

PLA2G2A Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP92584

## Specification

# PLA2G2A Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>P14555</u>
Reactivity	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	
MOM1; PLA2; PLA2B; PLA2L; PLA2S; PLAS1; sPLA2;	

lsotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	16083 Da

### PLA2G2A Antibody - Additional Information

Dilution Purification Immunogen	WB~~1:1000 Affinity-chromatography A synthesized peptide derived from human PLA2G2A
Description	Thought to participate in the regulation of the phospholipid metabolism in biomembranes including eicosanoid biosynthesis. Catalyzes the calcium-dependent hydrolysis of the 2-acyl groups in 3-sn-phosphoglycerides.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

## PLA2G2A Antibody - Protein Information

Name PLA2G2A

Synonyms PLA2B, PLA2L, RASF-A

Function

Secretory calcium-dependent phospholipase A2 that primarily targets extracellular phospholipids with implications in host antimicrobial defense, inflammatory response and tissue regeneration (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10455175" target="\_blank">10455175</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10681567" target="\_blank">10455175</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10681567" target="\_blank">10681567</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2925633" target="\_blank">2925633</a>). Hydrolyzes the ester bond of the fatty acyl group attached at sn-2 position of phospholipids (phospholipase A2 activity) with preference for phosphatidylethanolamines and



phosphatidylglycerols over phosphatidylcholines (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10455175" target="\_blank">10455175</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10681567" target="\_blank">10681567</a>). Contributes to lipid remodeling of cellular membranes and generation of lipid mediators involved in pathogen clearance. Displays bactericidal activity against Gram-positive bacteria by directly hydrolyzing phospholipids of the bacterial membrane (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10358193" target="\_blank">10358193</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11694541" target=" blank">11694541</a>). Upon sterile inflammation, targets membrane phospholipids of extracellular mitochondria released from activated platelets, generating free unsaturated fatty acids such as arachidonate that is used by neighboring leukocytes to synthesize inflammatory eicosanoids such as leukotrienes. Simultaneously, by compromising mitochondrial membrane integrity, promotes the release in circulation of potent damage-associated molecular pattern molecules that activate the innate immune response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25082876" target=" blank">25082876</a>). Plays a stem cell regulator role in the intestinal crypt. Within intracellular compartment mediates Paneth cell differentiation and its stem cell supporting functions by inhibiting Wnt signaling pathway in intestinal stem cell (ICS). Secreted in the intestinal lumen upon inflammation, acts in an autocrine way and promotes prostaglandin E2 synthesis that stimulates Wnt signaling pathway in ICS cells and tissue regeneration (By similarity). May play a role in the biosynthesis of N-acyl ethanolamines that regulate energy metabolism and inflammation. Hydrolyzes N-acyl phosphatidylethanolamines to N-acyl lysophosphatidylethanolamines, which are further cleaved by a lysophospholipase D to release N-acyl ethanolamines (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14998370" target=" blank">14998370</a>). Independent of its catalytic activity, acts as a ligand for integrins (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18635536" target=" blank">18635536</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25398877" target=" blank">25398877</a>). Binds to and activates integrins ITGAV:ITGB3, ITGA4:ITGB1 and ITGA5:ITGB1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18635536" target=" blank">18635536</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25398877" target=" blank">25398877</a>). Binds to a site (site 2) which is distinct from the classical ligand-binding site (site 1) and induces integrin conformational changes and enhanced ligand binding to site 1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25398877" target=" blank">25398877</a>). Induces cell proliferation in an integrin-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18635536" target=" blank">18635536</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Secreted. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Mitochondrion outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in various tissues including heart, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas, placenta, skeletal muscle, prostate, ovary, colon and small intestine. Not detected in lymphoid organs and brain (PubMed:10455175, PubMed:10681567). Expressed in platelets (at protein level) (PubMed:25082876).

#### PLA2G2A Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation



Flow Cytomety

<u>Cell Culture</u>

PLA2G2A Antibody - Images

