Human ASAH2/N-acylsphingosine Amidohydrolase-2 Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Sheep IgG

Catalog Number: AF3557

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ASAH2/N-acylsphingosine Amidohydrolase-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ASAH2/N-acylsphingosine Amidohydrolase-2 Thr15-Ile761 Accession # AAF86240
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human ASAH2/N-acylsphingosine Amidohydrolase-2 (Catalog # 3557-AH)
Immunoprecipitation	25 µg/mL	Conditioned cell culture medium spiked with Recombinant Human ASAH2/N-acylsphingosine Amidohydrolase-2 (Catalog # 3557-AH), see our available Western blot detection antibodies

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The human ASAH2 gene encodes N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase-2, also known as neutral or non-lysosomal ceramidase. ASAH2 is a type II integral membrane protein that can be cleaved to produce a soluble secreted protein (1). The enzyme is abundant in the brush border membranes of the intestine, but is also expressed in tissues such as kidney, brain and liver (2, 3). An N-terminally truncated form of human ASAH2 has been shown to localize to mitochondria (4). A major physiological function of ASAH2 is the metabolism of dietary sphingolipids, but the enzyme may also be involved in the generation of messenger molecules such as sphingosine and sphingosine 1-phosphate (3).

References:

1. Tani, M. *et al.* (2003) J. Biol. Chem. **278**:10523.
2. Kono, M. *et al.* (2006) J. Biol. Chem. **281**:7324.
3. Mitsutake, S. *et al.* (2001) J. Biol. Chem. **276**:26249.
4. El Bawab, S. *et al.* (2000) J. Biol. Chem. **275**:21508.

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