

# PGDH Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP91773

## Product Information

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Application</b>       | WB, IHC, IF, FC, ICC, IHF                    |
| <b>Primary Accession</b> | <a href="#">P15428</a>                       |
| <b>Reactivity</b>        | Human  |
| <b>Clonality</b>         | Monoclonal                                   |
| <b>Other Names</b>       | 15-PGDH; Hpgd; PGDH; PGDH1; PHOAR1; SDR36C1; |
| <b>Isotype</b>           | Rabbit IgG                                   |
| <b>Host</b>              | Rabbit                                       |
| <b>Calculated MW</b>     | 28977  |

## Additional Information

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Dilution</b>                     | WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 FC 1:60   |
| <b>Purification</b>                 | Affinity-chromatography  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>                    | A synthesized peptide derived from human Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1   |
| <b>Description</b>                  | Prostaglandin inactivation. Contributes to the regulation of events that are under the control of prostaglandin levels. Catalyzes the NAD-dependent dehydrogenation of lipoxin A4 to form 15-oxo-lipoxin A4. Inhibits in vivo proliferation of colon cancer cells. |
| <b>Storage Condition and Buffer</b> | 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

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Name</b>     | HPGD ( <a href="#">HGNC:5154</a> )  |
| <b>Synonyms</b> | PGDH1, SDR36C1  |
| <b>Function</b> | Catalyzes the NAD-dependent dehydrogenation (oxidation) of a broad array of hydroxylated polyunsaturated fatty acids (mainly eicosanoids and docosanoids, including prostaglandins, lipoxins and resolvins), yielding their corresponding keto (oxo) metabolites (PubMed: <a href="#">10837478</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">16757471</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">16828555</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">21916491</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">25586183</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">8086429</a> ). Decreases the levels of the pro- proliferative prostaglandins such as prostaglandin E2 (whose activity is increased in cancer because of an increase in the expression of cyclooxygenase 2) and generates oxo-fatty acid products that can profoundly influence cell function by abrogating pro-inflammatory cytokine expression (PubMed: <a href="#">15574495</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">25586183</a> ). Converts resolvins E1, D1 and D2 to their oxo products, which represents a mode of resolvins inactivation. Resolvin E1 plays important roles during the resolution phase of acute inflammation, while resolvins D1 |

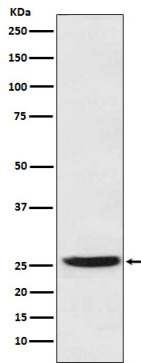
and D2 have a unique role in obesity-induced adipose inflammation (PubMed:[16757471](#), PubMed:[22844113](#)).

**Cellular Location** Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Location** Detected in colon epithelium (at protein level).

## Images

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Western blot analysis of Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1 expression in SW480 cell lysate.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.