

Human PTGS2 / COX2 / PGHS-2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 12036-H08B



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

COX-2; COX2; GRIPGHS; hCox-2; PGG/HS; PGHS-2; PHS-2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human PTGS2 (NP_000954.1) (Met 1-Leu 604) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ala 18

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human PTGS2 consists of 597 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 68.5 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 66 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, 0.5mM PMSF, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

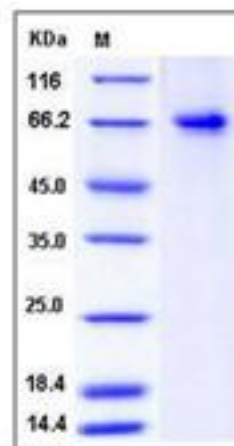
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

PTGS2, also known as COX-2, is a component of Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase (PTGS). PTGS, also known as cyclooxygenase, is the key enzyme in prostaglandin biosynthesis, and acts both as a dioxygenase and as a peroxidase. There are two isozymes of PTGS: a constitutive PTGS1 and an inducible PTGS2, which differ in their regulation of expression and tissue distribution. PTGS2 is over expressed in many cancers. The overexpression of PTGS2 along with increased angiogenesis and GLUT-1 expression is significantly associated with gallbladder carcinomas. Furthermore the product of COX-2, PGH2 is converted by prostaglandin E2 synthase into PGE2, which in turn can stimulate cancer progression. Consequently inhibiting COX-2 may have benefit in the prevention and treatment of these types of cancer. PTGS2 is regulated by specific stimulatory events, suggesting that it is responsible for the prostanoid biosynthesis involved in inflammation and mitogenesis. It mediates the formation of prostaglandins from arachidonate and may have a role as a major mediator of inflammation and/or a role for prostanoid signaling in activity-dependent plasticity.

References

1. Picot, *et al.* (1994) The X-ray crystal structure of the membrane protein prostaglandin H2 synthase-1. *Nature*. 367(6460):243-9.
2. Xie W, *et al.* (1991) Expression of a Mitogen-Responsive Gene Encoding Prostaglandin Synthase is Regulated by mRNA Splicing. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 88(7):2692-6.
3. Hla T, *et al.* (1992) Human Cyclooxygenase-2 cDNA. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 89(16):7384-8.

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