

DESCRIPTION

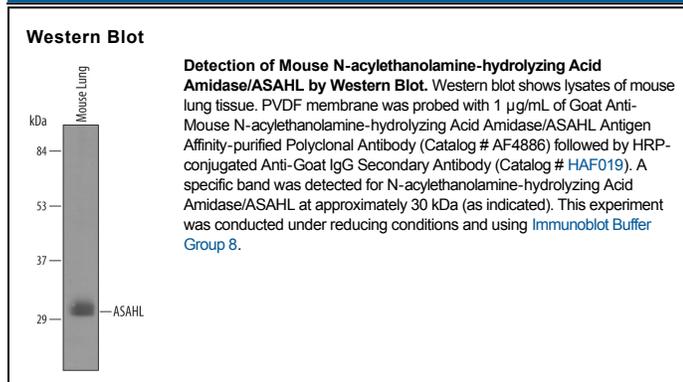
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse ASAHL/N-acylethanolamine-hydrolyzing Acid A in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) ASAHL is observed and less than 5% cross-reactivity rhASAHL-2 and recombinant mouse ASAHL-2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse ASAHL/N-acylethanolamine-hydrolyzing Acid A Val33-Ser362 Accession # AAH04572
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 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	1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunoprecipitation	25 µg/mL	Conditioned cell culture medium spiked with Recombinant Mouse N-acylethanolamine-hydrolyzing Acid Amidase/ASAHL (Catalog # 4886-AH), see our available Western blot detection antibodies

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 mouse ASAHL gene encodes N-acylethanolamine-hydrolyzing Acid Amidase (NAAA), a fatty acid amidase with maximal activity at acidic pH (1). NAAA hydrolyzes a number of *N*-acyl ethanolamines, including *N*-myristoyl-, *N*-stearoyl-, *N*-oleoyl-, and *N*-arachidonoyl, but is most active against *N*-palmitoylethanolamine (2). NAAA is a member of the cholesteryl glycerophosphoethanolamine hydrolase family of enzymes, and is structurally similar to acid ceramidase (1). NAAA is both a lysosomal and a secreted enzyme, and like acid ceramidase, has been observed to be proteolytically processed during maturation (1). Through its amidase activity, ASAHL may play a role in the termination of the actions of a variety of *N*-acylethanolamides (3). NAAA can be distinguished from anandamide amidohydrolase by its lack of inhibition by methyl arachidonoyl fluorophosphonate (2).

References:

1. Tsuboi, K. *et al.* (2005) *J. Biol. Chem.* **280**:11082.
2. Ueda, N. *et al.* (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* **276**:35552.
3. Sun, Y. X. *et al.* (2005) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **1736**:211.