

## Group VI iPLA2 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: Y2073

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

#### Applications

- WB, ELISA

#### MW

- 90kD (Observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:500-1:2000**

**ELISA 1:5000**

**Not yet tested in other applications.**

### Basic Information

**Clonality** Polyclonal

### Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human Group VI iPLA2.. AA range:514-584

**Specificity** Group VI iPLA2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Group VI iPLA2 protein.

### Target Information

**Gene name** PLA2G6

**Protein Name** 85/88 kDa calcium-independent phospholipase A2

| Organism | Gene ID                  | UniProt ID               |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Human    | <a href="#">8398</a> ;   | <a href="#">O60733</a> ; |
| Mouse    | <a href="#">53357</a> ;  | <a href="#">P97819</a> ; |
| Rat      | <a href="#">360426</a> ; | <a href="#">P97570</a> ; |

**Cellular Localization** Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . Mitochondrion . Cell projection, pseudopodium . Recruited to the membrane-enriched pseudopods upon MCP1/CCL2 stimulation in monocytes. .

**Tissue specificity** Four different transcripts were found to be expressed in a distinct tissue distribution.

**Function** Catalytic activity:Phosphatidylcholine + H(2)O = 1-acylglycerophosphocholine + a carboxylate.,Disease:Defects in PLA2G6 are a cause of neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation (NBIA) [MIM:610217]. NBIA comprises a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of disorders with high basal ganglia iron.,Disease:Defects in PLA2G6 are the cause of infantile neuroaxonal dystrophy 1 (INAD1) [MIM:256600]; also known as Seitelberger disease. Infantile neuroaxonal dystrophy (INAD) is a neurodegenerative disease characterized by pathologic axonal swelling and spheroid bodies in the central nervous system. Onset is within the first 2 years of life with death by age 10 years.,Disease:Defects in PLA2G6 are the cause of Karak syndrome [MIM:608395]. Karak syndrome is a neurologic disease characterized by early-onset progressive cerebellar ataxia, dystonia, spasticity, intellectual and features compatible with iron deposition in the putamen and substantia nigra.,Function:Catalyzes the release of fatty acids from phospholipids. It has been implicated in normal phospholipid remodeling, nitric oxide-induced or vasopressin-induced arachidonic acid release and in leukotriene and prostaglandin production. May participate in fas mediated apoptosis and in regulating transmembrane ion flux in glucose-stimulated B-cells.,Function:Isoform ankyrin-iPLA2-1 and isoform ankyrin-iPLA2-2, which lack the catalytic domain, are probably involved in the negative regulation of iPLA2 activity.,similarity:Contains 7 ANK repeats.,subunit:Forms large oligomeric 270-350 kDa structures.,tissue specificity:Four different transcripts were found to be expressed in a distinct tissue distribution.,

## Validation Data

## Contact information

Orders: [order.cn@immunoway.com](mailto:order.cn@immunoway.com)  
Support: [support.cn@immunoway.com](mailto:support.cn@immunoway.com)  
Telephone: 400-8787-807(China)  
Website: <http://www.immunoway.com.cn>  
Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:  
**Group VI iPLA2 Rabbit pAb**

