ARG43986
anti-PSAP antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes PSAP
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	PSAP
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human PSAP recombinant protein
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	PSAP; Prosaposin; GLBA; SAP1; Sphingolipid Activator Protein-1; Sphingolipid Activator Protein-2; Proactivator Polypeptide; Saposin-A; Saposin-B; Saposin-C; Saposin-D; SAP2; Variant Gaucher Disease And Variant Metachromatic Leukodystrophy; PARK24; PSAPD

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	0.1-0.5 µg/ml
FACS	1-3 µg/1x10^6
ICC/IF	5 µg/ml
IHC-P	2-5 µg/ml
WB	0.25-0.5 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

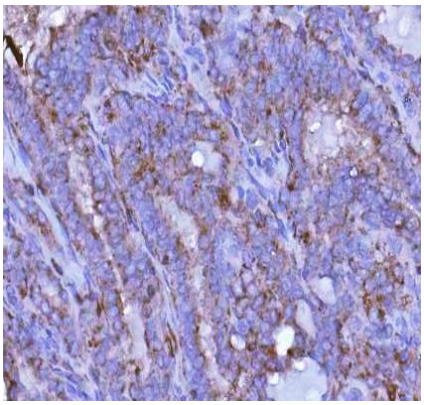
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified with Immunogen.
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4 and 4% Trehalose.
Stabilizer	4% Trehalose
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

	before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

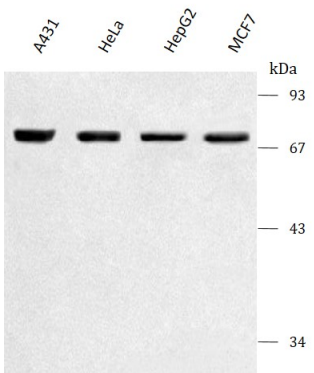
Gene Symbol	PSAP
Gene Full Name	Prosaposin
Background	This gene encodes a highly conserved preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate four main cleavage products including saposins A, B, C, and D. Each domain of the precursor protein is approximately 80 amino acid residues long with nearly identical placement of cysteine residues and glycosylation sites. Saposins A-D localize primarily to the lysosomal compartment where they facilitate the catabolism of glycosphingolipids with short oligosaccharide groups. The precursor protein exists both as a secretory protein and as an integral membrane protein and has neurotrophic activities. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Gaucher disease and metachromatic leukodystrophy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed.
Function	Saposin-A and saposin-C stimulate the hydrolysis of glucosylceramide by beta-glucosylceramidase (EC 3.2.1.45) and galactosylceramide by beta-galactosylceramidase (EC 3.2.1.46). Saposin-C apparently acts by combining with the enzyme and acidic lipid to form an activated complex, rather than by solubilizing the substrate.
Calculated Mw	58 kDa
PTM	Disulfide bond, Glycoprotein
Cellular Localization	Lysosome, Secreted

Images



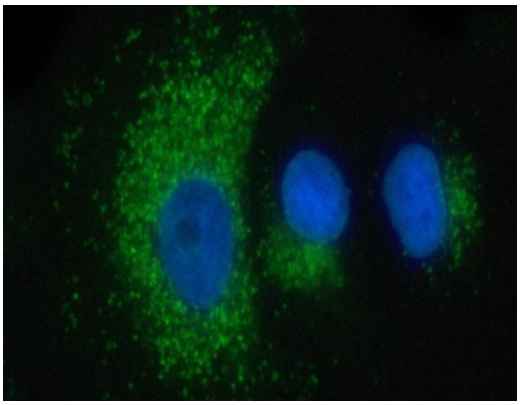
ARG43986 anti-PSAP antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human thyroid papillary carcinoma stained with ARG43986 anti-PSAP antibody at 2 µg/ml dilution.



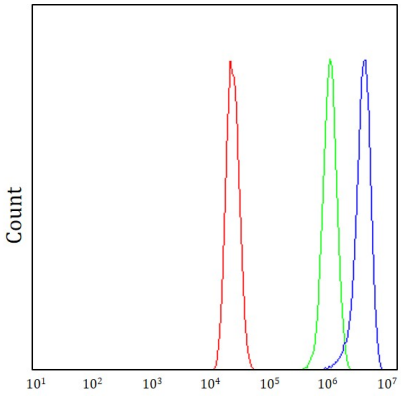
ARG43986 anti-PSAP antibody WB image

Western blot: A431, Hela, HepG2 and MCF-7 stained with ARG43986 anti-PSAP antibody at 0.5 µg/mL dilution.



ARG43986 anti-PSAP antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: A549 cells stained with ARG43986 anti-PSAP antibody at 5 µg/ml dilution.



ARG43986 anti-PSAP antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: MCF-7 cells stained with ARG43986 anti-PSAP antibody (blue) at 1 µg/1x10^6 cells dilution.