Recombinant Mouse PLA2G12B/PLA2G13 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040547

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

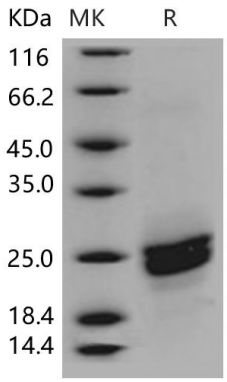
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse PLA2G12B/PLA2G13 protein Met 1-Leu 195, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	21 kDa
Observed MW	24 kDa
Accession	NP_076019.2
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM NaAc, 100mM NaCl, pH 5.0 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Group XIIB secretory phospholipase A2-like protein, also known as Group XIII secretory phospholipase A2-like protei n, GXIII sPLA2-like, sPLA2-GXIIB, GXIIB, PLA2G13 and PLA2G12B, is a secreted protein which belongs to thephospholipase A2 family. PLA2G12B / PLA2G13 is strong expression in liver, small intestine and kidney. Mammalian secretory phospholipase A2s (sPLA2s) form a family of structurally related enzymes that are involved in a variety of physiological and pathological processes via the release of arachidonic acid from membrane phospholipids or the binding to specific membrane receptors. Phospholipases A2 / PLA2 are enzymes that release fatty acids from the second carbon group of glycerol. This particular phospholipase specifically recognizes the sn-2 acyl bond of phospholipids and catalytically hydrolyzes the bond releasing arachidonic acid and lysophospholipids. Phospholipases A2 / PLA2 are commonly found in mammalian tissues as well as insect and snake venom. Venom from both snakes and insects is largely composed of melittin, which is a stimulant of Phospholipases A2 / PLA2. Due to the increased presence and activity of Phospholipases A2 / PLA2 resulting from a snake or insect bite, arachidonic acid is released from the phospholipid membrane disproportionately. As a result, inflammation and pain occur at the site.

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