



Rabbit Anti-Human 15-PGDH monoclonal antibody, clone S136 (CABT-ZB906)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human 15-PGDH
Target	HPGD
Immunogen	Recombinant Human HPGD/15-PGDH protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	S136
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, ELISA(det) 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]
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human HPGD / 15-PGDH.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 1 mL

Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	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.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NAD ⁺], 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 TGFβ1. 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 ⁺ -dependent 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase; short chain dehydrogenase/reductase family 36C, member 1
Entrez Gene ID	3248
UniProt ID	P15428