

PLA2G5 Human

Description: Secreted Phospholipase A2-V Human Recombinant was produced with N-terminal His-Tag. PLA2G5 His-Tagged Fusion protein is 15.5 kDa containing 118 amino acid residues of the human secreted phospholipase A2-V and 16 additional amino acid residues His-Tag (underlined). MRGSHHHHHH GMASHMGLLD LKSMIEKVTG KNALTNYGFY GCYCGWGGRG TPKDGTDWCC WAHDHCYGRLEEKGCNIRTQ SYKYRFAWGV VTCEPGPFCH VNLCAADRKL VYCLKRNLRS YNPQYQYFPN ILCS.

Catalog #: ENPS-335

For research use only.

Synonyms: Calcium-dependent phospholipase A2, EC 3.1.1.4, Phosphatidylcholine 2-acylhydrolase, PLA2-10, Group V phospholipase A2, GV-PLA2, MGC46205, hVPLA(2), DKFZp686C2294, sPLA2-V, PLA2G5.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS PAGE.

Formulation:

Filtered (0.4µm) and lyophilized in 0.5 mg/mL in 0.05M Acetate buffer pH4.

Usage:

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Introduction:

Phospholipase A2 (PLA2) catalyzes the hydrolysis of the sn-2 position of membrane glycerophospholipids to liberate arachidonic acid (AA), a precursor of eicosanoids including prostaglandins and leukotrienes. The same reaction also produces lysophospholipids, which represent another class of lipid mediators. The secretory PLA2 (sPLA2) family, in which 10 isozymes have been identified, consists of low molecular weight, Ca²⁺-requiring secretory enzymes that have been implicated in a number of biological processes, such as modification of eicosanoid generation, inflammation, and host defense. This enzyme has been proposed to hydrolyze phosphatidylcholine (PC) in lipoproteins to liberate lyso-PC and free fatty acids in the arterial wall, thereby facilitating the accumulation of bioactive lipids and modified lipoproteins in atherosclerotic foci. In mice, sPLA2 expression significantly influences HDL particle size and composition and demonstrate that an induction of sPLA2 is required for the decrease in plasma HDL cholesterol in response to inflammatory stimuli. Instillation of bacteria into the bronchi was associated with surfactant degradation and a decrease in large:small ratio of surfactant aggregates in rats.

Storage:

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.

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