

## Recombinant Human PLA2G7/Lp-PLA2 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH033398

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

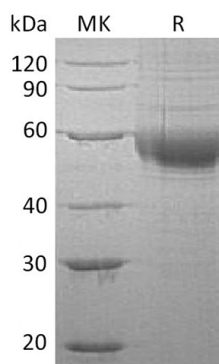
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human PLA2G7/Lp-PLA2 protein Phe22-Asn441, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	48.8 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	50-65 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	AAH38452.1
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Concentration</b>	Subject to label value.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 50mM NaAc, 150mM NaCl, 50% Glycerol, pH5.0.

### Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Platelet-Activating Factor Acetylhydrolase (PAFAH) is a secreted enzyme which belongs to the AB hydrolase superfamily and Lipase family and catalyzes the degradation of platelet-activating factor to biologically inactive products. PAFAH is produced by inflammatory cells and hydrolyzes oxidised phospholipids in LDL. PAFAH has been implicated in the development of atherosclerosis and has also been identified as a marker for cardiac disease. PAFAH might have a major physiologic effect in the presence of inflammatory bodily responses. PAFAH alters the action of PAF by hydrolyzing the sn-2 ester bond to yield the biologically inactive lyso-PAF. PAFAH has specificity for substrates with a short residue at the sn-2 position.