

PLA2G4A Antibody (aa471-520)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15006**Specification**

PLA2G4A Antibody (aa471-520) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB
Primary Accession	P47712
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	85kDa KDa

PLA2G4A Antibody (aa471-520) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5321**Other Names**

Cytosolic phospholipase A2, cPLA2, Phospholipase A2 group IVA, Phospholipase A2, 3.1.1.4, Phosphatidylcholine 2-acylhydrolase, Lysophospholipase, 3.1.1.5, PLA2G4A, CPLA2, PLA2G4

Target/Specificity

c-PLA2 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total c-PLA2 protein.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C; Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

PLA2G4A Antibody (aa471-520) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PLA2G4A Antibody (aa471-520) - Protein Information**Name** PLA2G4A**Synonyms** CPLA2, PLA2G4**Function**

Has primarily calcium-dependent phospholipase and lysophospholipase activities, with a major role in membrane lipid remodeling and biosynthesis of lipid mediators of the inflammatory response (PubMed: 7794891, PubMed: 8619991, PubMed: 8702602, PubMed: 9425121, PubMed: 10358058, PubMed: 14709560, PubMed: 16617059, PubMed: 17472963).

PubMed:27642067, PubMed:18451993). Plays an important role in embryo implantation and parturition through its ability to trigger prostanoid production (By similarity). Preferentially hydrolyzes the ester bond of the fatty acyl group attached at sn-2 position of phospholipids (phospholipase A2 activity) (PubMed:7794891, PubMed:8619991, PubMed:9425121, PubMed:10358058, PubMed:17472963, PubMed:18451993). Selectively hydrolyzes sn-2 arachidonoyl group from membrane phospholipids, providing the precursor for eicosanoid biosynthesis via the cyclooxygenase pathway (PubMed:18451993, PubMed:7794891, PubMed:9425121, PubMed:10358058, PubMed:17472963). In an alternative pathway of eicosanoid biosynthesis, hydrolyzes sn-2 fatty acyl chain of eicosanoid lysophospholipids to release free bioactive eicosanoids (PubMed:27642067). Hydrolyzes the ester bond of the fatty acyl group attached at sn-1 position of phospholipids (phospholipase A1 activity) only if an ether linkage rather than an ester linkage is present at the sn-2 position. This hydrolysis is not stereospecific (PubMed:7794891). Has calcium-independent phospholipase A2 and lysophospholipase activities in the presence of phosphoinositides (PubMed:12672805). Has O-acyltransferase activity. Catalyzes the transfer of fatty acyl chains from phospholipids to a primary hydroxyl group of glycerol (sn-1 or sn-3), potentially contributing to monoacylglycerol synthesis (PubMed:7794891).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus membrane. Nucleus envelope Note=Translocates to intracellular membranes in a calcium-dependent way.

Tissue Location

Expressed in various cells and tissues such as macrophages, neutrophils, fibroblasts and lung endothelium. Expressed in platelets (at protein level) (PubMed:25102815)

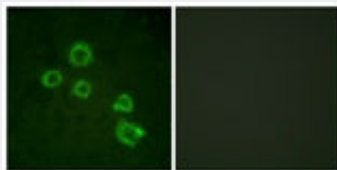
Volume

50 µl

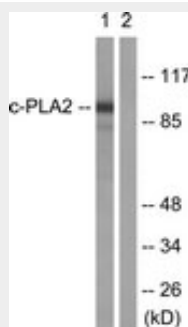
PLA2G4A Antibody (aa471-520) - Protocols

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](#)

PLA2G4A Antibody (aa471-520) - Images

Immunofluorescence of HUVEC cells, using c-PLA2 Antibody.



Western blot of extracts from HeLa cells, treated with TNF- α 20 ng/ml 30', using c-PLA2 Antibody.

PLA2G4A Antibody (aa471-520) - Background

Selectively hydrolyzes arachidonyl phospholipids in the sn-2 position releasing arachidonic acid. Together with its lysophospholipid activity, it is implicated in the initiation of the inflammatory response.

PLA2G4A Antibody (aa471-520) - References

- Clark J.D., et al. Cell 65:1043-1051(1991).
Sharp J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 266:14850-14853(1991).
Gregory S.G., et al. Nature 441:315-321(2006).
Lin L.-L., et al. Cell 72:269-278(1993).
Sharp J.D., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 269:23250-23254(1994).