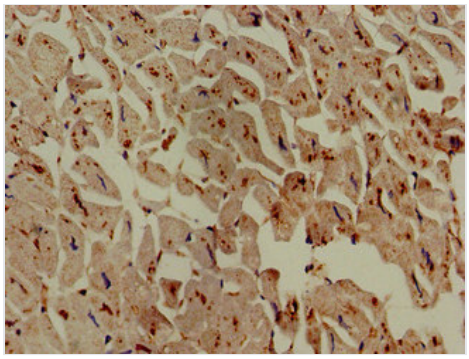
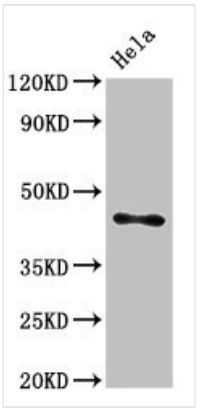
ASAH1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	ASAH1, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	ASAH1 Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-ASAH1 antibody
Product Synonym Names	Acid ceramidase; AC; ACDase; Acid CDase; Acylsphingosine deacylase; N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase; Putative 32 kDa heart protein; PHP32; Acid ceramidase subunit alpha; Acid ceramidase subunit beta; ASAH1; ASAH; HSD-33; HSD33
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Liquid
Purity/Purification	>95%, Protein G purified
Preparation and Storage	Shipped at 4 degree C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Matching Pairs	Unconjugated Antibody: ASAH1 (MBS7052821) HRP Conjugated Antibody: ASAH1 (MBS7052822)
Matching Pairs	Unconjugated Antibody: ASAH1 (MBS7052821) FITC Conjugated Antibody: ASAH1 (MBS7052823)
Matching Pairs	Unconjugated Antibody: ASAH1 (MBS7052821) Biotin Conjugated Antibody: ASAH1 (MBS7052824)
Molecular Weight	44,046 Da
OMIM	U70063 mRNA
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q13510
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Acid ceramidase protein (22-395AA)
Conjugation	Non-conjugated
Preservative	0.03% Proclin 300
Constituents	50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-ASAH1 antibody	ELISA (EIA), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
Application Notes for anti-ASAH1 antibody	IHC: 1:20-1:200
Related Product Information for anti-ASAH1 antibody	MBS7052821 is an antibody targeting ASAH1. Also known as ASAH1 Antibody. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit. Hydrolyzes the sphingolipid ceramide into sphingosine and free fatty acid.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-ASAH1 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-ASAH1 antibody
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human heart tissue using MBS7052821 at dilution of 1:100



Western Blot (WB) of anti-ASAH1 antibody
Western BlotPositive WB detected in: Hela whole cell lysateAll lanes: ASAH1 antibody at 3ug/mlSecondaryGoat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilutionPredicted band size: 45,47 KDaObserved band size: 45 KDa

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for ASAH1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	189011550
NCBI GeneID	427
NCBI Accession #	NP_001120977.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q13510
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q6W898; Q96AS2; E9PDS0
UniProt Related Accession #	Q13510
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001127505.2
NCBI Official Full Name	acid ceramidase isoform c
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase 1
NCBI Official Symbol	ASAH1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	AC; PHP; ASAH; PHP32; ACDase; SMAPME
UniProt Protein Name	Acid ceramidase
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Acylsphingosine deacylase; N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase; Putative 32 kDa heart protein; PHP32
Protein Family	Acid ceramidase
UniProt Gene Name	ASAH1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ASAH; AC; ACDase; Acid CDase; PHP32
NCBI Protein Information	acid ceramidase
NCBI Summary for ASAH1	This gene encodes a member of the acid ceramidase family of proteins. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed. Processing of this preproprotein generates alpha and beta subunits that heterodimerize to form the mature lysosomal enzyme, which catalyzes the degradation of ceramide into sphingosine and free fatty acid. This enzyme is overexpressed in multiple human cancers and may play a role in cancer progression. Mutations in this gene are associated with the lysosomal storage disorder, Farber lipogranulomatosis, and a neuromuscular disorder, spinal muscular atrophy with progressive myoclonic epilepsy. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]

UniProt Comments for ASAH1	ASAH1: Hydrolyzes the sphingolipid ceramide into sphingosine and free fatty acid. Defects in ASAH1 are the cause of Farber lipogranulomatosis (FL); also known as Farber disease (FD). This sphingolipid disease is characterized by subcutaneous lipid-loaded nodules, excruciating pain in the joints and extremities, marked accumulation of ceramide in lysosomes, and death by three years of age. Defects in ASAH1 are the cause of spinal muscular atrophy with progressive myoclonic epilepsy (SMAPME). An autosomal recessive neuromuscular disorder characterized by childhood onset of motor deficits and progressive myoclonic seizures, after normal developmental milestones. Proximal muscle weakness and generalized muscular atrophy are due to degeneration of spinal motor neurons. Myoclonic epilepsy is generally resistant to conventional therapy. The disease course is progressive and leads to respiratory muscle involvement and severe handicap or early death from respiratory insufficiency. Belongs to the acid ceramidase family. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: EC 3.5.1.23; Hydrolase; Lipid Metabolism - sphingolipid Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 8p22 Cellular Component: extracellular space; lysosomal lumen Molecular Function: catalytic activity; ceramidase activity Biological Process: ceramide metabolic process; glycosphingolipid metabolic process Disease: Farber Lipogranulomatosis
Research Articles on ASAH1	**1.** Data suggest up-regulation of ASAH1 activity by androgen in androgen-sensitive prostate cancer cells (not other cancer cells) is due to prolonged stability of ASAH1 by androgen-stimulated induction of USP2 (ubiquitin specific peptidase 2) expression.
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