



## Rabbit Anti-Human 15-PGDH monoclonal antibody, clone S115 (CABT-ZB543)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	It reacts with Human 15-PGDH
<b>Target</b>	HPGD
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human HPGD/15-PGDH Protein
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clone</b>	S115
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA(cap) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB543 - CABT-ZB906 This antibody will detect 15-PGDH in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB119]
<b>Preparation</b>	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human HPGD/15-PGDH.
<b>Format</b>	Purified, Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific
<b>Size</b>	50 µL, 100 µL, 1 mL

<b>Buffer</b>	PBS
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Ship</b>	Wet ice

## BACKGROUND

**Introduction** 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NAD<sup>+</sup>], also known as Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1, HPGD, and PGDH1, is a member of the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) family. Prostaglandins (PGs) play a key role in the onset of labor in many species and regulate uterine contractility and cervical dilatation. Therefore, the regulation of prostaglandin output by PG synthesizing and metabolizing enzymes in the human myometrium may determine uterine activity patterns in human labor both at preterm and at term. Prostaglandin dehydrogenase (PGDH) metabolizes prostaglandins (PGs) to render them inactive. HPGD is down-regulated by cortisol, dexamethasone, and betamethasone and down-regulated in colon cancer. It is up-regulated by TGFB1. HPGD contributes to the regulation of events that are under the control of prostaglandin levels. HPGD catalyzes the NAD-dependent dehydrogenation of lipoxin A4 to form 15-oxo-lipoxin A4, and inhibits in vivo proliferation of colon cancer cells. Defects in HPGD are the cause of primary hypertrophic osteoarthropathy autosomal recessive (PHOAR), cranio-osteoarthropathy (COA), and isolated congenital nail clubbing.

**Keywords** HPGD; hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase 15-(NAD); PGDH; PGDH1

## GENE INFORMATION

**Synonyms** HPGD; hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase 15-(NAD); PGDH; PGDH1; PHOAR1; 15-PGDH; SDR36C1; 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NAD(+)]; prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1; NAD<sup>+</sup>-dependent 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase; short chain dehydrogenase/reductase family 36C, member 1

**Entrez Gene ID** [3248](#)

**UniProt ID** [P15428](#)