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PNPLA1 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP96250

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8N8W4
Other Accession	Q8N8W4
Reactivity	Rat
Predicted	Pig, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Dog, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	57875
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PNPLA1
Epitope Specificity	1-100/532
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 patatin domain.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	PNPLA1 functions as a lipid hydrolase. Human patatin-like phospholipases, such as PNPLA1, have been implicated in regulation of adipocyte differentiation and have been induced by metabolic stimuli.

Additional Information

Gene ID	285848
Other Names	ARCI10; dJ50J22.1; PLPL1_HUMAN; PNPLA1; Patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein 1; 2.3.1.296; patatin like domain 1, omega-hydroxyceramide transacylase; patatin like phospholipase domain containing 1; patatin-like phospholipase domain containing 1
Target/Specificity	Expressed in the digestive system.
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	PNPLA1 (HGNC:21246)

Function	Omega-hydroxyceramide transacylase involved in the synthesis of omega-O-acylceramides (esterified omega-hydroxyacyl-sphingosine; EOS), which are extremely hydrophobic lipids involved in skin barrier formation (PubMed:27751867, PubMed:28248318). Catalyzes the last step of the synthesis of omega-O-acylceramides by transferring linoleic acid from triglycerides to an omega-hydroxyceramide (PubMed:27751867, PubMed:28248318). Omega-O-acylceramides, are required for the biogenesis of lipid lamellae in the stratum corneum and the formation of the cornified lipid envelope which are essential for the epidermis barrier function (PubMed:22246504, PubMed:27751867, PubMed:28248318). These lipids also play a role in keratinocyte differentiation (By similarity). May also act on omega-hydroxylated ultra-long chain fatty acids (omega-OH ULCFA) and acylglucosylceramides (GlcEOS) (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Expressed in the digestive system. Expressed in the epidermis of skin keratinocytes. Strongly expressed in the granular layer. Expressed in the upper epidermis and eccrine sweat glands of the dermis and in the region of keratin filament bundles, which is more pronounced in upper epidermal layers and in the lower cornified layers

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