

DP₁	- Relaxation of smooth muscle - Inhibition of platelet aggregation - Suppression of leukocyte function - Nasal blockage
EP₂	- Smooth muscle relaxation, dilation - Bone formation - Suppression of leukocyte function - Mediation of spinal inflammatory hyperalgesia - Inhibition of sleep - Promotion of ovarian follicle growth - Stimulation of renin release - Neuroprotection
EP₄	- Renal vasodilation - Bone production - Suppression of leukocyte function - Mediation of spinal inflammatory hyperalgesia - Inhibition of sleep - Promotion of ovarian follicle growth - Stimulation of renin release, salt and water excretion - Regulation of gastric acid secretion, duodenal HCO ₃ ⁻ secretion
IP	- Relaxation of pulmonary arterial, bronchial smooth muscle - Inhibition of platelet aggregation - Promotion of sleep - Stimulation of ovarian follicle growth - Stimulation of renin release, salt and water excretion - Regulation of gastric acid secretion, duodenal HCO ₃ ⁻ secretion
EP₁	- Renal vasoconstriction, airway constriction - Hyperalgesia and allodynia, mechanical/thermal analgesia - Circadian clock regulation - Gastric protection - Hyperthermia - Sleep inhibition
FP	- Luteolysis, muscle contraction - Decrease in intraocular pressure - Inhibition of prolactin receptor expression in corpus luteum
TP	- Platelet aggregation - Smooth muscle contraction, broncho- and vasoconstriction - Mediation of cellular immune responses
CysLT₁	- Roles in asthma and allergic rhinitis - Vaso- and bronchoconstriction - Airway hyper-responsiveness - Hematopoietic cell trafficking - Proliferation of mast cells
CysLT₂	- Role unclear, may cause increased vascular permeability - Potentially influences brain and cardiac function - May limit membrane expression and action of CysLT ₁

