Mouse ASAH2/N-acylsphingosine Amidohydrolase-2 Biotinylated Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Sheep IgG

Catalog Number: BAF3558

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse ASAH2/N-acylsphingosine Amidohydrolase-2 in Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 20% cross-reactivity with recombinant human ASAH2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse ASAH2/N-acylsphingosine Amidohydrolase-2 Thr34-Thr756 Accession # Q9JHE3
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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 Mouse ASAH2/N-acylsphingosine Amidohydrolase-2 (Catalog # 3558-AH)

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.
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 mouse ASAH2 gene encodes acylsphingosine amidohydrolase-2, also known as neutral ceramidase. Neutral ceramidase 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). A major physiological function of neutral ceramidase 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.

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