

#3289 Store at -20°C

5-Lipoxygenase (C49G1) Rabbit mAb



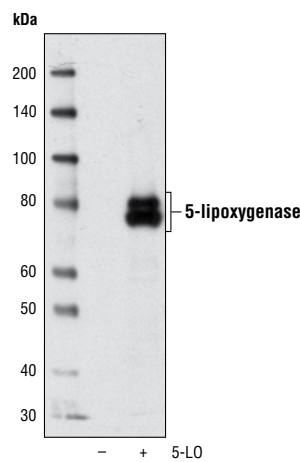
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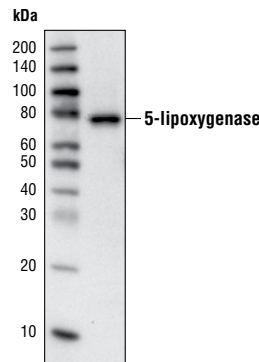
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Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Isotype
W, IP, IHC-P Endogenous	H, (M, R, Mk)	78 kDa	Rabbit IgG**

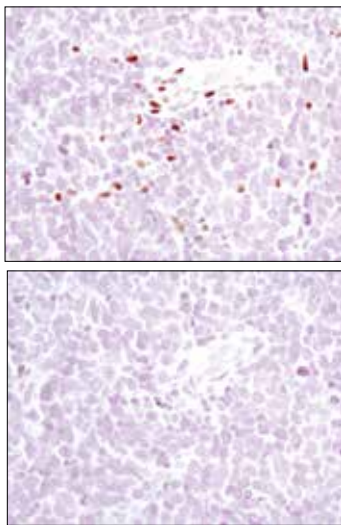
Background: 5-Lipoxygenase (5-LO, ALOX5) is an important catalytic enzyme responsible for the biosynthesis of leukotriene LTA_4 from arachidonic acid (1,2). Leukotriene synthesis also requires 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP, ALOX5AP), a nuclear membrane-bound protein that binds arachidonic acid and is thought to activate 5-LO. A number of related leukotrienes (i.e. B_4 , C_4 , D_4) are derived from LTA_4 and together these lipid mediators function in immune reaction regulation. 5-LO is primarily expressed in polymorphonuclear leukocytes, peripheral blood monocytes, macrophages, and mast cells (1,3). Overexpression of 5-LO protein is seen in certain cancer cells and is associated with poor prognosis (1,4). Depending upon the cell type, 5-LO is localized to either the cytosol or the nucleus of quiescent cells (5). Following stimulation, 5-LO translocates to the nucleus and associates with FLAP to catalyze LTA_4 synthesis (2,3). Phosphorylation of specific residues can regulate 5-LO enzymatic activity. Phosphorylation of 5-LO at Ser523 by PKA family kinases inhibits oxygenase activity (6,7) while MAPKAP2 and ERK family kinase phosphorylation at Ser271 and Ser663 stimulates 5-LO enzymatic activity *in vivo* (8,9).



Western blot analysis of extracts from COS cells transfected with 5-LO using 5-Lipoxygenase (49G1) Rabbit mAb.



Western blot analysis of extracts from human RL cells using 5-Lipoxygenase (49G1) Rabbit mAb.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, using 5-Lipoxygenase (C49G1) Rabbit mAb in the presence of control peptide (upper) or antigen specific peptide (lower).

Entrez-Gene ID #240
UniProt ID #P09917

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C . Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000
 Immunoprecipitation 1:50
 Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) 1:50†

Unmasking buffer: Citrate
 Antibody diluent: SignalStain® Antibody Diluent #8112

Detection reagent: SignalStain® Boost (HRP, Rabbit) #8114

† Optimal IHC dilutions determined using SignalStain® Boost IHC Detection Reagent.

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

- (1) Woods, J.W. et al. (1995) *J Clin Invest* 95, 2035–46.
- (2) Evans, J.F. et al. (2008) *Trends Pharmacol Sci* 29, 72–8.
- (3) Rådmark, O. et al. (2007) *Trends Biochem Sci* 32, 332–41.
- (4) Chen, X. et al. (2006) *Curr Cancer Drug Targets* 6, 613–22.
- (5) Werz, O. (2002) *Curr Drug Targets Inflamm Allergy* 1, 23–44.
- (6) Luo, M. et al. (2004) *J Biol Chem* 279, 41512–20.
- (7) Luo, M. et al. (2005) *J Biol Chem* 280, 40609–16.
- (8) Werz, O. et al. (2002) *FASEB J* 16, 1441–3.
- (9) Werz, O. et al. (2002) *J Biol Chem* 277, 14793–800.

U.S. Patent No. 5,675,063
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IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.