

Autotaxin Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73542**Specification****Autotaxin Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q13822
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Autotaxin Polyclonal Antibody - 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.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Autotaxin Polyclonal Antibody - 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:<a

[15769751](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11559573)). Stimulates migration of melanoma cells, probably via a pertussis toxin- sensitive G protein (PubMed:[1733949](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1733949)). May have a role in induction of parturition (PubMed:[12176993](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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.

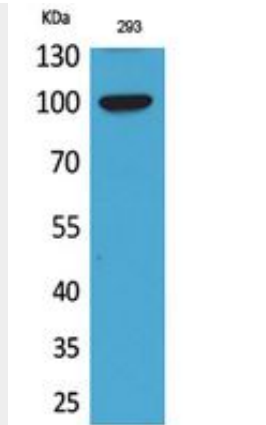
Autotaxin Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Autotaxin Polyclonal Antibody - Images





Autotaxin Polyclonal Antibody - 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).