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)(EC 3.5.1.23)(Acylsphingosine deacylase)(N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase)(Putative 32 kDa heart protein)(PHP32)[Cleaved into: Acid ceramidase subunit alphaAcid ceramidase subunit beta]
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Purity/Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration	1mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of ASAH1 at Human, Mouse,Rat
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C/1 year
Molecular Weight	395
OMIM	phenotype 613468
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q13510
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ASAH1
Modification	Unmodified/Total
Product Categories/Family for anti-ASAH1 antibody	Primary Antibodies
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-ASAH1 antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-ASAH1 antibody	WB: 1:500-2000
Related Product Information for anti-ASAH1 antibody	MBS9521683 is an antibody targeting ASAH1. Also known as ASAH1 Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.
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.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	239938949

NCBI GeneID	427
NCBI Accession #	Q13510.5
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q13510
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q6W898; Q96AS2; E9PDS0
UniProt Related Accession #	Q13510
NCBI Official Full Name	Acid ceramidase
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase (acid ceramidase) 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
UniProt Entry Name	ASAH1_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	acid ceramidase; acid CDase; acylsphingosine deacylase; putative 32 kDa heart protein
NCBI Summary for ASAH1	This gene encodes a heterodimeric protein consisting of a nonglycosylated alpha subunit and a glycosylated beta subunit that is cleaved to the mature enzyme posttranslationally. The encoded protein catalyzes the synthesis and degradation of ceramide into sphingosine and fatty acid. Mutations in this gene have been associated with a lysosomal storage disorder known as Farber disease. Multiple transcript variants encoding several distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
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: Lipid Metabolism - sphingolipid; EC 3.5.1.23; Hydrolase Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 8p22 Cellular Component: lysosomal lumen Molecular Function: catalytic activity; ceramidase activity Biological Process: response to organic substance; sphingolipid metabolic process; glycosphingolipid metabolic process; ceramide metabolic process; lung development Disease: Farber Lipogranulomatosis
Research Articles on ASAH1	**1.** Acid ceramidase promotes nuclear export of PTEN through sphingosine 1-phosphate mediated Akt signaling.

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