

Mouse PLA2G7 / PAFAH Protein (His Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 51562-M08H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

R75400

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse Pla2g7 (NP_038765.2) (Met1-Asn440) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Phe 22

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse Pla2g7 consists of 430 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 48.3 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

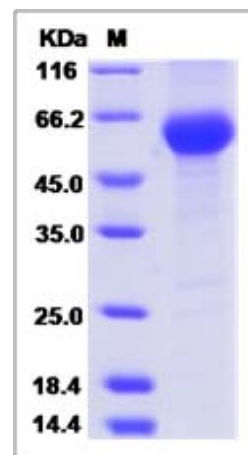
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase, also known as 1-alkyl-2-acetyl-glycerophosphocholine esterase, 2-acetyl-1-alkyl-glycerophosphocholine esterase, Group-VIIA phospholipase A2, LDL-associated phospholipase A2, PAF 2-acylhydrolase, PLA2G7 and PAFAH, is secreted protein which belongs to the AB hydrolase superfamily and Lipase family. PLA2G7 / PAFAH modulates the action of platelet-activating factor (PAF) by hydrolyzing the sn-2 ester bond to yield the biologically inactive lyso-PAF. It has a specificity for substrates with a short residue at the sn-2 position. It is inactive against long-chain phospholipids. PLA2G7 / PAFAH is a potent pro- and anti-inflammatory molecule that has been implicated in multiple inflammatory disease processes, including cardiovascular disease. PLA2G7 also represents an important, potentially functional candidate in the pathophysiology of coronary artery disease (CAD). Defects in PLA2G7 are the cause of platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase deficiency (PLA2G7 deficiency). It is a trait which is present in 27% of Japanese. It could have a significant physiologic effect in the presence of inflammatory bodily responses.

References

1.Stafforini D.M., et al., 1996, J. Clin. Invest. 97:2784-2791. 2.Yoshida H., et al., 1998, Thromb. Haemost. 80:372-375. 3.Yamada Y., et al., 1998, Metabolism 47:177-181.

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