

5 Lipoxygenase Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP91682

Product Information

Application WB, IHC, IF, FC, ICC, IHF

Primary Accession P09917

Reactivity Rat, Human, Mouse

Clonality Monoclonal

Other Names ALOX5; 5-LO; 5-LOX; 5LPG; LOG5; MGC163204; LOX5; 5-lipoxygenase; 5

Lipoxygenase; 5 LOX; ALOX 5;

IsotypeRabbit IgGHostRabbitCalculated MW77983

Additional Information

Dilution WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 FC 1:50

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human 5 Lipoxygenase

Description Catalyzes the first step in leukotriene biosynthesis, and thereby plays a role in

inflammatory processes.

Storage Condition and Buffer Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium

azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

Name ALOX5 (HGNC:435)

Synonyms LOG5

Function Catalyzes the oxygenation of arachidonate ((5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)-

eicosatetraenoate) to 5-hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoate (5-HPETE) followed by the dehydration to 5,6- epoxyeicosatetraenoate (Leukotriene A4/LTA4), the first two steps in the biosynthesis of leukotrienes, which are potent mediators of inflammation (PubMed:19022417, PubMed:21233389, PubMed:22516296,

PubMed:23246375, PubMed:24282679, PubMed:24893149,

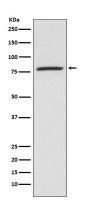
PubMed:31664810, PubMed:8615788, PubMed:8631361). Also catalyzes the oxygenation of arachidonate into 8- hydroperoxyicosatetraenoate (8-HPETE) and 12- hydroperoxyicosatetraenoate (12-HPETE) (PubMed:23246375). Displays lipoxin synthase activity being able to convert (15S)-HETE into a conjugate tetraene (PubMed:31664810). Although arachidonate is the preferred substrate, this enzyme can also metabolize oxidized fatty acids derived from arachidonate such as (15S)-HETE, eicosapentaenoate (EPA) such as (18R)- and (18S)-HEPE or docosahexaenoate (DHA) which lead to the

formation of specialized pro-resolving mediators (SPM) lipoxin and resolvins E and D respectively, therefore it participates in anti-inflammatory responses (PubMed: 17114001, PubMed: 21206090, PubMed: 31664810, PubMed:32404334, PubMed:8615788). Oxidation of DHA directly inhibits endothelial cell proliferation and sprouting angiogenesis via peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARgamma) (By similarity). It does not catalyze the oxygenation of linoleic acid and does not convert (5S)-HETE to lipoxin isomers (PubMed:31664810). In addition to inflammatory processes, it participates in dendritic cell migration, wound healing through an antioxidant mechanism based on heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) regulation expression, monocyte adhesion to the endothelium via ITGAM expression on monocytes (By similarity). Moreover, it helps establish an adaptive humoral immunity by regulating primary resting B cells and follicular helper T cells and participates in the CD40-induced production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) after CD40 ligation in B cells through interaction with PIK3R1 that bridges ALOX5 with CD40 (PubMed:21200133). May also play a role in glucose homeostasis, regulation of insulin secretion and palmitic acid-induced insulin resistance via AMPK (By similarity). Can regulate bone mineralization and fat cell differentiation increases in induced pluripotent stem cells (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P48999, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:18978352}. Nucleus matrix. Nucleus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus envelope. Nucleus intermembrane space. Note=Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus (PubMed:19233132). Found exclusively in the nucleus, when phosphorylated on Ser-272 (PubMed:18978352). Calcium binding promotes translocation from the cytosol and the nuclear matrix to the nuclear envelope and membrane association (PubMed:16275640, PubMed:19233132, PubMed:3118366, PubMed:8245774).

Images



Western blot analysis of 5 Lipoxygenase expression in K562 cell lysate.

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