

Goat Anti-Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase Antibody
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF1092a**Specification**

Goat Anti-Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P09917
Other Accession	NP_000689 , 240 , 11689 (mouse) , 25290 (rat)
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Predicted	Mouse, Dog
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	100ug/200ul
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	77983

Goat Anti-Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 240**Other Names**

Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase, 5-LO, 5-lipoxygenase, 1.13.11.34, ALOX5, LOG5

Format

0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Goat Anti-Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase Antibody - Protein Information**Name** ALOX5 ([HGNC:435](#))**Synonyms** LOG5**Function**

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:21200133). May also 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).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48999, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18978352}. Nucleus matrix. Nucleus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus envelope. Nucleus intermembrane space. Note=Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus (PubMed:19233132). Found exclusively in the nucleus, when phosphorylated on Ser-272 (PubMed:18978352). Calcium binding promotes translocation from the cytosol and the nuclear matrix to the nuclear envelope and membrane association (PubMed:19233132, PubMed:3118366, PubMed:8245774, PubMed:16275640).

Goat Anti-Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)

- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Goat Anti-Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase Antibody - Images



AF1092a (0.3 µg/ml) staining of Rat Stomach lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase Antibody - Background

This gene encodes a member of the lipoxygenase gene family and plays a dual role in the synthesis of leukotrienes from arachidonic acid. The encoded protein, which is expressed specifically in bone marrow-derived cells, catalyzes the conversion of arachidonic acid to 5(S)-hydroperoxy-6-trans-8,11,14-cis-eicosatetraenoic acid, and further to the allylic epoxide 5(S)-trans-7,9-trans-11,14-cis-eicosatetraenoic acid (leukotriene A₄). Leukotrienes are important mediators of a number of inflammatory and allergic conditions. Mutations in the promoter region of this gene lead to a diminished response to antileukotriene drugs used in the treatment of asthma and may also be associated with atherosclerosis and several cancers. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been observed, but their full-length nature has not been determined.

Goat Anti-Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase Antibody - References

COMMON VARIANTS IN 40 GENES ASSESSED FOR DIABETES INCIDENCE AND RESPONSE TO METFORMIN AND LIFESTYLE INTERVENTIONS IN THE DIABETES PREVENTION PROGRAM. Jablonski KA, et al. Diabetes, 2010 Aug 3. PMID 20682687.

An approach based on a genome-wide association study reveals candidate loci for narcolepsy. Shimada M, et al. Hum Genet, 2010 Oct. PMID 20677014.

Variation at the NFATC2 Locus Increases the Risk of Thiazolidinedione-Induced Edema in the Diabetes REduction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication (DREAM) Study. Bailey SD, et al. Diabetes Care, 2010 Jul 13. PMID 20628086.

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Interleukin-9 polymorphism in infants with respiratory syncytial virus infection: an opposite effect in boys and girls. Schuurhof A, et al. Pediatr Pulmonol, 2010 Jun. PMID 20503287.