

Alexandre Pantoja's submission résumé makes a method-of-victory prop tempting. Twelve submission wins, as cited in the question, is an eye-catching number for a flyweight contender with a dangerous, persistent grappling game. But a career total is not a price. The betting question is not simply whether Pantoja *can* submit an opponent; it is whether the chance of that outcome is greater than the probability implied by the odds.

That distinction separates value betting from picking winners. Pantoja by submission may be a sensible read of the matchup and still be a poor bet at a short price. Without the opponent, event, and available odds, no responsible analysis can declare the prop a wager. What we can do is set out the right way to assess it: check the matchup, convert the price into probability, account for the sportsbook's vig, and be willing to pass.

The résumé is a starting point, not a forecast

Submission totals tell you something important about a fighter's finishing ability. They do not tell you how often that fighter will win by submission in a particular bout. The relevant denominator is not just Pantoja's total wins; it is the full set of comparable fights and opportunities. How often does he reach dominant grappling positions against this kind of opponent? How often does he complete the submission once he gets there? And how likely is this opponent to give him the position in the first place?

For a **pantoja submission prop**, the chain of events matters. He may need to close distance, establish control, advance position, and then finish before the opponent escapes, survives to the bell, or loses by another method. A formidable grappler can create a high submission threat without making submission the most likely outcome of the fight.

What to watch in the matchup

- **Entry opportunities:** Does the opponent's style create clinches, scrambles, or takedown situations where Pantoja can work?
- **Defensive habits:** Does the opponent give up their back, expose the neck, or prioritize an escape that could open a submission?
- **Control and pace:** Can Pantoja maintain position long enough to attack, or is the opponent likely to disengage and reset?
- **Alternative paths to victory:** Could damage, a decision, or another finish be more probable than a tap?
- **Round and duration:** A shorter fight window can matter for a prop that depends on a sequence of grappling events.

Those questions are more useful than saying, "He has 12 submissions, so the prop is live." The record establishes capability. Tape and opponent-specific evidence help estimate frequency.



Start with the price: implied probability before a pick

Convert the odds to implied probability before deciding whether the prop is attractive. For American odds, positive odds are converted with $100 \div (\text{odds} + 100)$; negative odds use absolute odds $\div (\text{absolute odds} + 100)$. These raw figures include the sportsbook's margin, or vig, so they are not clean estimates of the true chance.

American odds Raw implied probability What the price requires, before adjusting for vig
+200 33.3% The outcome must occur more than roughly once in three tries to clear the raw break-even point.
+150 40.0% The outcome must occur more than two times in five to clear the raw break-even point.
+100 50.0% The outcome must occur more often than half the time to clear the raw break-even point.
-150 60.0% The outcome must occur more than three times in five to clear the raw break-even point.

Here's what kills me: these are examples, not current pantoja prices. Check the actual market and rules at the sportsbook before betting. A method-of-victory market may list "submission" differently across operators, and settlement terms matter.

Suppose a book offers Pantoja by submission at +150. The raw implied probability is 40%. That does *not* mean the book believes his true chance is exactly 40%, nor does it prove the bet has value. The price incorporates vig, market demand, and the operator's own number. Your estimate must be higher than the fair break-even probability by enough to compensate for the margin and your uncertainty.

Remove the vig where possible

Vig is the built-in sportsbook margin. In a two-outcome market, a simple way to see it is to convert both sides' odds to implied probabilities and add them. If the sum is above 100%, the excess is the market's overround. Method-of-victory markets can have several outcomes, so add the implied probabilities across all listed options where available. That total may be well above 100%.

For example, if the listed outcomes imply probabilities totaling 115%, the market has a substantial margin. You can normalize each implied probability by dividing it by the total, producing a rough no-vig estimate. It is only an estimate: books may shade individual outcomes, and the method does not reveal the true probability. Still, it is better than treating the posted price as a neutral forecast.

Value betting versus picking the winner

A winner pick asks, “Who do I think wins?” A value bet asks, “Is the offered price better than the chance I assign to this outcome?” They are different questions. Pantoja could be the likely winner while his submission price is too short. He could also be a live submission threat at a longer price even if you do not expect him to win most often by that method.

To make the distinction concrete, suppose you estimate the submission chance at 35%. A price requiring 30% may be worth further investigation; a price requiring 45% would not be supported by that estimate. But the estimate itself is the hard part. Do not manufacture precision from a career statistic, or call a wager “value” because the payout looks large.

One useful discipline is to write down your estimate and the line before checking what other bettors are saying. Keep a running note of the opening line versus the fight-week line, plus your own estimated probability at each point. That record makes it easier to spot whether your view is based on matchup evidence or simply following the market.

What line movement can—and cannot—tell you

If Pantoja’s submission price shortens during fight week, it means the market has moved toward a higher implied probability at that sportsbook. Possible reasons include respected wagers, public action, new information, a change in the opponent’s availability, or a book adjusting its exposure. Exactly.. It does not prove the submission will happen. Line movement is a signal about changing prices and expectations, not a result from the future.

Compare the opening and current prices across more than one operator, and note whether the moneyline and method-of-victory markets are moving in the same direction. If the submission prop shortens while the moneyline stays steady, that could reflect demand for the specific finish rather than a broad reassessment of Pantoja’s chance to win. It could also be a small, thin market reacting to limited action.

For market context, LowKickMMA can be useful for coverage, matchup discussion, and event news. TheRX’s offshore sportsbook guide can help readers understand sportsbook access and related considerations. Neither source should replace checking the actual odds, market rules, and local legal requirements. Always confirm the line directly with the operator you are considering.

Moneyline discipline: don’t let a prop answer the wrong question

Before betting the method of victory, compare it with the moneyline and other available outcomes. If you believe Pantoja is likely to win but cannot make a defensible case that submission is underpriced, the moneyline may better match your opinion—or neither market may be worth playing. A bet should express a probability view, not reward an exciting narrative.

It is also reasonable to pass. If the price is poor, the opponent’s style makes the path unclear, or your estimate is too uncertain, no bet is a position. Don’t force action because the fight is on the card [method of victory props](#) or because a submission prop appears more entertaining than a straight wager.

Questions to ask before placing the bet

1. What exact price is available, and what is its raw implied probability?
2. What is the no-vig estimate across the market, if the other outcomes are listed?
3. What opponent-specific evidence supports a submission, beyond Pantoja’s career total?

4. How does your estimated probability compare with the price's break-even point?
5. Has the line moved, and is that movement broad across books or isolated?
6. Would you still make the bet if the fighter's name and reputation were hidden?

If you cannot answer those questions, the wager may be more of a hunch than a price-based decision.

Flyweight grappling makes the finish plausible—not automatic

At flyweight, speed and scrambling can make grappling exchanges dynamic. That can create submission openings, but it can also make control difficult to sustain. A fighter who defends intelligently may turn a dangerous position into a scramble, force a reset, or simply survive. Pantoja's skill matters, but so does the opponent's ability to deny the sequence that leads to a finish.

That is why **flyweight grappling** deserves matchup-specific tape review. Look for repeated patterns rather than one dramatic moment: how often does the opponent concede back exposure, how well do they hand-fight, and what happens after they are taken down or forced into a clinch? One unusual stoppage—or one spectacular submission—should not dominate the estimate. Overreacting to a single outlier is a reliable way to misprice a prop.



So, is Pantoja by submission worth a look?

Yes, worth a look; not automatically worth a bet. The submission record gives a credible reason to examine the market, while the matchup and price decide whether there is value. Without a specific opponent and current odds, there is no sound basis for naming a fair line or recommending a side. Treat the “12 submissions” claim as a prompt to investigate, and verify the current record and event details before relying on it.

- **Consider it** if the opponent's grappling vulnerabilities support the path and the price implies a probability below your carefully reasoned estimate.
- **Compare books** before committing. Same fighter, same fight, less return is a bad trade when a better price is available.
- **Pass** if the prop is short, the margin is heavy, or you cannot estimate the finish chance with reasonable confidence.

- **Keep stakes modest** and avoid building parlays around huge favorites as if variance disappears. Every added leg creates another way for the ticket to lose.

In betting, being right about the fighter is not enough. You need to be right about the probability at the price you take. Pantoja's submission threat is real; whether the prop pays fairly is a separate question. Convert the odds, account for vig, read the matchup, track the movement—and be comfortable walking away when the number does not make sense.