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Anti-Human ARSA DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 4C10)

Catalog # ABO14789

Product Information

Application	FC
Primary Accession	P15289
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-Human ARSA DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody (monoclonal, 4C10) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Additional Information

Gene ID	410
Other Names	Arylsulfatase A, ASA, 3.1.6.8, Cerebroside-sulfatase, Arylsulfatase A component B, Arylsulfatase A component C, ARSA
Calculated MW	53588
Application Details	Flow Cytometry, 1-3 □g/1x10^6 cells
Subcellular Localization	Lysosome.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.02% NaN3.
Clone Names	Clone: 4C10
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human ARSA, different from the related mouse sequence by six amino acids.
Cross Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.

Protein Information

Name	ARSA (HGNC:713)
Function	Lysosomal enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of cerebroside-3-sulfate

	(N-acyl-1-beta-D-(3-O-sulfo)-galactosyl-sphing-4- enine) into cerebroside and sulfate, a reaction that requires the activator protein saposin B (PubMed:10751093, PubMed:19224915, PubMed:24294900). Also involved in the catabolism of other sulfoglycosphingolipids such as SB1a and SM3 (beta-D-3-sulfogalactosyl- (1->4)-beta-D-glucosyl-(11')-N-acylsphing-4-enine) (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum. Lysosome

Background

Arylsulfatase A (ARSA) is an enzyme that breaks down sulfatides, namely cerebroside 3-sulfate intocerebroside and sulfate. In humans, arylsulfatase A is encoded by the ARSA gene. ARSA is mapped to 22q13.33. The protein encoded by this gene hydrolyzes cerebroside sulfate to cerebroside and sulfate. Defects in this gene lead to metachromatic leucodystrophy (MLD), a progressive demyelination disease which results in a variety of neurological symptoms and ultimately death. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene.

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