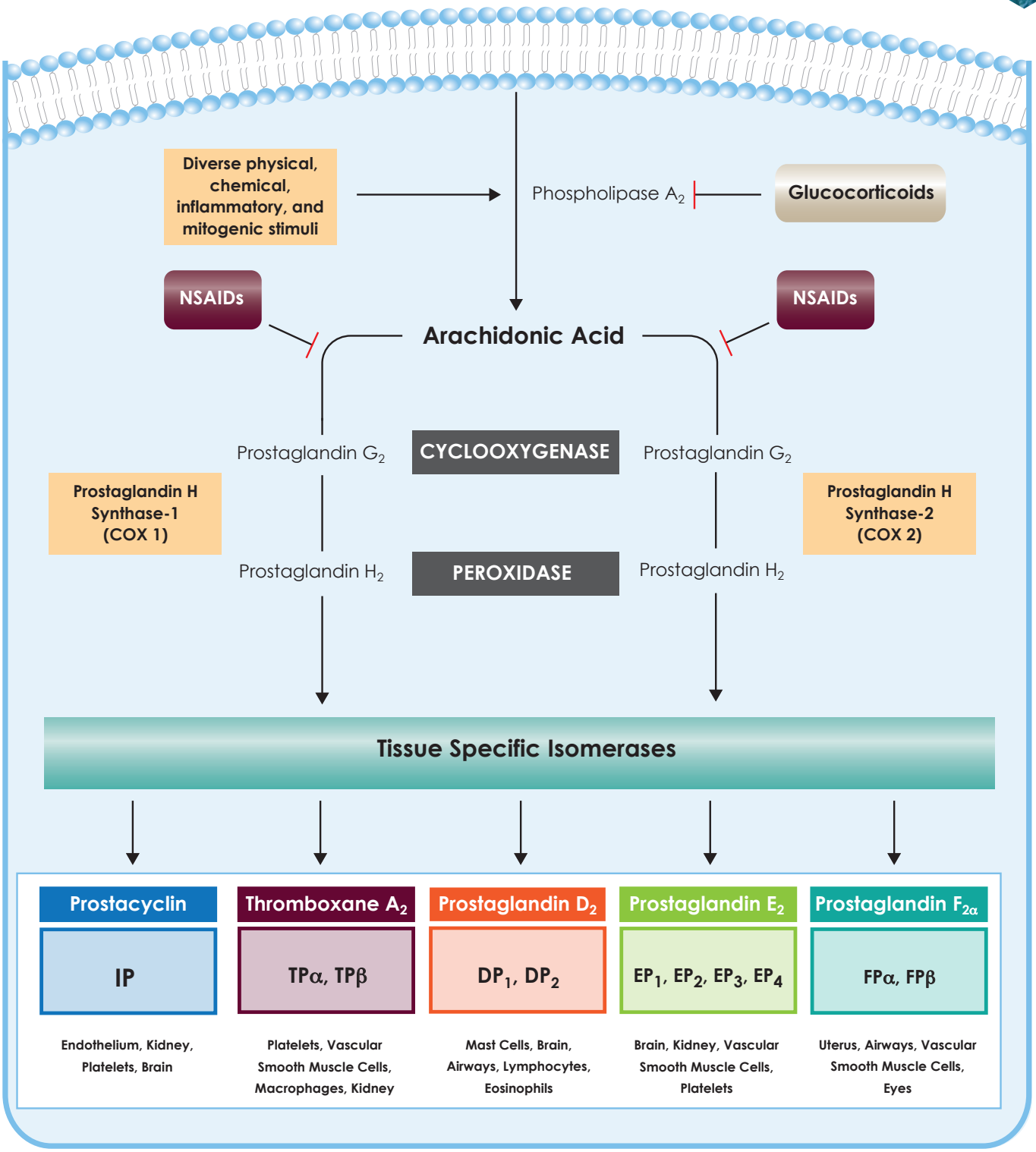
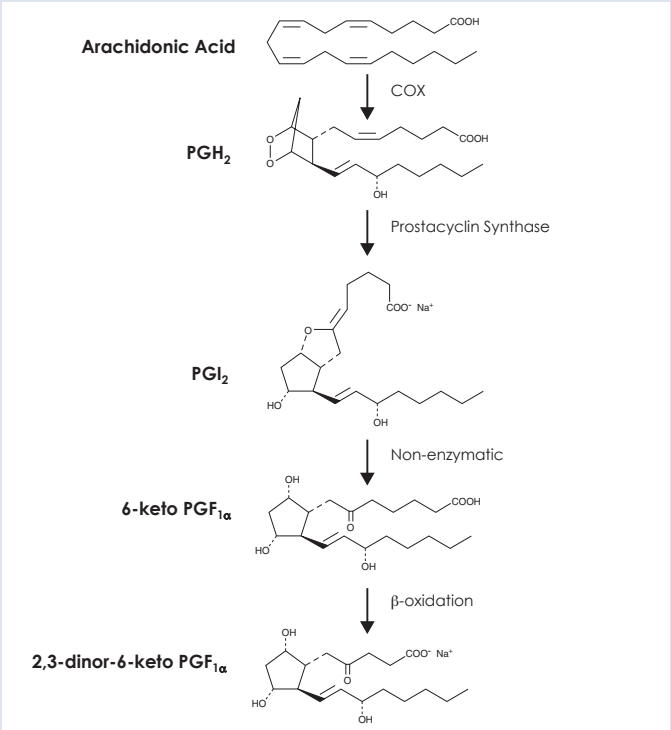
Cyclooxygenase Pathway



Prostacyclin

Prostacyclin (Prostaglandin I_2; PGI_2) is formed from arachidonic acid primarily in the vascular endothelium and renal cortex by sequential activities of COX and prostacyclin synthase. PGI_2 is non-enzymatically hydrated to 6-keto $PGF_{1\alpha}$ ($t_{1/2}$ = 2-3 minutes), and then quickly converted to the major metabolite, 2,3-dinor-6-keto $PGF_{1\alpha}$ ($t_{1/2}$= 30 minutes). Prostacyclin was once thought to be a circulating hormone that regulated platelet-vasculature interactions, but the rate of secretion into circulation coupled with the short half-life indicate that prostacyclin functions locally. Estimates of systemic PGI_2 production have often been assessed by measurement of 6-keto $PGF_{1\alpha}$ alone or in combination with 2,3-dinor-6-keto $PGF_{1\alpha}$. However, the majority of 6-keto $PGF_{1\alpha}$ in urine is of renal origin with only 14% originating from plasma.



Item No.	Product	Features
515211	6-keto Prostaglandin $F_{1\alpha}$ ELISA Kit	• **Sample Types**: Culture Medium	Plasma • Measure 6-keto $PGF_{1\alpha}$ levels down to 6 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours	**Development**: 90-120 minutes	**Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate • ***NOTE***: A portion of urinary 6-keto $PGF_{1\alpha}$ is of renal origin • ***NOTE***: It has been found that normal plasma levels of 6-keto $PGF_{1\alpha}$ may be low
501100	Prostaglandin I Metabolite ELISA Kit	• **Sample Type**: Urine • Measure PGIM down to 120 pg/ml • Convenient overnight format • ***NOTE***: A minimum of a 1:10 dilution is recommended when assaying urine samples

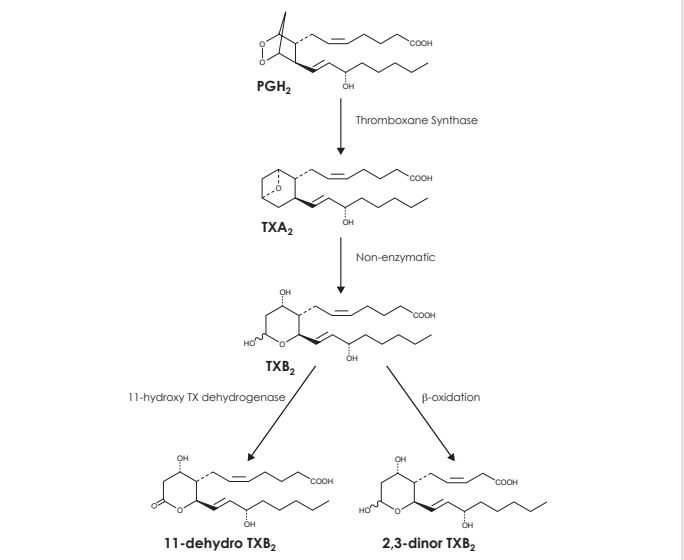
Sample types not noted may still be assayed but have not been validated by Cayman Scientists

Prostacyclin Pathway Reagents

Antibodies/Probes	Agonists	Antagonists	Synthase Inhibitor
IP Receptor (human) Polyclonal Antibody 10005518	**Prostaglandin I_2 (sodium salt)** 18220	**CAY10441** 10005186	**U-51605** 16465
IP Receptor (mouse) Polyclonal Antibody 160070	**AFP 07 (free acid)** 13626	**CAY10449** 10005913	
Prostaglandin I Synthase Polyclonal Antibody 160640	**Beraprost (sodium salt)** 18230		
Prostaglandin I Synthase Monoclonal Antibody (Clone isn-1) 160630	**Iloprost** 18215		
Prostaglandin I Synthase Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 3C8) 10247	**NS-304** 10010411		
Prostaglandin I Synthase (mouse) Polyclonal Antibody 100023	**Carbaprostacyclin** 18210		
Anti-PGI Synthase:SureLight® R-PE 16690	**Cicaprost** 16831		
	Ciprostene (calcium salt) 18216		
	Treprostinil 10162		
	MRE-269 10010412		
	Taprostene (free acid) 10011348		

Thromboxane A_2

Thromboxane A_2 (TXA_2) is produced from arachidonic acid by many cells and causes irreversible platelet aggregation and vascular and bronchial smooth muscle contraction. TXA_2, like most lipid mediators, is not a circulating hormone. It is formed in response to local stimuli and exerts its effects within a short distance of its biosynthesis. TXA_2 is rapidly hydrolyzed non-enzymatically to form thromboxane B_2 (TXB_2). Although it is common to estimate TXA_2 levels by measuring TXB_2, most of the TXB_2 measured is due to *ex vivo* platelet activation or intra-renal production. Measurement errors are compounded by the fact that normal concentrations of circulating TXB_2 are extremely low (1-2 pg/ml), and highly transient ($t_{1/2}$ = 5-7 minutes). To circumvent this problem, it is necessary to measure a metabolite that cannot be formed by platelets or by the kidney. TXB_2 may be metabolized by 11-hydroxy TX dehydrogenase to form 11-dehydro TXB_2, or by β-oxidation to form 2,3-dinor TXB_2. Infusion studies using TXB_2 have shown that both metabolites are formed equally, although 11-dehydro TXB_2 has a longer circulating half-life ($t_{1/2}$ = 45 minutes). Therefore, measurement of 11-dehydro TXB_2 in plasma or urine will give a time-integrated indication of TXA_2 production. The circulating half-life of 2,3-dinor TXB_2 is shorter ($t_{1/2}$ = 15 minutes). Therefore, measurement of 2,3-dinor TXB_2 will give a more episodic indication of TXA_2 production.



Thromboxane Pathway Reagents

Antibodies/Probes	Agonists	Antagonists	Synthase Inhibitors
TP Receptor (human) Polyclonal FITC Antibody 10012559 **TP Receptor (human) Polyclonal Antibody** 10004452 **TP Receptor (mouse) Polyclonal Antibody** 101882 **Thromboxane B_2 11-dehydrogenase Polyclonal Antiserum** 160720 **Thromboxane Synthase Polyclonal Antibody** 160715	**Carbocyclic Thromboxane A_2** 19010 **U-46619** 16450 **I-BOP** 19600 **U-44069** 16440	**I-SAP** 19021 **BAY-u3405** 10156 **SQ 29,548** 19025 **Seratrodast** 9002014 **S18886** 14059 **GW 627368X** 10009162 **BM 567** 10155 **CAY10535** 10010396 **AH 23848 (calcium salt)** 19023 **L-655,240** 10011562	**Furegrelate (sodium salt)** 70540 **Ozagrel** 70515 **1-Benzylimidazole** 70510 **BM 567** 10155

Thromboxane B_2

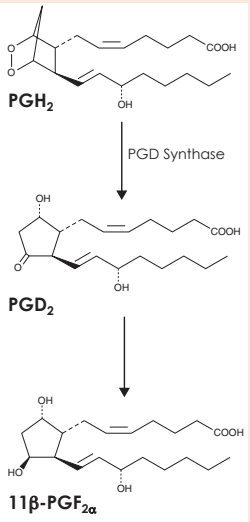
A portion of TXB_2 measured in urine is of renal origin and does not represent systemic TXB_2 formation, thus selecting an appropriate assay for urinary TXB_2 is dependent on the application. The TX metabolite 11-dehydro TXB_2 is better suited for measurement of systemically produced TXB_2 in urine samples.

Item No.	Product	Features
501020	Thromboxane B_2 ELISA Kit	• **Sample Types**: Culture Medium	Serum	Urine • Measure TXB_2 levels down to 5 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours	**Development**: 90-120 minutes	**Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate
10004023	Thromboxane B_2 Express ELISA Kit - Monoclonal	• **Sample Types**: Culture Medium	Serum	Plasma • Measure TXB_2 levels down to 45 pg/ml • Rapid assay; get results in under 4 hours • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate
519510	11-dehydro Thromboxane B_2 ELISA Kit - Monoclonal	• **Sample Type**: Urine • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate • **Incubation**: 18 hours	**Development**: 60-90 minutes	**Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate • Detect 11-dehydro TXB_2, a stable urinary metabolite of TXA_2 and TXB_2

Sample types not noted may still be assayed but have not been validated by Cayman Scientists

Prostaglandin D_2

Prostaglandin D_2 (PGD_2) is biosynthesized in the brain by a soluble, 26 kDa glutathione-independent lipocalin-type PGD_2 synthase. This PGD_2 accumulates in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), where it induces physiologic sleep in rats and humans. PGD_2 is also synthesized in mast cells and leukocytes by a cellular, myeloid-type, glutathione-dependent PGD synthase. This PGD_2, which is formed in intracellular and vascular compartments, is rapidly metabolized to 11β-$PGF_{2\alpha}$. Thus, urinary measurements of PGD_2 synthesis are most appropriately focused on the measurement of 11β-$PGF_{2\alpha}$. Measurement of the parent eicosanoid PGD_2 is appropriate in the supernatants of cell cultures, where PGD_2 levels may reach several ng/ml, and in CSF, where concentrations of several hundred pg/ml have been measured.



Item No.	Product	Features
512031	Prostaglandin D_2 ELISA Kit	• **Sample Types**: Cell Lysates | Culture Medium • Measure PGD_2 levels down to 55 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours | **Development**: 90-120 minutes | **Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate
512041	Prostaglandin D_2 Express ELISA Kit	• **Sample Types**: Cell Lysates | Culture Medium • Measure PGD_2 levels down to 350 pg/ml • Rapid assay; get results in under 4 hours • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate
512011	Prostaglandin D_2-MOX ELISA Kit	• **Sample Types**: Culture Medium | Plasma • Measure PGD_2-MOX levels down to 3.1 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours | **Development**: 90-120 minutes | **Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Treatment of samples with MOX hydrochloride converts unstable PGD_2 to stable PGD_2-MOX • Highly sensitive • ***NOTE**: Derivatization of standards and samples is required before running assay*
500151	Prostaglandin D_2-MOX Express ELISA Kit	• **Sample Types**: Culture Medium | Plasma • Measure PGD_2-MOX levels down to 16 pg/ml • Rapid assay; get results in under 4 hours • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate • Treatment of samples with MOX hydrochloride converts unstable PGD_2 to stable PGD_2-MOX; MOX derivatization reagent included with assay
516521	11β-Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ ELISA Kit	• **Sample Types:** Plasma | Urine • Measure 11β-$PGF_{2\alpha}$ levels down to 5 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours | **Development**: 60-90 minutes | **Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate • ***NOTE**: 11β-$PGF_{2\alpha}$ may not be present in mouse urine – see Item No. 501001*
501001	tetranor-PGDM ELISA Kit	• **Sample Type**: Urine • Measure tetranor-PGDM levels down to 40 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours | **Development**: 60-90 minutes | **Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate

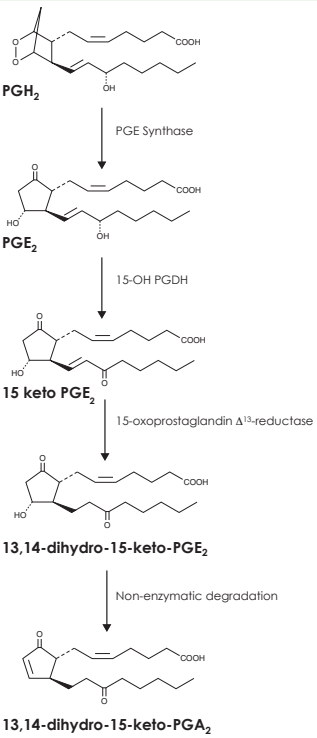
Sample types not noted may still be assayed but have not been validated by Cayman Scientists

DP Receptor Reagents

	Antibodies	Agonists	Antagonists	PGD_2 Synthase Inhibitors	PGD Synthase Antibodies
DP_1	**DP_1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody** 101640	**Prostaglandin D_2** 12010 **BW 245C** 12050 **Prostaglandin J_2** 18500 **BW 246C** 12055	**AH 6809** 14050 **MK-0524** 10009835 **BW A868C** 12060	**AT-56** 13160 **HQL-79** 10134	
DP_2 (CRTH2)	**CRTH2/DP_2 Receptor (C-Term) Polyclonal Antibody** 10007002 **CRTH2/DP_2 Receptor (N-Term) Polyclonal Antibody** 10004886	**Prostaglandin D_2** 12010 **15(R)-15-methyl Prostaglandin D_2** 12720 **13,14-dihydro-15-keto Prostaglandin D_2** 12610 **Prostaglandin J_2** 18500 **15-deoxy-$\Delta^{12,14}$-Prostaglandin J_2** 18570 **15-deoxy-$\Delta^{12,14}$-Prostaglandin J_2-2-glycerol ester** 10010132 **Δ^{12}-Prostaglandin J_2** 18550 **17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin D_2** 12810 **15-deoxy-$\Delta^{12,14}$-Prostaglandin D_2** 12700 **Indomethacin** 70270 **11-keto Fluprostenol** 16783 **Prostaglandin D_3** 12990 **15(R)-Prostaglandin D_2** 10118 **15(S)-15-methyl Prostaglandin D_2** 12730 **16,16-dimethyl Prostaglandin D_2** 12750	**BAY-u3405** 10156 **CAY10471** 10006735 **CAY10595** 10012553 **CAY10597** 10012539 **OC000459** 12027		**Prostaglandin D Synthase (hematopoietic-type; human) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 2A5)** 10004345 **Prostaglandin D Synthase (hematopoietic-type; mouse) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 7H4)** 10004349 **Prostaglandin D Synthase (hematopoietic-type) Polyclonal Antibody** 160013 **Prostaglandin D Synthase (hematopoietic-type; human) Polyclonal Antibody** 10004337 **Prostaglandin D Synthase (hematopoietic-type; mouse) Polyclonal Antiserum** 10004348 **Prostaglandin D Synthase (lipocalin-type; human) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 10A5)** 10004342 **Prostaglandin D Synthase (hematopoietic-type) Polyclonal Antibody** 160003 **Prostaglandin D Synthase (lipocalin-type; mouse) Polyclonal Antibody** 10004344

Prostaglandin E_2

Prostaglandin E_2 (PGE_2) is one of the primary arachidonic acid metabolites *via* the COX pathway and one of the most widely investigated prostaglandins (PGs). Like most eicosanoids, it does not exist preformed in any cellular reservoir. When cells are activated or exogenous free arachidonate is supplied, PGE_2 is synthesized *de novo* and released into the extracellular space. *In vivo*, PGE_2 is rapidly converted to an inactive metabolite (13,14-dihydro-15-keto PGE_2) by the PG 15-dehydrogenase pathway. The half-life of PGE_2 in the circulatory system is approximately 30 seconds and normal plasma levels are 3-12 pg/ml. Because of the rapid metabolism of PGE_2, the determination of *in vivo* PGE_2 biosynthesis is often best accomplished by the measurement of PGE_2 metabolites. PGE_2 activity influences inflammation, fertility and parturition, gastric mucosal integrity, and immune modulation. Because of its involvement in inflammation, PGE_2 is a key indicator of NSAID efficacy *via* inhibition of COX-1 and COX-2.



PGE_2 Pathway Reagents

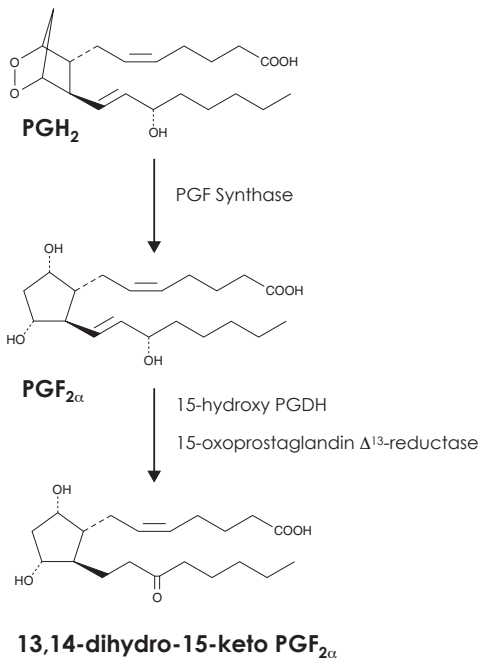
	Receptor Antibodies	Agonists	Antagonists	Synthase Antibodies	PGE_2 Synthase Inhibitors
EP_1	**EP_1 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody** 101740	**Prostaglandin E_2** 14010 **17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin E_2** 14810	**AH 6809** 14050 **SC-19220** 14060 **ONO-8711** 14070 **SC-51089** 10011561 **SC-51322** 10010744 **GW 848687X** 10010410	**Prostaglandin E Synthase-1 (microsomal) Polyclonal Antibody** 160140 **Prostaglandin E Synthase-1 (microsomal) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 6C6)** 10004350 **Prostaglandin E Synthase-2 (microsomal) Polyclonal Antibody** 160145 **Prostaglandin E Synthase (cytosolic) Polyclonal Antibody** 160150 **Prostaglandin E Synthase (cytosolic) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone JJ6)** 18219 **Prostaglandin E Synthase (cytosolic, FL) Polyclonal Antibody** 10209	**CAY10526** 10010088 **YS-121** 13665 **CAY10589** 13164 **CAY10678** 15129 **MF63** 13217 **CAY10686** 9001962 **Pirinixic Acid Aminothiazole** 15483
EP_2	**EP_2 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody** 101750 **EP_2 Receptor Polyclonal PE Antibody** 10477 **Anti-EP_2 Receptor:SureLight® R-PE** 16684	**Prostaglandin E_2** 14010 **Butaprost** 13740 **11-deoxy-16,16-dimethyl Prostaglandin E_2** 14570 **19(R)-hydroxy Prostaglandin E_2** 14910 **Misoprostol** 13820	**AH 6809** 14050 **PF-04418948** 15016 **TG4-155** 17639		
EP_3	**EP_3 Receptor Polyclonal Antibody** 101760	**Prostaglandin E_2** 14010 **Sulprostone** 14765 **17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin E_2** 14810 **11-deoxy-16,16-dimethyl Prostaglandin E_2** 14570 **Misoprostol** 13820	**AH 6809** 14050 **L-798,106** 11129		
EP_4	**EP_4 Receptor (N-Term) Polyclonal Antiserum** 101770 **EP_4 Receptor (C-Term) Polyclonal Antibody** 101775 **EP_4 Receptor (C-Term) Polyclonal PE Antibody** 10479 **Anti-EP_4 Receptor (C-Term):SureLight® APC** 16625	**Prostaglandin E_2** 14010 **CAY10580** 16835 **L-902,688** 10007712 **Misoprostol** 13820 **KMN-80** 15435 **Rivenprost** 13618 **CAY10684** 15966	**GW 627368X** 10009162 **L-161,982** 10011565 **AH 23848 (calcium salt)** 19023 **MF498** 15973 **CJ-42794** 10010428 **CJ-023423** 10010355 **ON-AE3-208** 14522		

Item No.	Product	Features
514010	Prostaglandin E_2 ELISA Kit - Monoclonal	• Measure PGE2 in multiple sample types • Measure PGE_2 levels down to 15 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours | **Development**: 60-90 minutes | **Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate • ***NOTE***: *PGE_2 is found in urine, but it is of mixed systemic and renal origin*
500141	Prostaglandin E_2 Express ELISA Kit	• Measure PGE2 in multiple sample types • Measure PGE_2 levels down to 36 pg/ml • Rapid assay; get results in under 4 hours • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate • ***NOTE***: *PGE_2 is found in urine, but it is of mixed systemic and renal origin*
514531	Prostaglandin E Metabolite ELISA Kit	• Converts major urinary and plasma metabolites of PGE2 to a single, stable derivative that is easily quantified • Measure PGEM levels down to 2 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours | **Development**: 60-90 minutes | **Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate

Sample types not noted may still be assayed but have not been validated by Cayman Scientists

Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$

Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ ($PGF_{2\alpha}$) is produced from arachidonic acid through the enzymatic reduction of PGH_2. The conversion to $PGF_{2\alpha}$ has been shown in many cells including kidney, uterus, and seminal vesicles. The prominent action of $PGF_{2\alpha}$ is luteolysis, as well as bronchoconstriction and constriction of the trachea and vascular smooth muscle. Binding of $PGF_{2\alpha}$ has been demonstrated in a variety of tissues, of which the corpus luteum shows the highest activity. Like all of the primary PGs, $PGF_{2\alpha}$ has a very short half-life in the general circulation. The plasma concentration of $PGF_{2\alpha}$ in humans is <10 pg/ml, and probably no more than 1-2 pg/ml. $PGF_{2\alpha}$ is rapidly metabolized by 15-hydroxy PG dehydrogenase and both β- and ω-oxidation systems to a variety of polar metabolites including 13,14-dihydro-15-keto $PGF_{2\alpha}$. In primary cultures, the metabolism of $PGF_{2\alpha}$ is much more limited, and it may collect in the supernatant medium to easily measured concentrations.



Item No.	Product	Features
516011	Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ ELISA Kit	• Measure PGF2a in multiple sample types • Measure $PGF_{2\alpha}$ levels down to 10 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours | **Development**: 90-120 minutes | **Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate • ***NOTE***: *$PGF_{2\alpha}$ has a short half-life in circulation – it is quickly metabolized into 13,14-dihydro-15-keto $PGF_{2\alpha}$*
516671	13,14-dihydro-15-keto Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ ELISA Kit	• Detect 13,14-dihydro-15-keto $PGF_{2\alpha}$, a stable metabolite of $PGF_{2\alpha}$ • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate • Measure 13,14-dihydro-15-keto $PGF_{2\alpha}$ levels down to 15 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours | **Development**: 90-120 minutes | **Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm

Sample types not noted may still be assayed but have not been validated by Cayman Scientists

$PGF_{2\alpha}$ Analogs as Ocular Hypotensives

Certain metabolically stable analogs of $PGF_{2\alpha}$ act as highly potent agonists for the FP receptor. In human and animal models of glaucoma, FP receptor agonist activity corresponds very closely with intraocular hypotensive activity. Both 17-phenyl trinor $PGF_{2\alpha}$ ethyl amide, an F-series PG analog, and latanoprost, an F-series PG ester prodrug, have been approved for use as ocular hypotensive agents.

Item No.	Product	Features
516821	17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ ELISA Kit	• Measure 17-phenyl trinor $PGF_{2\alpha}$ (also known as bimatoprost) levels down to 2.6 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours | **Development**: 90-120 minutes | **Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate
516811	Latanoprost ELISA Kit	• Measure the free acid form of latanoprost • Measure latanoprost levels down to 15.5 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 2 hours | **Development**: 60-90 minutes | **Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate
516761	Fluprostenol ELISA Kit	• Measure the free acid form of fluprostenol • Measure fluprostenol levels down to 16 pg/ml • **Incubation**: 18 hours | **Development**: 90-120 minutes | **Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate

FP Receptor Reagents

Antibodies/Probes	Agonists		Antagonists
FP Receptor Polyclonal Antibody 101802	**Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$** 16010	**(+)-Cloprostenol** 16765	**AL 8810** 16735
	16,16-dimethyl Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ 16750	**(+)-Cloprostenol (sodium salt)** 16766	**AL 8810 isopropyl ester** 10113
	15(S)-15-methyl Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ 16743	**16-phenoxy tetranor Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$** 16760	**AL 8810 methyl ester** 10008370
	Latanoprost 16812	**Tafluprost** 10005440	**Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ dimethyl amide** 16032
	Latanoprost (free acid) 16811	**Tafluprost (free acid)** 10005439	**Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ dimethyl amine** 16033
	17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ 16810	**Fluprostenol** 16768	
	17-phenyl trinor Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ ethyl amide 16820	**Fluprostenol isopropyl ester** 16769	

Isoprostanes

The isoprostanes are a family of eicosanoids formed by the random oxidation of tissue phospholipids by oxygen radicals. 8-Isoprostane has been proposed as a marker of antioxidant deficiency and oxidative stress.

Item No.	Product	Features
516351	8-Isoprostane ELISA Kit	• **Sample Types**: Culture Medium	Plasma	Serum	Urine • Measure 8-isoprostane levels down to 3 pg/ml • Measure 8-isoprostane, a biomarker of oxidative stress and antioxidant deficiency • **Incubation:** 18 hours	**Development**: 90-120 minutes	**Read**: Colorimetric at 405-420 nm • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate
516360	8-Isoprostane Express ELISA Kit	• **Sample Types**: Plasma	Serum	Tissue Culture Supernatants	Urine	Whole Blood • Measure 8-isoprostane levels down to 10 pg/ml • Measure 8-isoprostane, a biomarker of oxidative stress and antioxidant deficiency • Rapid assay; get results in under 4 hours • Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate

Sample types not noted may still be assayed but have not been validated by Cayman Scientists

Prostaglandin Screening ELISA Kit 514012

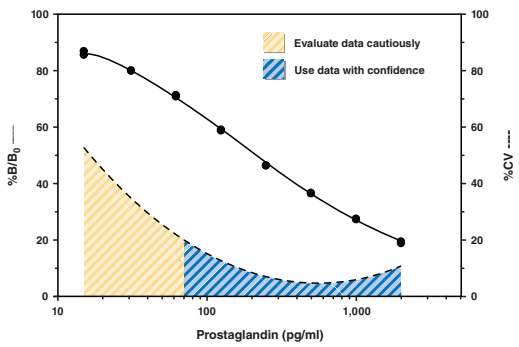
- Measure total PG levels in tissue culture medium
- Measure total PG levels down to 30 pg/ml
- Assay 24 samples in triplicate or 36 samples in duplicate
- **Incubation:** 18 hours | **Development:** 60-90 minutes | **Read:** Colorimetric at 405-420 nm

This assay was developed for screening applications in which the relative amount of PG production for a large number of cell culture samples must be determined. The antiserum used in this assay exhibits high cross reactivity for most PGs which will allow quantification of all the PGs in a given sample with a single assay.

Specificity:

$PGE_{1\alpha}$	100%
$PGE_{2\alpha}$	100%
$PGF_{1\alpha}$	100%
$PGF_{2\alpha}$	100%
$PGF_{3\alpha}$	51.3%

For a full specificity profile, please go to www.caymanchem.com



Assay Range = 15.6-2,000 pg/ml
Sensitivity (defined as 80% B/B_0) = ~30 pg/ml
Mid-point (defined as 50% B/B_0) = ~125-250 pg/ml

The sensitivity and mid-point were derived from the standard curve shown above. The standard was diluted with ELISA Buffer.

Prostaglandin Screening Libraries

Put our expertise to work for you. Discover the Cayman difference!

A collection of Cayman's extensive, highly purified prostaglandin compounds conveniently packaged in a ready-to-use format

- Amenable to high-throughput screening
- Cost-effective while providing compound diversity
- Full disclosure of plate contents
- Available in a 96-well Matrix tube rack format as 2 mM stock solutions in DMSO

Prostaglandin Screening Library I (96-Well) 10501

- Contains >70 compounds
- Includes the "F-series" prostaglandins and isoprostanes

50 µl
100 µl
200 µl

Prostaglandin Screening Library II (96-Well) 10502

- Contains >60 compounds
- Includes the "D- and E-series" prostaglandins

50 µl
100 µl
200 µl

Prostaglandin Screening Library III (96-Well) 10503

- Contains >75 compounds
- Includes the "A- and J-series" prostaglandins

50 µl
100 µl
200 µl