Group VI iPLA2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-02648
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	PLA2G6
Protein Name	85/88 kDa calcium-independent phospholipase A2
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human Group VI iPLA2.
Specificity	Group VI iPLA2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Group VI iPLA2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PLA2G6; PLPLA9; 85/88 kDa calcium-independent phospholipase A2; CaI-PLA2; Group VI phospholipase A2; GVI PLA2; Intracellular membrane-associated calcium-independent phospholipase A2 beta; iPLA2-beta; Patatin-like phospholipase domain-contai
Observed Band	90kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . Mitochondrion . Cell projection, pseudopodium . Recruited to the membrane-enriched pseudopods upon MCP1/CCL2 stimulation in monocytes. .
Tissue Specificity	Four different transcripts were found to be expressed in a distinct tissue distribution.
Function	catalytic activity:Phosphatidylcholine + H(2)O = 1-acylglycerophosphocholine + a carboxylate.,disease:Defects in PLA2G6 are a cause of neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation (NBIA) [MIM:610217]. NBIA comprises a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of disorders with high basal ganglia iron.,disease:Defects in PLA2G6 are the cause of infantile neuroaxonal dystrophy 1 (INAD1) [MIM:256600]; also known as Seitelberger disease. Infantile

	neuroaxonal dystrophy (INAD) is a neurodegenerative disease characterized by pathologic axonal swelling and spheroid bodies in the central nervous system. Onset is within the first 2 years of life with death by age 10 years.,disease:Defects in PLA2G6 are the cause of Karak syndrome [MIM:608395]. Karak syndrome is a neurologic disease characterized by early-onset progressive cerebellar ataxia, dystonia, spasticity, intellectual and features c
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is an A2 phospholipase, a class of enzyme that catalyzes the release of fatty acids from phospholipids. The encoded protein may play a role in phospholipid remodelling, arachidonic acid release, leukotriene and prostaglandin synthesis, fas-mediated apoptosis, and transmembrane ion flux in glucose-stimulated B-cells. Several transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been described, but the full-length nature of only three of them have been determined to date. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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