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PLA2G7 Human

Catalog #:ENPS-443

For research use only.

Description:PLA2G7 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is single, a non-glycosylated, Polypeptide chain containing 420 amino acids fragment (22-441) having a total molecular mass of 52.29kDa and fused with a 4.5kDa amino-terminal hexahistidine tag. The PLA2G7 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase, PAF acetylhydrolase, PAF 2-acylhydrolase, LDL-associated phospholipase A2, LDL-PLA(2), 2-acetyl-1-alkylglycerophosphocholine esterase, 1-alkyl-2-acetylglycerophosphocholine esterase, PLA2G7, PAFAH, LP-PLA2, LDL-

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

PLA2G7 protein is supplied in 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8.0, 1mM EDTA and 50% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. Please avoid freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

PLA2G7 is a secreted enzyme which catalyzes the degradation of platelet-activating factor to biologically inactive products. The PLA2G7 enzyme is produced by inflammatory cells and hydrolyzes oxidised phospholipids in LDL. In the blood, PLA2G7 goes mainly with LDL and less than 20% is coupled with HDL. PLA2G7 is implicated in the development of atherosclerosis and is also a marker for cardiac disease. PLA2G7 might have a major physiologic effect in the presence of inflammatory bodily responses.PLA2G7 alters the action of PAF (platelet-activating factor) by hydrolyzing the sn-2 ester bond to yield the biologically inactive lyso-PAF. PLA2G7 has specificity for substrates with a short residue at the sn-2 position. PLA2G7 is inactive against long-chain phospholipids.PLA2G7 gene defects are the source of platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase deficiency, which is a trait that is present in 27% of the Japanese population.

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