

Product datasheet for **RC220972L1V**

Phospholipase A2 (PLA2G4A) (NM_024420) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Phospholipase A2 (PLA2G4A) (NM_024420) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Phospholipase A2
Synonyms:	cPLA2; cPLA2-alpha; GURDP; PLA2G4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_024420
ORF Size:	2247 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220972).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_024420.1
RefSeq Size:	2875 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2250 bp
Locus ID:	5321
UniProt ID:	P47712
Cytogenetics:	1q31.1
Domains:	C2, PLA2_B



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Protein Pathways: alpha-Linolenic acid metabolism, Arachidonic acid metabolism, Ether lipid metabolism, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis, Glycerophospholipid metabolism, GnRH signaling pathway, Linoleic acid metabolism, Long-term depression, MAPK signaling pathway, Metabolic pathways, Vascular smooth muscle contraction, VEGF signaling pathway

MW: 85 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the cytosolic phospholipase A2 group IV family. The enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of membrane phospholipids to release arachidonic acid which is subsequently metabolized into eicosanoids. Eicosanoids, including prostaglandins and leukotrienes, are lipid-based cellular hormones that regulate hemodynamics, inflammatory responses, and other intracellular pathways. The hydrolysis reaction also produces lysophospholipids that are converted into platelet-activating factor. The enzyme is activated by increased intracellular Ca(2+) levels and phosphorylation, resulting in its translocation from the cytosol and nucleus to perinuclear membrane vesicles. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2015]