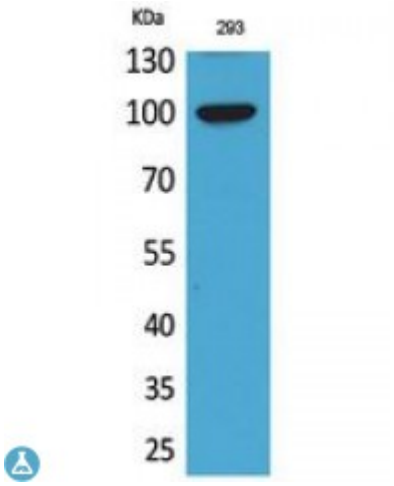
Anti-Autotaxin antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Autotaxin.

Model	STJ96724
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Autotaxin.
Immunogen Region	401-450 aa, Internal
Gene ID	5168
Gene Symbol	ENPP2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Autotaxin Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Autotaxin protein.
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly expressed in brain, placenta, ovary, and small intestine. Expressed in a number of carcinomas such as hepatocellular and prostate carcinoma, neuroblastoma and non-small-cell lung cancer. Expressed in body fluids such as plasma, cerebral spinal fluid (CSF), saliva, follicular and amniotic fluids. Not detected in leukocytes. Isoform 1 is more highly expressed in peripheral tissues than in the central nervous system (CNS). Adipocytes only express isoform 1. Isoform 3 is more highly expressed in
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 2 E-NPP 2 Autotaxin Extracellular lysophospholipase D LysoPLD
Molecular Weight	98 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3357OMIM:601060
Alternative Names	Ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 2 E-NPP 2 Autotaxin Extracellular lysophospholipase D LysoPLD
Function	Hydrolyzes lysophospholipids to produce lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) in extracellular fluids. Major substrate is lysophosphatidylcholine. Also can act on sphingosylphosphphorylcholine producing sphingosine-1-phosphate, a modulator of cell motility. Can hydrolyze, in vitro, bis-pNPP, to some extent pNP-TMP, and barely ATP. Involved in several motility-related processes such as angiogenesis and neurite outgrowth. Acts as an angiogenic factor by stimulating migration of smooth muscle cells and microtubule formation. Stimulates migration of melanoma cells, probably via a pertussis toxin-sensitive G protein. May have a role in induction of parturition. Possible involvement in cell proliferation and adipose tissue development. Tumor cell motility-stimulating factor.
Cellular Localization	Secreted. Secreted by most body fluids including serum and CSF. Also by adipocytes and numerous cancer cells.
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylation, but not furin-cleavage, plays a critical role on secretion and on lysoPLD activity.