

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human p23/PTGES3 in direct ELISAs. Detects human, mouse, and rat p23/PTGES3 in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 998320
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant Human p23/PTGES3 Gln21-Glu160 Accession # Q15185
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 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

Prostaglandin E Synthase 3 (also known as Cytosolic prostaglandin E2 synthase, HSP90 co-chaperone, Progesterone receptor complex p23, Telomerase-binding protein p23, or p23) is a glutathione-dependent enzyme found in the cyclooxygenase-1-mediated PGE2 biosynthetic pathway. This protein is highly conserved in eukaryotes and in humans it is expressed in most tissues other than striated muscle. Through its prostaglandin synthase activity, p23 contributes to the production of prostaglandin E2 and has a role in maintenance of tissue homeostasis. In addition to its catalytic activity in the prostaglandin biosynthesis pathway, p23 serves as a co-chaperone to HSP90 (Heat Shock Protein 90) in various biological functions. The p23/HSP90 complex is required for efficient telomerase assembly in vitro and in vivo. It has also been demonstrated that p23 and HSP90 localize to genomic response elements in a hormone-dependent manner, and may promote disassembly of transcriptional regulatory complexes in response to changes in cellular signaling pathways. p23 protein is up-regulated in several cancers, notably breast cancer.

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