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Autotaxin Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73542

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q13822
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	98994

Additional Information

Gene ID	5168
Other Names	ENPP2; ATX; PDNP2; Ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 2; E-NPP 2; Autotaxin; Extracellular lysophospholipase D; LysoPLD
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

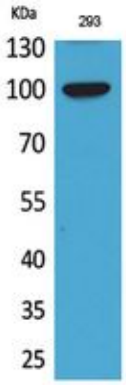
Name	ENPP2 (HGNC:3357)
Function	Secreted lysophospholipase D that hydrolyzes lysophospholipids to produce the signaling molecule lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) in extracellular fluids (PubMed:12354767, PubMed:14500380, PubMed:15769751, PubMed:26371182, PubMed:27754931). Its major substrate is lysophosphatidylcholine (PubMed:12176993, PubMed:14500380, PubMed:27754931). Can also act on sphingosylphosphorylcholine producing sphingosine-1-phosphate, a modulator of cell motility (PubMed:14500380). Can hydrolyze, in vitro, bis-pNPP, to some extent pNP-TMP, and barely ATP (PubMed:12176993, PubMed:15769751). Involved in several motility-related processes such as angiogenesis and neurite outgrowth. Acts as an angiogenic factor by stimulating migration of smooth muscle cells and microtubule formation (PubMed:11559573). Stimulates migration of melanoma cells, probably via a pertussis toxin- sensitive G protein (PubMed:1733949). May have a role in induction of parturition (PubMed:12176993). Possible involvement in cell proliferation and adipose tissue development (Probable). Required for LPA production in activated platelets, cleaves the sn-1

	lysophospholipids to generate sn-1 lysophosphatidic acids containing predominantly 18:2 and 20:4 fatty acids (PubMed:21393252). Shows a preference for the sn-1 to the sn-2 isomer of 1-O-alkyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (lyso-PAF) (PubMed:21393252).
Cellular Location	Secreted
Tissue Location	Detected in blood plasma (at protein level) (PubMed:12176993, PubMed:26371182). Predominantly expressed in brain, placenta, ovary, and small intestine. Expressed in a number of carcinomas such as hepatocellular and prostate carcinoma, neuroblastoma and non-small-cell lung cancer. Expressed in body fluids such as plasma, cerebral spinal fluid (CSF), saliva, follicular and amniotic fluids. Not detected in leukocytes. Isoform 1 is more highly expressed in peripheral tissues than in the central nervous system (CNS) Adipocytes only express isoform 1. Isoform 3 is more highly expressed in the brain than in peripheral tissues.

Background

Hydrolyzes lysophospholipids to produce the signaling molecule lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) in extracellular fluids (PubMed:15769751, PubMed:26371182, PubMed:27754931). Major substrate is lysophosphatidylcholine (PubMed:12176993, PubMed:27754931). Also can act on sphingosylphosphorylcholine producing sphingosine-1-phosphate, a modulator of cell motility. Can hydrolyze, in vitro, bis-pNPP, to some extent pNP-TMP, and barely ATP (PubMed:15769751, PubMed:12176993). Involved in several motility-related processes such as angiogenesis and neurite outgrowth. Acts as an angiogenic factor by stimulating migration of smooth muscle cells and microtubule formation (PubMed:11559573). Stimulates migration of melanoma cells, probably via a pertussis toxin-sensitive G protein (PubMed:1733949). May have a role in induction of parturition (PubMed:12176993). Possible involvement in cell proliferation and adipose tissue development (Probable). Tumor cell motility-stimulating factor (PubMed:1733949, PubMed:11559573).

Images



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Autotaxin Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.