

Code No. 10211

**Anti-Human
COX-2 (13H14) Mouse IgG MoAb**Volume : 100 μ g

Introduction : Cyclooxygenase (COX) is a membrane bound enzyme responsible for the oxidation of arachidonic acid to Prostaglandin G₂ (PGG₂) and the subsequent reduction of PGG₂ to PHG₂. These reactions are the first steps in the formation of a variety of prostanoids. COX has been shown to be expressed in at least two different isoforms, a constitutively expressed form, COX-1, and an inducible form, COX-2. COX-1 is thought to regulate a number of housekeeping functions, such as vascular hemostasis, renal blood flow, and maintenance of glomerular function. Inflammation mediators such as growth factors, cytokines and endotoxin induce COX-2 expression in a number of cellular systems.

Antigen : Synthetic peptide for a part of Human COX-2

Source : Mouse-Mouse hybridoma (Supernatant)

Clone : 13H14

Subclass : IgG₁

Purification : Affinity Purified with protein A

Form : Lyophilized product from 1% BSA in PBS containing 0.05%NaN₃

How to use : 1 ml distilled water will be added to the product

Dilution : PBS (pH7.4) containing 1% BSA

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

Application : This antibody can be stained in formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues after microwave treatment by several Immunohistochemical techniques such as Avidin Bition Complex (ABC) Method. The optimal dilution is 2~4 μ g/ml, however, the dilution rate should be optimized by each laboratories.

This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 2~5 μ g/ml.

This antibody can be used for immunoprecipitation in concentration of 2~5 μ g/ml.

Specificity : Human COX-2 specific. Non-cross react with Human COX-1.

References : Hida T. et al. Increased expression of cyclooxygenase-2 occurs frequently in human lung cancers, specifically in adenocarcinomas. Cancer Research. 1998: **58** (17), 3761-3764

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