

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ASAH/N-acylethanolamine-hydrolyzing Acid A in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse ASAH is observed and no cross-reactivity with recombinant human ASAH2 or recombinant mo
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 511702
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human ASAH/N-acylethanolamine-hydrolyzing Acid A isoform 1 Ser29-Lys359 (Val151Ile) Accession # Q02083
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 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 human NAAA gene encodes N-acylethanolamine-hydrolyzing acid amidase, also known as ASAH-like protein (ASAH), a fatty acid amidase with maximal activity at acidic pH (1). ASAH 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). ASAH is a member of the cholyglycine hydrolase family of enzymes, and is structurally similar to acid ceramidase (3). ASAH is both a lysosomal and a secreted enzyme, and like acid ceramidase, has been observed to be proteolytically processed during maturation (3). ASAH can be distinguished from anandamide amidohydrolase by its lack of inhibition by methyl arachidonyl fluorophosphonate (2).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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