Immunotag™ Group VI iPLA2 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITT2073
Product Description	Immunotag™ Group VI iPLA2 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 μg, 100 μg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Group VI iPLA2
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
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.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	PLA2G6
Accession No.	O60733 P97819 P97570
Alternate Names	PLA2G6; PLPLA9; 85/88 kDa calcium-independent phospholipase A2; Cal-PLA2; Group VI phospholipase A2; GVI PLA2; Intracellular membrane-associated calcium-independent phospholipase A2 beta; iPLA2-beta; Patatin-like phospholipase domain-contai

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Description	phospholipase A2 group VI(PLA2G6) Homo sapiens 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],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Glycerophospholipid metabolism,Ether lipid metabolism,Arachidonic acid metabolism,Linoleic acid metabolism,alpha-Linolenic acid metabolism,MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,Vascular smooth muscle contraction,VEGF,Fc epsilon RI,Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis,Long-term depression,GnRH,
Protein Expression	B-cell,Brain,Pancreatic islet,Testis,
Subcellular Localization	extracellular space,cytoplasm,mitochondrion,microtubule organizing center,cytosol,membrane,integral component of membrane,
Protein 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 compatible with iron deposition in the putamen and substantia nigra., function:Catalyzes the release of fatty acids from phospholipids. It has been implicated in normal phospholipid remodeling, nitric oxide-induced or vasopressin-induced arachidonic acid release and in leukotriene and prostaglandin production. May participate in fas mediated apoptosis and in regulating transmembrane ion flux in glucose-stimulated B-cells., function:Isoform ankyrin-iPLA2-1 and isoform ankyrin-iPLA2-2, which lack the catalytic domain, are probably involved in the negative regulation of iPLA2 activity., similarity:Contains 7 ANK repeats., subunit:Forms large oligomeric 270-350 kDa structures., tissue specificity:Four different transcripts were found to be expressed in a distinct tissue distribution.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.