



Daresbury Proteins

## Product description

Page | 1

**Name:** Recombinant Human Secretory Phospholipase A2 Receptor 1, PLA2R1

**Synonyms:** 180 kDa secretory phospholipase A2 receptor, C-type lectin domain family 13 member C, M-type receptor.

**Species:** Human

**Source:** HEK293

**Amino Acids:** 21-663

**Tag:** 10xHis at the C terminus

**Predicted Molecular Weight:** 75.8 kDa

**Protein ID:** Q13018

### **Sequence:**

AEGVAAALTPERLLEWQDKGIFVIQSESLKKCIQAGKSVLTLENCKQANKHMLWKWVSNHGLFNIGGSGCLGLNFSAPEQ  
 PLSLYECDSTLVSLRWRCNRKMITGPLQYSVQVAHDNTVVASRKYIHKWISYSGGGDICEYLHKDLHTIKGNTHGMPCM  
 FPFQYNHQWHHECTREGREDDLLWCATTSRYERDEKWGFCPDPTSAEVGCDTIWEKDLNSHICYQFNLLSSLWSSEAHS  
 SCQMGGTLLSITDETEENFIREHMSSKTVEVWMGLNQLDEHAGWQWSDGTPLNYLNWSPEVNFEPFVEDHCGTFSSF  
 MPSAWRSRDCESTLPYICKKYLNHIDHEIVEKDAWKYYATHCEPGWNPYNRNCYKLQKEEKTWHEALRSCQADNSALID  
 ITSLAEVEFLVTLGDNASETWIGLSSNKIPVSFEWSNDSSVIFTNWHTLEPHIFPNRSQLCVSAEQSEGHWKVKNCEERL  
 FYICKKAGHVLSDAESGCQEGWERHGGFCYKIDTVLRSFDQASSGYCPPALVTITNRFEQAFITSLISSVVKMKDSYFWIA  
 LQDQNDTGEYTWKPVGQKPEPVQYTHWNTHQPRYSGGCVAMRGRHPLGRWEVKHCRHFKAMSLCKQPVENQEKA  
 EERWPFHPGSGHHHHHHHHHHHH

## Product specifications

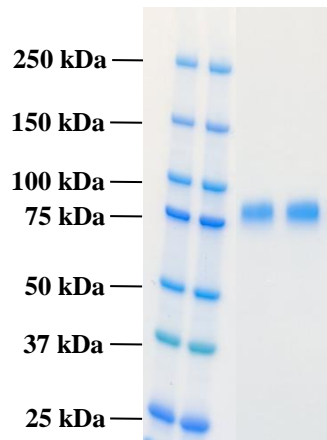
**Estimated Molecular Weight, SDS-PAGE:** ≈85 kDa

Daresbury Proteins Ltd. A company registered in England, UK. Company number 10835544.

Address: Daresbury Labs, Keckwick Lane, Warrington WA4 4AD, United Kingdom.

Web address: [www.daresburyproteins.co.uk](http://www.daresburyproteins.co.uk) Tel: +44 7398 623734 Email: [myprotein@daresburyproteins.co.uk](mailto:myprotein@daresburyproteins.co.uk)

**Grade & Purity:** >95% as estimated by SDS-PAGE stained with Instant Blue Stain (Expedeon).



**Endotoxins:** Less than 0.1 ng/ $\mu$ g (1 IEU/ $\mu$ g), as measured by LAL method.

**Formulation:** PBS 20% Glycerol

## **Shipping**

Product is shipped either on dry or wet ice. Upon receipt, store at -20°C to -70°C.

## **Product application and Storage**

**Storage:** The protein should be stored at -20°C to -70°C preferably in small aliquots to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Stability:** At least 12 months at -20°C to -70°C and at least 1 month at 2°C to 8°C.

**Application Note:** For research purposes only. Not for use in humans.

## **Background Information**

PLA2R is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein of 180–200 kDa and is present in a wide variety of cells and tissues (1). Receptor for secretory phospholipase A2 (sPLA2) belonging to the mannose receptor family (2). It is composed of a large extracellular N-terminal portion, consisting of a N-terminal cystein-rich region, a fibronectin-like type II domain, a tandem repeat of eight carbohydrate-recognition domains essential for ligand binding, and short intracellular C-terminal region. Acts as a receptor for phospholipase sPLA2-IB/PLA2G1B. Also able to bind to snake PA2-like toxins. Binding of sPLA2-IB/PLA2G1B induces various effects depending on the cell type, such as activation of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade to induce cell proliferation, the production of lipid mediators, selective release of arachidonic acid in bone marrow-derived mast cells. In neutrophils, binding of sPLA2-IB/PLA2G1B can activate p38 MAPK to stimulate elastase release and cell adhesion. May be involved in responses in proinflammatory cytokine productions during endotoxic shock (3). The soluble secretory phospholipase A2 receptor form is circulating and acts as a negative regulator of sPLA2 functions by blocking the biological functions of sPLA2-IB/PLA2G1B.

PLA2R is expressed on the surface of podocytes and represents a target autoantigen in 70% of patients with idiopathic membranous nephropathy (4). It has a diagnostic value in detecting and quantifying anti-PLA2R autoimmunity.

**Publications:** This product has been used in the following publication:

Fresquet M., Jowitt TA., Gummadova J., Collins R., O’Cualain R., McKenzie EA., Lennon R. and PE. Brenchley. *Identification of a Major Epitope Recognised by PLA2R Autoantibodies in Primary Membranous Nephropathy.* Journal of American Society of Nephrology. Vol. 26, No 2, pp 302-313. 2015.

## **References:**

1. Ancian et al. (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.*, 8963-8970
2. East and Isacke. (2002) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 364-386
3. Hanasaki et al. (1997) *J. Biol. Chem.*, 32792-32797
4. Beck et al. (2009) *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 11-21