

NTE Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73546**Specification**

NTE Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8IY17
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

NTE Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 10908**Other Names**

PNPLA6; NTE; Neuropathy target esterase; Patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein 6

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

NTE Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** PNPLA6 ([HGNC:16268](#))**Synonyms** NTE**Function**

Phospholipase B that deacylates intracellular phosphatidylcholine (PtdCho), generating glycerophosphocholine (GroPtdCho). This deacylation occurs at both sn-2 and sn-1 positions of PtdCho. Catalyzes the hydrolysis of several naturally occurring membrane-associated lipids (PubMed:11927584). Hydrolyzes lysophospholipids and monoacylglycerols, preferring the 1-acyl to the 2-acyl isomer. Does not catalyze hydrolysis of di- or triacylglycerols or fatty acid amides (PubMed:11927584).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein

Tissue Location

Expressed in brain, placenta, kidney, neuron and skeletal muscle. Expressed in the developing

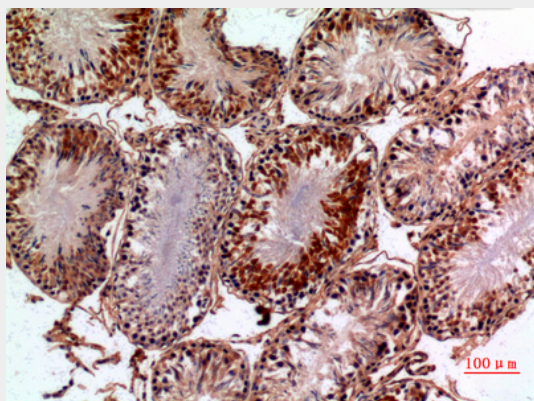
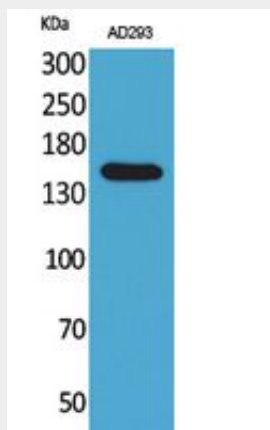
eye, pituitary and brain

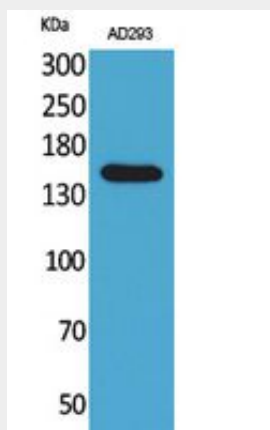
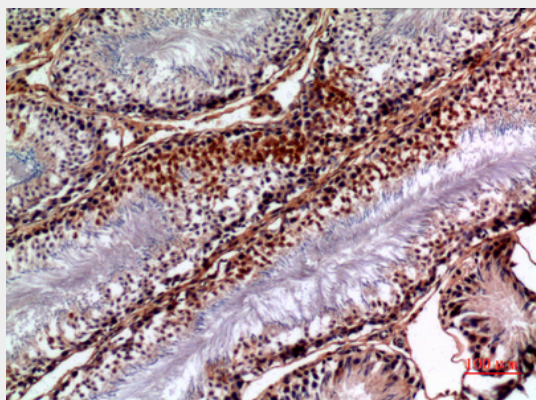
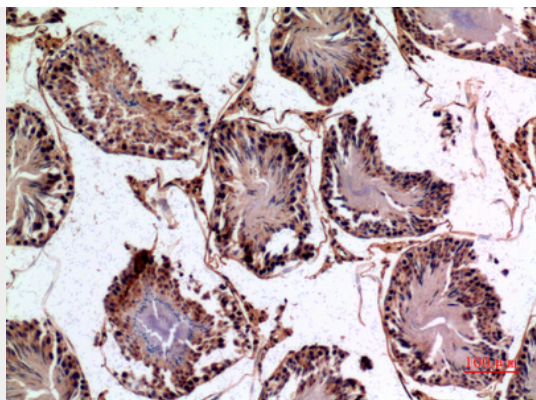
NTE Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

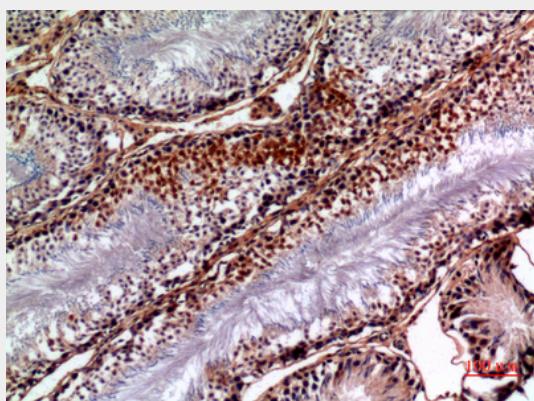
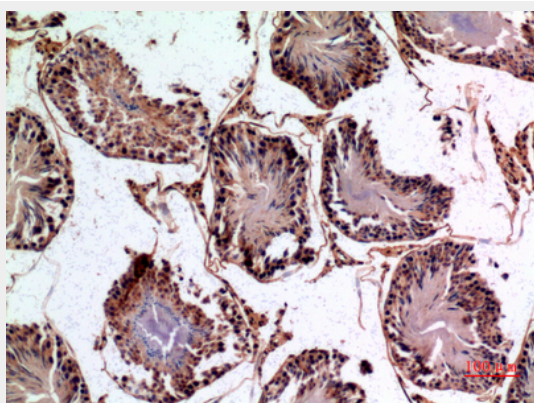
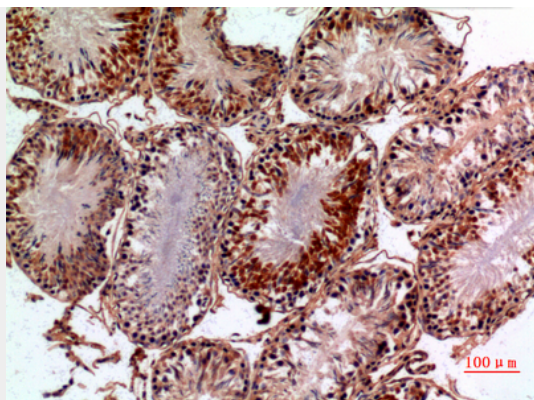
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

NTE Polyclonal Antibody - Images







NTE Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Phospholipase B that deacylates intracellular phosphatidylcholine (PtdCho), generating glycerophosphocholine (GroPtdCho). This deacylation occurs at both sn-2 and sn-1 positions of PtdCho. Its specific chemical modification by certain organophosphorus (OP) compounds leads to distal axonopathy.