observed bind size: 39KD

#### **Anti-ALOX15 Picoband Antibody - Background**

Arachidonate 15-lipoxygenase, also known as 15 LOX or LOG15, is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the ALOX15 gene. This gene is mapped to 17p13.2. It is found that ALOX15 is a mutator gene. ALOX15 gene product is implicated in antiinflammation, membrane remodeling, and cancer development/metastasis. Loss of the TP53 gene, or gain-of-function activities resulting from the expression of its mutant forms regulates ALOX15 promoter activity in human and in mouse, albeit in directionally opposite manners.