

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse ASAH1/N-acyl ethanolamine-hydrolyzing Acid A in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) ASAH1 is observed and less than 5% cross-reactivity rhASAH1-
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse ASAH1/N-acyl ethanolamine-hydrolyzing Acid A Val33-Ser362 Accession # AAH04572
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The mouse ASAH1 gene encodes N-acyl ethanolamine-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 glycerol 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, ASAH1 may play a role in the termination of the actions of a variety of N-acyl ethanolamides (3). NAAA can be distinguished from anandamide amidohydrolase by its lack of inhibition by methyl arachidonoyl fluorophosphonate (2).

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