Product Datasheet

PSAP Antibody

Catalog No: #32449

Package Size: #32449-1 50ul #32449-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

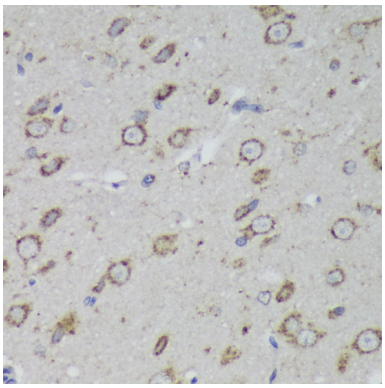
Description

Product Name	PSAP Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total PSAP protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human PSAP.
Target Name	PSAP
Other Names	FLJ00245; GLBA; MGC110993; SAP1;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P07602NCBI Gene ID:5660
Uniprot	P07602
GeneID	5660;
SDS-PAGE MW	58KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

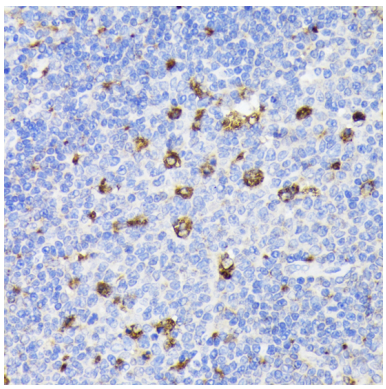
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IHC□1:50 - 1:200IF□1:50 - 1:200

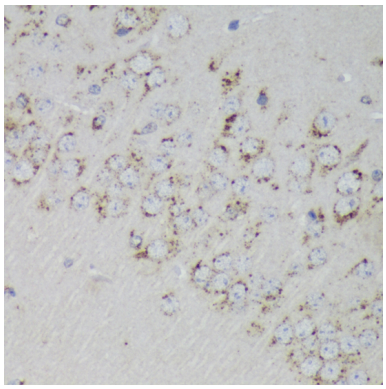
Images



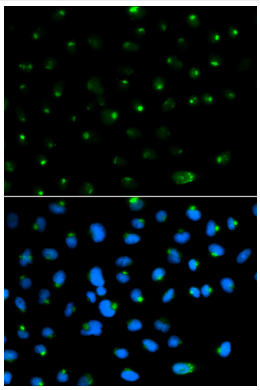
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat brain using PSAP at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



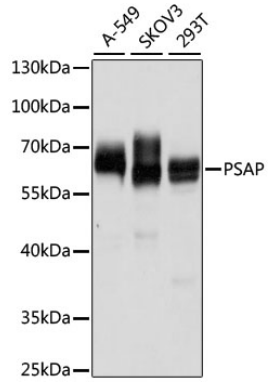
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat spleen using PSAP at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse brain using PSAP at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF-7 cells using PSAP . Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using PSAP at 1:1000 dilution.

Background

The PSAP gene encodes prosaposin, a precursor of four small nonenzymatic glycoproteins termed 'sphingolipid activator proteins' (SAPs) that assist in the lysosomal hydrolysis of sphingolipids. After proteolytic processing of the presaposin protein, these 4 released polypeptides are functional activators. Saposin A is encoded by residues 60 to 143 of PSAP, saposin B by 195 to 275, saposin C by 311 to 390, and saposin D by 405 to 487. They are four 12-14 kDa heatstable glycoproteins. Saposins A-D localize primarily to the lysosomal compartment where they facilitate the catabolism of glycosphingolipids with short oligosaccharide groups. Saposins A-D are required for the hydrolysis of certain sphingolipids by specific lysosomal hydrolases. (PMID: 2001789) Defects in PSAP are the cause of Gaucher disease, Tay-Sachs disease, and metachromatic leukodystrophy (PubMed: 2060627, PMID: 15773042). This PSAP antibody (10801-1-AP) is expected to recognize both saposin A and B.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only