

Rabbit Anti-PAFAH/AF350 Conjugated antibody

SL1451R-AF350

Product Name	Anti-PAFAH/AF350
Chinese Name	AF350 标记的 Lipoprotein 磷脂酶 A2 抗体
Alias	Lp-PLA2; PLA2G7; PAFAH; lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2; Platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase; PAF acetylhydrolase; PAF 2-acylhydrolase; LDL-associated phospholipase A2; LDL-PLA(2); 2-acetyl-1-alkylglycerophosphocholine esterase; 1-alkyl-2-acetyl-glycerophosphocholine esterase; PAFA_HUMAN.
Research Area	Cardiovascular Kinases and Phosphatases
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Dog)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	48kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from humna PAFAH C-terminus
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	background: This gene encodes platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase isoform 2, a single-subunit intracellular enzyme that catalyzes the removal of the acetyl

group at the SN-2 position of platelet-activating factor (identified as 1-O-alkyl-2-acetyl -sn-glycerol-3-phosphorylcholine). However, this lipase exhibits a broader substrate specificity than simply platelet activating factor. Two other isoforms of intracellular platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase exist, and both are multi-subunit enzymes. Additionally, there is a single-subunit serum isoform of this enzyme.

Function:

Modulates the action of platelet-activating factor (PAF) by hydrolyzing the sn-2 ester bond to yield the biologically inactive lyso-PAF. Has a specificity for substrates with a short residue at the sn-2 position. It is inactive against long-chain phospholipids.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted, extracellular space.

Tissue Specificity:

Plasma.

DISEASE:

Platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase deficiency (PAFAD)

[MIM:614278]: An enzymatic deficiency that results in exacerbated bodily response to inflammatory agents. It can be associated with several disease states including inflammatory gastrointestinal disorders, asthma and atopy. Asthmatic individuals with PAFAD may manifest aggravated respiratory symptoms. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Asthma (ASTHMA) [MIM:600807]: The most common chronic disease affecting children and young adults. It is a complex genetic disorder with a heterogeneous phenotype, largely attributed to the interactions among many genes and between these genes and the environment. It is characterized by recurrent attacks of paroxysmal dyspnea, with wheezing due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi. Note=Disease susceptibility is associated with variations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Atopic hypersensitivity (ATOPY) [MIM:147050]: A condition characterized by predisposition to develop hypersensitivity reactions. Atopic individuals can develop eczema, allergic rhinitis and allergic asthma. Note=Disease susceptibility is associated with variations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Belongs to the AB hydrolase superfamily. Lipase family.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 7941](#) Human

[Omin: 601690](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q13093](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Lipoprotein 相关磷脂 A2 (Lp-PLA2) 也称血浆血小板激活因子乙酰水解酶, 是介导氧化低密度 Lipoprotein 引起炎症和动脉粥样硬化的一个关键性酶。

Lipoprotein 相关磷脂酶 A2 是磷脂酶 A2 超家族的一个成员,由成熟的巨噬细胞和 lymphocyte 合成和分泌,主要与低密度 Lipoprotein 结合,能水解低密度 Lipoprotein 上的氧化卵磷脂,生成促炎物质溶血卵磷脂和氧化型游离脂肪酸,促进动脉粥样硬化形成,经研究认为: 抑制 Lipoprotein 相关磷脂酶 A2 活性可能有抗动脉粥样硬化的效应。