



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human PLA2G1B/PLA2 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPE0349

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPE0349

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_000919.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 16.2 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 19 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to hydrolyze 1-Hexadecanoyl-2-(1-pyrenedecanoyl)-sn-glycero-3-phosphomethanol. The specific activity is >2,500 pmol/min/µg.

Purity: > 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile 10mM Tris, 5mM CaCl₂, pH 8.0

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: PLA2G1B;Phospholipase A2;Group IB phospholipase A2;PLA2;PLA2A;PPLA2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Ser 148

Background:

phospholipase A2, also known as Phosphatidylcholine 2-acylhydrolase 1B, Group IB phospholipase A2, PLA2 and PLA2G1B, is a secreted protein which belongs to the phospholipase A2 family. Phospholipase A2 / PLA2G1B catalyzes the release of fatty acids from glycerol-3-phosphocholines. The best known varieties are the digestive enzymes secreted as zymogens by the pancreas of mammals. Sequences of pancreatic Phospholipase A2 / PLA2G1B enzymes from a variety of mammals have been reported. One striking feature of these enzymes is their close homology to venom phospholipases of snakes. Other forms of Phospholipase A2 / PLA2G1B have been isolated from brain, liver, lung, spleen, intestine, macrophages, leukocytes, erythrocytes, inflammatory exudates, chondrocytes, and platelets. Mice lacking in Phospholipase A2 / PLA2G1B are resistant to obesity and diabetes induced by feeding a diabetogenic high-fat/high-carbohydrate diet. Oral supplementation of a diabetogenic diet with the PLA2G1B inhibitor methyl indoxam effectively suppresses diet-induced obesity and diabetes. PLA2G1B inhibition may be a potentially effective oral therapeutic option for treatment of obesity and diabetes.