

$\text{PGH}_2$  is unstable and rapidly metabolized to other biologically active form of prostaglandins (Fig 1.7). The conversion is catalyzed by various enzymes like isomerases, synthases and reductases into the subsequent prostaglandins are  $\text{PGD}_2$ ,  $\text{PGF}_2\alpha$ ,  $\text{PGE}_2$ ,  $\text{PGI}_2$  (prevents formation of the platelet plug involved in primary hemostasis) and Thromboxane  $\text{A}_2$  (which stimulates activation of new platelets as well as increases platelet aggregation and it's also vasoconstrictor which is important in tissue injury and inflammation). The factor which determines the type of prostaglandin to be formed from  $\text{PHG}_2$  is the type tissue and the availability of specific enzymes. ( Moriuchi et al., 2008)