abcam

ab166634

Anti-sPLA2-X antibody [EPR11202]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR11202
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.699 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100 - 1/250
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IP

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100 - 1/500
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information PLA2G10

Function

Secretory calcium-dependent phospholipase A2 that primarily targets extracellular phospholipids (PubMed:12021277, PubMed:9188469). Hydrolyzes the ester bond of the fatty acyl group attached at sn-2 position of phospholipids with preference for phosphatidylcholines and phosphatidylglycerols over phosphatidylethanolamines. Preferentially releases sn-2 omega-6 and omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acyl (PUFA) chains over saturated fatty acyls (PubMed:12021277, PubMed:12359733). Contributes to phospholipid remodeling of very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL), low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) particles (PubMed:12021277). Hydrolyzes LDL phospholipids releasing unsaturated fatty acids that regulate macrophage differentiation toward foam cells (PubMed:12021277). Efficiently hydrolyzes and inactivates platelet activating factor (PAF), a potent lipid mediator present in oxidized LDL (PubMed:16962371). May act in an autocrine and paracrine manner. Secreted by lung epithelium, targets membrane phospholipids of infiltrating eosinophils, releasing arachidonate and boosting eicosanoid and cysteinyl leukotriene synthesis involved in airway inflammatory response (By similarity). Secreted by gut epithelium, hydrolyzes dietary and biliary phosphatidylcholines in the gastrointestinal lumen (By similarity). Plays a stem cell regulator role in colon epithelium. Within intracellular compartment, mediates Paneth-like cell differentiation and its stem cell supporting functions by inhibiting the Wnt signaling pathway in intestinal stem cell (ISC). Secreted in the intestinal lumen upon inflammation, acts in an autocrine way and promotes prostaglandin E2 synthesis that stimulates Wnt signaling pathway in ISCs and tissue regeneration (By similarity). May participate in hair follicle morphogenesis by regulating phosphatidylethanolamines metabolism at the outermost epithelial layer and facilitating melanin synthesis (By similarity). By releasing lysophosphatidylcholines (LPCs) at sperm acrosome, controls sperm cell capacitation, acrosome reaction and overall fertility (By similarity). May promote neurite outgrowth in neuron fibers involved in nociception (By similarity). Contributes to lipid remodeling of cellular membranes and generation of lipid mediators involved in pathogen clearance. Cleaves sn-2 fatty acyl chains of phosphatidylglycerols and phosphatidylethanolamines, which are major

components of membrane phospholipids in bacteria (PubMed:12359733). Displays bactericidal activity against Gram-positive bacteria by directly hydrolyzing phospholipids of the bacterial membrane (PubMed:11694541). In pulmonary epithelium, may contribute to host defense response against adenoviral infection. Prevents adenovirus entry into host cells by hydrolyzing host cell plasma membrane, releasing C16:0 LPCs that inhibit virus-mediated membrane fusion and viral infection. Likely prevents adenoviral entry into the endosomes of host cells (PubMed:16146426). May play a role in maturation and activation of innate immune cells including macrophages, group 2 innate lymphoid cells and mast cells (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	SPLA2-X also known as Group X secreted phospholipase A2 is an enzyme with a molecular mass of approximately 18 kDa. This enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of phospholipids at the sn-2 position yielding free fatty acids and lysophospholipids.

	sPLA2-X expresses mainly in human tissues including the airway epithelium which suggests its role in inflammatory responses and other physiological processes. This enzyme shows high affinity for certain membrane phospholipids indicating its potential interaction with cell membranes and involvement in lipid signaling.
Biological function summary	SPLA2-X contributes to the generation of bioactive lipid mediators such as eicosanoids which play key roles in cellular signaling. The enzyme does not act alone; it can associate with other proteins to form functional complexes that amplify inflammatory and immune responses. This activity becomes critical in host defenses and maintaining homeostasis during infections and injuries. Moreover by producing lipid mediators sPLA2-X influences processes like cell differentiation proliferation and apoptosis.
Pathways	SPLA2-X participates significantly in the arachidonic acid metabolism pathway leading to the production of pro-inflammatory mediators such as prostaglandins and leukotrienes. This enzyme interacts with cytosolic phospholipase A2 (cPLA2) and cyclooxygenases enhancing the generation of these mediators. Furthermore sPLA2-X also relates to the phospholipid-remodeling pathway affecting membrane dynamics and signaling. These interactions underline its significant role in modulating inflammation and other cellular processes.
Associated diseases and disorders	SPLA2-X has been associated with conditions like asthma and rheumatoid arthritis where inflammation plays a central role. In asthma the enzyme's overactivity contributes to airway inflammation and hyperresponsiveness potentially through interactions with lung-related proteins such as leukotriene receptors. In rheumatoid arthritis sPLA2-X may exacerbate joint inflammation by enhancing the production of inflammatory mediators involving cytokines like tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α). Understanding these connections aids in targeting sPLA2-X for therapeutic interventions in such inflammatory disorders.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

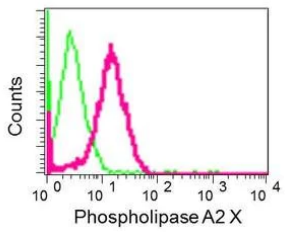
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

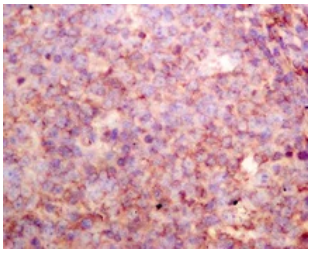
4 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-sPLA2-X antibody [EPR11202] (ab166634)

SPLA2-X Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-sPLA2-X antibody

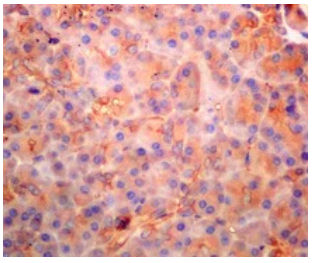
Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of permeabilized A549 cells using ab166634 at a 1/100 dilution (red) or a rabbit IgG (negative) (green).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-sPLA2-X antibody [EPR11202] (ab166634)

SPLA2-X Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-sPLA2-X antibody

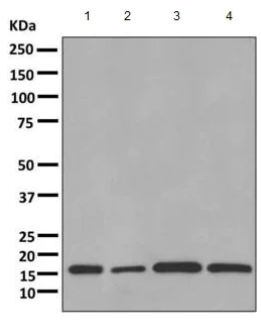
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human tonsil tissue labeling sPLA2-X with ab166634 at a 1/100 dilution.
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-sPLA2-X antibody [EPR11202] (ab166634)

SPLA2-X Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-sPLA2-X antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human pancreas tissue labeling sPLA2-X with ab166634 at a 1/100 dilution.
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Western blot - Anti-sPLA2-X antibody [EPR11202] (ab166634)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-sPLA2-X antibody [EPR11202] (ab166634) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
TT cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
A549 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
MCF7 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 4:
Caco-2 cell lysate at 10 µg

Predicted band size: 18 kDa

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