Product Name: 5 Lipoxygenase (15E11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe06334

Summary

Production Name	5 Lipoxygenase (15E11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	ALOX5
Alternative Names	ALOX5; 5-LO; 5-LOX; 5LPG; LOG5; MGC163204; LOX5; 5-lipoxygenase ; 5 Lipoxygenase; 5 LOX; ALOX 5;
Gene ID	240.0
SwissProt ID	P09917.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000
Molecular Weight	78kDa

Product Name: 5 Lipoxygenase (15E11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe06334

Background

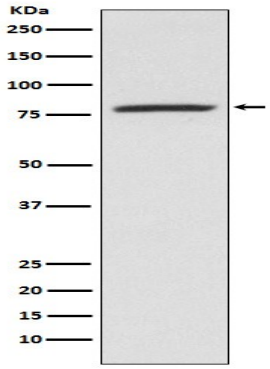
Catalyzes the first step in leukotriene biosynthesis, and thereby plays a role in inflammatory processes. Catalyzes the oxygenation of arachidonate ((5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)- eicosatetraenoate) to 5-hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoate (5-HPETE) followed by the dehydration to 5,6- epoxyeicosatetraenoate (Leukotriene A4/LTA4), the first two steps in the biosynthesis of leukotrienes, which are potent mediators of inflammation (PubMed:8631361, PubMed:21233389, PubMed:22516296, PubMed:24282679, PubMed:19022417, PubMed:23246375, PubMed:8615788, PubMed:24893149, PubMed:31664810). Also catalyzes the oxygenation of arachidonate into 8- hydroperoxyicosatetraenoate (8-HPETE) and 12- hydroperoxyicosatetraenoate (12-HPETE) (PubMed:23246375). Displays lipoxin synthase activity being able to convert (15S)-HETE into a conjugate tetraene (PubMed:31664810). Although arachidonate is the preferred substrate, this enzyme can also metabolize oxidized fatty acids derived from arachidonate such as (15S)-HETE, eicosapentaenoate (EPA) such as (18R)- and (18S)-HEPE or docosahexaenoate (DHA) which lead to the formation of specialized pro-resolving mediators (SPM) lipoxin and resolvins E and D respectively, therefore it participates in anti-inflammatory responses (PubMed:21206090, PubMed:31664810, PubMed:8615788, PubMed:17114001, PubMed:32404334). Oxidation of DHA directly inhibits endothelial cell proliferation and sprouting angiogenesis via peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARgamma) (By similarity). It does not catalyze the oxygenation of linoleic acid and does not convert (5S)-HETE to lipoxin isomers (PubMed:31664810). In addition to inflammatory processes, it participates in dendritic cell migration, wound healing through an antioxidant mechanism based on heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) regulation expression, monocyte adhesion to the endothelium via ITGAM expression on monocytes (By similarity). Moreover, it helps establish an adaptive humoral immunity by regulating primary resting B cells and follicular helper T cells and participates in the CD40-induced production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) after CD40 ligation in B cells through interaction with PIK3R1 that bridges ALOX5 with CD40 (PubMed:<a

Product Name: 5 Lipoxygenase (15E11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe06334

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21200133" target="_blank">21200133). Also may play a role in glucose homeostasis, regulation of insulin secretion and palmitic acid-induced insulin resistance via AMPK (By similarity). Can regulate bone mineralization and fat cell differentiation increases in induced pluripotent stem cells (By similarity).

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of 5 Lipoxygenase expression in K562 cell lysate.

Note

For research use only.