

**HPGD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6794b****Specification****HPGD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P15428](#)**HPGD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 3248

**Other Names**

15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NAD(+)], 15-PGDH, Prostaglandin dehydrogenase 1, HPGD, PGDH1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6794b](/products/AP6794b) was selected from the C-term region of human HPGD. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HPGD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name HPGD ([HGNC:5154](#))**HPGD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

HPGD is a member of the short-chain nonmetalloenzyme alcohol dehydrogenase protein family. This protein is responsible for the metabolism of prostaglandins, which function in a variety of physiologic and cellular processes such as inflammation.

**HPGD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Thill, M., et.al., Anticancer Res. 29 (9), 3619-3625 (2009)

**Synonyms** PGDH1, SDR36C1**Function**

Primary enzyme catalyzing the conversion of hydroxylated arachidonic acid species to their corresponding oxidized metabolites (Probable). Prostaglandin inactivation, catalyzes the first step in the catabolic pathway of the prostaglandins. Contributes to the regulation of events that are under the control of prostaglandin levels (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15574495" target="\_blank">15574495</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16828555" target="\_blank">16828555</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8086429" target="\_blank">8086429</a>). Catalyzes the NAD- dependent dehydrogenation of lipoxin A4 to form 15-oxo-lipoxin A4 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10837478" target="\_blank">10837478</a>). Converts 11(R)-HETE to 11-oxo-5,8,12,14-(Z,Z,E,Z)-eicosatetraenoic acid (ETE) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21916491" target="\_blank">21916491</a>). Has hydroxylated docosahexaenoic acid metabolites as substrates (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25586183" target="\_blank">25586183</a>). Converts resolvins E1, D1 and D2 to their oxo products which represents a mode of resolvins inactivation and stabilizes their anti-inflammatory actions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16757471" target="\_blank">16757471</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22844113" target="\_blank">22844113</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Location**

Detected in colon epithelium (at protein level).

**HPGD Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)