

Prostaglandin E, Monoclonal Antibody Catalog Number A011-50UG **FEATURES** ARBOR

Mouse Monoclonal to Prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂)

Extend primary antibody supplies

Clone 5A2

INTRODUCTION

Eicosanoid signal transduction pathways are highly conserved and are involved in a number of physiological processes. Prostaglandins are synthesized from arachidonic acid by cyclooxygenase (COX)-1 or -2, which convert the acid into PGH₂. This is further processed by cytosolic or microsomal prostaglandin synthases to become PGE, or one of several other prostanoids. Prostacyclin is the major cyclooxygenase product in blood vessel walls and it is present in inflammatory fluids in similar concentrations to PGE₂. Prostacyclin is a potent vasodilator and is more potent than PGE, in producing hyperalgesia. PGE, is produced by a wide variety of tissues and in several pathological conditions, including inflammation, arthritis, fever, tissue injury, endometriosis, and a variety of cancers.

Other biological actions of PGE, include vasodilation, modulation of sleep/wake cycles, and facilitation of human immunodeficiency virus replication. It elevates cAMP levels, stimulates bone resorption, and has thermoregulatory effects. It has been shown to be a regulator of sodium excretion and renal hemodynamics.

FORM:	100 mM Sodium Phosphate, 150 mM Sodium Chloride, 0.09% Na Azide, pH 7.2
CONCENTRATION:	100 μg/mL
SUBTYPE:	IgG ₁
STORAGE:	4°C
IMMUNOGEN:	PGE ₂ covalently coupled to carrier protein
SPECIFICITY:	PGE_1 , 25.9%: PGF_{2a} , 0.3%: TXB ₂ , 0.03%: 6-keto-PGF _{1a} , 15-keto-PGE ₁ , 16,16-dimethyl-PGE ₂ , and Arachidonic Acid all <0.02%
USES:	For Immunoassay Use
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:	USA

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FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

ASSAYS