

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Prostaglandin I2 Synthase in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Prostaglandin I2 Synthase Arg21-Pro500 Accession # Q16647
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

PTGIS (Prostacyclin synthase; also CYP8A1, PGIS and Prostaglandin I2 synthase) is a 50-52 kDa (57 kDa predicted) microsomal, integral membrane member of Family 8 in the cytochrome P450 superfamily of molecules. It is expressed by skeletal and smooth muscle, fibroblasts, macrophages and endothelium. Prostaglandin I2/prostacyclin and thromboxane A2/TXA2 are two lipid mediators that are derived from the same precursor (PGH2). Acting upon PGH2, TXA2 is created through the action of TX synthase, while PGI2 is generated through the action of PTGIS/PGIS. Although they share a common precursor, they exhibit opposite effects on the vasculature, with PGI2 reported to block platelet aggregation, induce vasodilation, and inhibit smooth muscle proliferation. It apparently does so by binding to either the IP receptor or PPAR γ . Human PTGIS is 500 amino acids (aa) in length. It is a single span transmembrane protein that contains an N-terminal transmembrane segment (aa 1-20) coupled to a lengthy 480 aa cytoplasmic region. Over aa 21-500, human PTGIS shares 86% aa sequence identity with mouse PTGIS.

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