# ARG57406
# anti-ASAH2 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

## Summary

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|---|---|
| Product Description | Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ASAH2 |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu, Ms, Rat |
| Tested Application | WB |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Target Name | ASAH2 |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | Recombinant Protein of Human ASAH2. |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | hCD; EC 3.5.1.23; HNAC1; LCDase; Acylsphingosine deacylase 2; Neutral ceramidase; NCDase; Non-lysosomal ceramidase; BCDase; N-CDase; N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase 2 |

## Application Instructions

Application table

| Application | Dilution |
|---|---|
| WB | 1:500 - 2000 |

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| Application Note | * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. |
| Positive Control | Mouse kidney |

## Properties

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| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Affinity purification with immunogen. |
| Buffer | PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol. |
| Preservative | 0.02% Sodium azide |
| Stabilizer | 50% Glycerol |
| 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. 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

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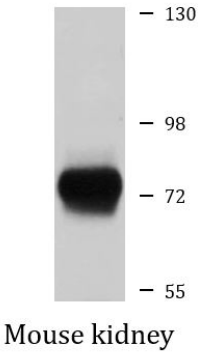
|---|---|
| Gene Symbol | ASAH2 |
| Gene Full Name | N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase (non-lysosomal ceramidase) 2 |
| Background | Ceramidases (EC 3.5.1.23), such as ASAH2, catalyze hydrolysis of the N-acyl linkage of ceramide, a second messenger in a variety of cellular events, to produce sphingosine. Sphingosine exerts both mitogenic and apoptosis-inducing activities, and its phosphorylated form functions as an intra- and intercellular second messenger (see MIM 603730) (Mitsutake et al., 2001 [PubMed 11328816]).[supplied by OMIM, Mar 2008] |
| Function | Hydrolyzes the sphingolipid ceramide into sphingosine and free fatty acid at an optimal pH of 6.5-8.5. Acts as a key regulator of sphingolipid signaling metabolites by generating sphingosine at the cell surface. Acts as a repressor of apoptosis both by reducing C16-ceramide, thereby preventing ceramide-induced apoptosis, and generating sphingosine, a precursor of the antiapoptotic factor sphingosine 1-phosphate. Probably involved in the digestion of dietary sphingolipids in intestine by acting as a key enzyme for the catabolism of dietary sphingolipids and regulating the levels of bioactive sphingolipid metabolites in the intestinal tract. [UniProt] |
| Calculated Mw | 86 kDa |
| PTM | N-glycosylated. Required for enzyme activity (By similarity).<br>O-glycosylated. Required to retain it as a type II membrane protein at the cell surface.<br>Phosphorylated. May prevent ubiquitination and subsequent degradation (By similarity).<br>Ubiquitinated, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. Ubiquitination is triggered by nitric oxid (By similarity). |

## Images




ARG57406 anti-ASAH2 antibody WB image

Western blot: Mouse kidney lysate stained with ARG57406 anti-ASAH2 antibody.