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AOAH Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17325c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P28039
Other Accession	NP_001628.1, NP_001170977.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB37179
Calculated MW	65105
Antigen Region	168-197

Additional Information

Gene ID	313
Other Names	Acyloxyacyl hydrolase, Acyloxyacyl hydrolase small subunit, Acyloxyacyl hydrolase large subunit, AOAH
Target/Specificity	This AOAH antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 168-197 amino acids from the Central region of human AOAH.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	AOAH Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	AOAH {ECO:0000303|PubMed:1883828}
Function	Removes the secondary (acyloxyacyl-linked) fatty acyl chains from the lipid A region of bacterial lipopolysaccharides (PubMed:1883828, PubMed:29343645, PubMed:8089145). By breaking down LPS, terminates the

host response to bacterial infection and prevents prolonged and damaging inflammatory responses (By similarity). In peritoneal macrophages, seems to be important for recovery from a state of immune tolerance following infection by Gram-negative bacteria (By similarity).

Cellular Location Secreted. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=Detected in urine {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35298}

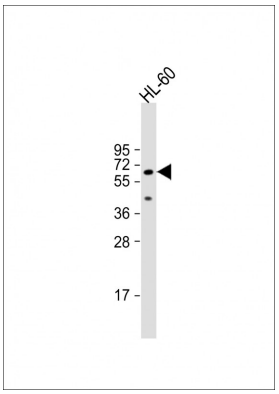
Background

This locus encodes both the light and heavy subunits of acyloxyacyl hydrolase. The encoded enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of acyloxylacyl-linked fatty acyl chains from bacterial lipopolysaccharides, effectively detoxifying these molecules. The encoded protein may play a role in modulating host inflammatory response to gram-negative bacteria. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described.

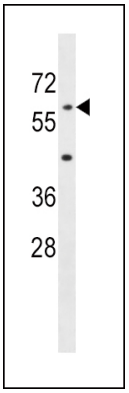
References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Pelak, K., et al. J. Infect. Dis. 201(8):1141-1149(2010)
Barnes, K.C., et al. J. Allergy Clin. Immunol. 118(1):70-77(2006)
Coulthard, M.G., et al. Infect. Immun. 64(5):1510-1515(1996)
Staab, J.F., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 269(38):23736-23742(1994)

Images



Anti-AOAH Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution + HL-60 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 65 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AOAH Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP17325c) western blot analysis in mouse liver tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the AOAH antibody detected the AOAH protein (arrow).