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SPHK1 Antibody (N-term P74)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7237d

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q9NYA1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Canine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	42518
Antigen Region	59-89

Additional Information

Gene ID	8877
Other Names	Sphingosine kinase 1, SK 1, SPK 1, SPHK1, SPHK, SPK
Target/Specificity	This SPHK1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 59-89 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SPHK1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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	SPHK1 Antibody (N-term P74) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SPHK1 (HGNC:11240)
Function	Catalyzes the phosphorylation of sphingosine to form sphingosine 1-phosphate (SPP), a lipid mediator with both intra- and extracellular functions. Also acts on D-erythro-sphingosine and to a lesser extent sphinganine, but not other lipids, such as D,L-threo- dihydrosphingosine, N,N-dimethylsphingosine, diacylglycerol, ceramide, or phosphatidylinositol

	(PubMed:11923095, PubMed:20577214, PubMed:23602659, PubMed:24929359, PubMed:29662056). In contrast to proapoptotic SPHK2, has a negative effect on intracellular ceramide levels, enhances cell growth and inhibits apoptosis (PubMed:16118219). Involved in the regulation of inflammatory response and neuroinflammation. Via the product sphingosine 1-phosphate, stimulates TRAF2 E3 ubiquitin ligase activity, and promotes activation of NF- kappa-B in response to TNF signaling leading to IL17 secretion (PubMed:20577214). In response to TNF and in parallel to NF-kappa-B activation, negatively regulates RANTES induction through p38 MAPK signaling pathway (PubMed:23935096). Involved in endocytic membrane trafficking induced by sphingosine, recruited to dilate endosomes, also plays a role on later stages of endosomal maturation and membrane fusion independently of its kinase activity (PubMed:24929359, PubMed:28049734). In Purkinje cells, seems to be also involved in the regulation of autophagosome-lysosome fusion upon VEGFA (PubMed:25417698).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane. Endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CI15} Note=Translocated from the cytoplasm to the plasma membrane in a CIB1- dependent manner (PubMed:19854831). Binds to membranes containing negatively charged lipids but not neutral lipids (PubMed:24929359) Recruited to endocytic membranes by sphingosine where promotes membrane fusion (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CI15, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19854831, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24929359}
Tissue Location	Widely expressed with highest levels in adult liver, kidney, heart and skeletal muscle. Expressed in brain cortex (at protein level) (PubMed:29662056).

Background

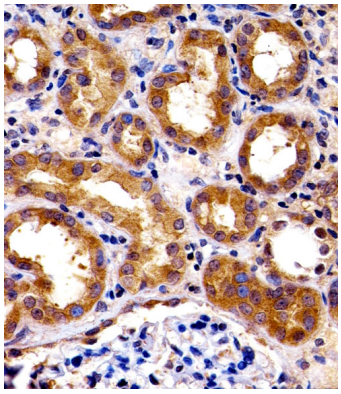
Sphingosine Kinase (SphK) catalyzes the phosphorylation of the lipid sphingosine, creating the bioactive lipid sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P). S1P subsequently signals through cell surface G protein-coupled receptors, as well as intracellularly, to modulate cell proliferation, survival, motility and differentiation. SphK is an important signaling enzyme which is activated by diverse agents, including growth factors that signal through receptor tyrosine kinases, agents activating G protein-coupled receptors, and immunoglobulin receptors. Two SphK isotypes, SphK-1 and SphK-2, have been cloned, and both isotypes are ubiquitously expressed. SphK-1 has been shown to mediate cell growth, prevention of apoptosis, and cellular transformation, and is upregulated in a variety of human tumors. In contrast, SphK-2 increases apoptosis, and may be responsible for phosphorylating and activating the immunosuppressive drug FTY720.

References

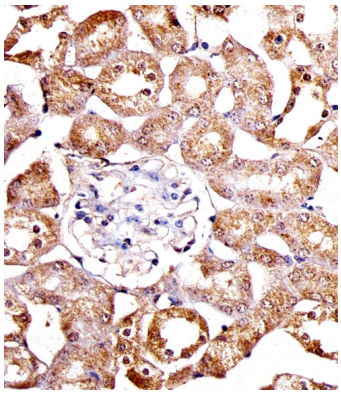
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Nava, V.E., et al., FEBS Lett. 473(1):81-84 (2000).
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Images

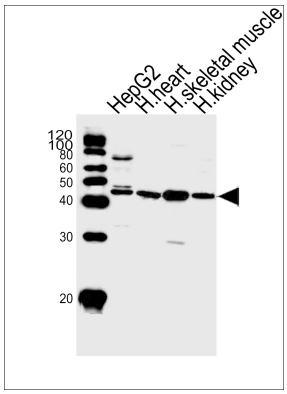
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. kidney section using SPHK1 Antibody(N-term P74) (Cat#AP7237d). AP7237d was diluted at 1:100 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by



DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded M. kidney section using SPHK1 Antibody(N-term P74) (Cat#AP7237d). AP7237d was diluted at 1:100 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cell line and human heart, skeletal muscle, kidney tissue lysate(from left to right), using SPHK1 Antibody (N-term P74)(Cat. #AP7237d). AP7237d was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

Citations

- Isoflurane activates intestinal sphingosine kinase to protect against renal ischemia-reperfusion-induced liver and intestine injury.
- A novel function of sphingosine kinase 1 suppression of JNK activity in preventing inflammation and injury.
- Increased Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Serum Concentrations in Subjects with Periodontitis: A Matter of Inflammation

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.