

PTGS1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2827b**Specification**

PTGS1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P23219](#)**PTGS1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 5742

Other Names

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

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2827b](/products/AP2827b) was selected from the C-term region of human PTGS1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PTGS1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein InformationName 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:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7947975>). 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

PTGS1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PTGS1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

PTGS1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase (PTGS), also known as cyclooxygenase, is the key enzyme in prostaglandin biosynthesis, and acts both as a dioxygenase and as a peroxidase. There are two isozymes of PTGS: a constitutive PTGS1 and an inducible PTGS2, which differ in their regulation of expression and tissue distribution. This gene encodes PTGS1, which regulates angiogenesis in endothelial cells, and is inhibited by nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs such as aspirin. PTGS1 is thought to be involved in cell-cell signaling and maintaining tissue homeostasis.

PTGS1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Helmersson,J., Prostaglandins Leukot. Essent. Fatty Acids 80 (1), 51-56 (2009)Malkowski,M.G., Science 289 (5486), 1933-1937 (2000)