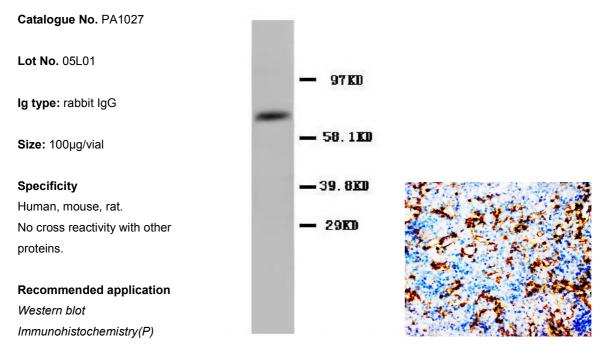


Product Information Sheet



Polyclonal Anti-Cyclooxygenase-1, COX1



Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence near the N-terminal of human PTGS1(COX1), different to the related rat and mouse sequence by two amino acids.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

Western blot

At $2\mu g/ml$ with the appropriate system to detect COX1 in cells and tissues.

Immunohistochemistry(P)

At 1-2µg/ml to detect COX1 in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded tissues. Boiling the sections is required.

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

To reorder contact us at: Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg **Antagene, Inc.** Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589 Reconstitution

email: Info@antageneinc.com 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC AND CLINICAL USE.

Storage

month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for longer time.

At -20°C for one year. After ti reconstitution, at 4°C for one

BACKGROUND

Cyclooxygenase 1(COX1), also known as Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase (PTGS1) or mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit 1, is the key enzyme in prostaglandin biosynthesis. The gene was approximately 40 kb long, with 11 protein-coding exons. There were 599 amino acid residues with a calculated molecular mass of approximately 68 kD. By analysis of a human/hamster somatic hybrid DNA panel, Funk et al. (1991) demonstrated that the PTGS1 gene maps to chromosome 9. Human prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase exhibited 91% amino acid identity with the sheep enzyme. Prostaglandin synthase 1 gene disruption in mice reduces arachidonic acid-induced inflammation and indomethacin-induced gastric ulceration.

REFERENCE

 Yokoyama, C.; Tanabe, T. : Cloning of human gene encoding prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase and primary structure of the enzyme. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 165: 888-894, 1989.
Langenbach, R.; Morham, S. G.; Tiano, H. F.; Loftin, C. D.; Ghanayem, B. I.; Chulada, P. C.; Mahler, J. F.; Lee, C. A.; Goulding, E. H.; Kluckman, K. D.; Kim, H. S.; Smithies, O. : Prostaglandin synthase 1 gene disruption in mice reduces arachidonic acid-induced inflammation and indomethacin-induced

gastric ulceration. Cell 83: 483-492, 1995.