

**bs-6505R****[ Primary Antibody ]****Bioss**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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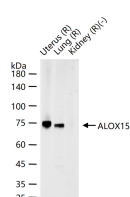
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**ALOX15 Rabbit pAb****— DATASHEET —**

|   |                      |  |
|---|----------------------|--|
| <b>Host:</b> Rabbit   | <b>Isotype:</b> IgG  | <b>Applications:</b> WB (1:500-2000)   |
| <b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal  |                      | <b>Reactivity:</b> Rat                 |
| <b>GeneID:</b> 246  | <b>SWISS:</b> P16050 |  |
| <b>Target:</b> ALOX15   |                      |  |
| <b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ALOX15/15 Lipoxygenase 1: 581-662/662.  |                      | <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 73 kDa           |
| <b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A   |                      | <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm |
| <b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml  |                      |  |
| <b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.<br>Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.  |                      |  |
| <b>Background:</b> Lipoxygenases are a family of enzymes which dioxygenate unsaturated fatty acids, thus initiating lipoperoxidation of membranes and synthesis of signaling molecules, as well as inducing structural and metabolic changes in the cell. The Lox enzymes in mammals include 12-LO and 15-LO, which are classified with respect to their positional specificity of the deoxygenation of their most common substrate, arachidonic acid. The metabolism of arachidonic acid leads to the generation of biologically active metabolites that have been implicated in cell growth and proliferation, as well as survival and apoptosis. 15-Lipoxygenase (15-LO) acts in physiological membrane remodeling and the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis, inflammation, and carcinogenesis. It is highly regulated and expressed in a tissue- and cell-type-specific fashion. IL-4 and IL-13 play important roles in transactivating the 15-LO gene. Overexpression of 15-LO type 1 in prostate cancer contributes to the cancer progression by regulating IGF-1R expression and activation. |                      |  |

**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with ALOX15 polyclonal antibody, unconjugated (bs-6505R) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.

**— SELECTED CITATIONS —**

- **[IF=27.287]** Brennan D. Gerlach. et al. Efferocytosis induces macrophage proliferation to help resolve tissue injury. Cell Metab. 2021 Dec;33:2445 IF,IHC ;Mouse. 34784501
- **[IF=19.734]** Dalli et al. Vagal Regulation of Group 3 Innate Lymphoid Cells and the Immunosolvent PCTRI Controls Infection Resolution. (2017) Immunity. 46:92-105 FCM,Other ;Human,Mouse. 28065837
- **[IF=15.1]** Duco Steven Koenis. et al. Efferocyte-Derived MCTRs Metabolically Prime Macrophages for Continual

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Efferocytosis via Rac1-Mediated Activation of Glycolysis. ADV SCI. 2023 Dec;;2304690 IF ;Mouse. 38064171

- **[IF=10.334]** Pier Giorgio Puzzovio. et al. Mast cells contribute to the resolution of allergic inflammation by releasing resolvin D1. PHARMACOL RES. 2023 Mar;189:106691 FCM ;Human,Mouse. 36773709
- **[IF=6]** Francos - Quijorna, Isaac, et al. "IL - 4 drives microglia and macrophages toward a phenotype conducive for tissue repair and functional recovery after spinal cord injury." Glia (2016). FCM ;Mouse. 27470986