

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Sphingosine Kinase 1/SPHK1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 647705
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human Sphingosine Kinase 1/SPHK1 Asp2-Leu398 Accession # Q9NYA1
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 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.

Immunocytochemistry 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

Sphingosine kinases are cytosolic or membrane-associated enzymes that catalyze the phosphorylation of sphingosine to sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P). Two types of sphingosine kinases, SPHK1 and SPHK2, are known to be expressed in human cells. The two enzymes share considerable amino acid sequence similarity, but differ in their N-terminal and central regions (1). The two proteins also differ in tissue distribution and some kinetic properties (1). S1P is a lipid messenger that regulates diverse physiological processes including cell proliferation, migration, apoptosis, inflammation, calcium homeostasis and cytoskeletal structure (2, 3). The level of S1P is tightly controlled by SPHKs and S1P degrading enzymes. SPHK1 and its activation can be stimulated by several growth factors such as tumor necrosis factor-α, epidermal growth factor and transforming growth factor-β (3, 4). Expression of SPHK1 has been found to increase in many human solid tumors and overexpression of SPHK1 is associated with tumor angiogenesis (5). Such studies have implicated SPHK1 as a new target for cancer treatment.

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