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ASAH3L Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73856

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q5QJU3
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	31309

Additional Information

Gene ID	340485
Other Names	ACER2; ASAH3L; PP11646; Alkaline ceramidase 2; AlkCDase 2; Alkaline CDase 2; haCER2; Acylsphingosine deacylase 3-like; N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase 3-like
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	ACER2 (HGNC:23675)
Synonyms	ASAH3L
Function	Golgi ceramidase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of ceramides into sphingoid bases like sphingosine and free fatty acids at alkaline pH (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:18945876, PubMed:20089856, PubMed:20207939). Ceramides, sphingosine, and its phosphorylated form sphingosine-1-phosphate are bioactive lipids that mediate cellular signaling pathways regulating several biological processes including cell proliferation, apoptosis and differentiation (PubMed:20207939). Has a better catalytic efficiency towards unsaturated long-chain ceramides, including C18:1-, C20:1- and C24:1-ceramides (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:18945876, PubMed:20089856, PubMed:20207939). Saturated long-chain ceramides and unsaturated very long-chain ceramides are also good substrates, whereas saturated very long-chain ceramides and short-chain ceramides are poor substrates

(PubMed:20089856). Also hydrolyzes dihydroceramides to produce dihydrosphingosine (PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20628055). It is the ceramidase that controls the levels of circulating sphingosine-1- phosphate and dihydrosphingosine-1-phosphate in plasma through their production by hematopoietic cells (By similarity). Regulates cell proliferation, autophagy and apoptosis by the production of sphingosine and sphingosine-1-phosphate (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:26943039, PubMed:28294157, PubMed:29229990). As part of a p53/TP53-dependent pathway, promotes for instance autophagy and apoptosis in response to DNA damage (PubMed:26943039, PubMed:28294157, PubMed:29229990). Through the production of sphingosine, may also regulate the function of the Golgi complex and regulate the glycosylation of proteins (PubMed:18945876).

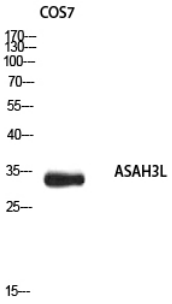
Cellular Location Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location Highly expressed in placenta.

Background

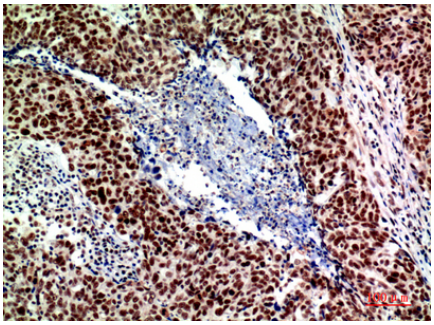
Golgi ceramidase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of ceramides into sphingoid bases like sphingosine and free fatty acids at alkaline pH (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:18945876, PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20089856). Ceramides, sphingosine, and its phosphorylated form sphingosine-1-phosphate are bioactive lipids that mediate cellular signaling pathways regulating several biological processes including cell proliferation, apoptosis and differentiation (PubMed:20207939). Has a better catalytic efficiency towards unsaturated long-chain ceramides, including C18:1-, C20:1- and C24:1-ceramides (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:18945876, PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20089856). Saturated long-chain ceramides and unsaturated very long-chain ceramides are also good substrates, whereas saturated very long-chain ceramides and short-chain ceramides are poor substrates (PubMed:20089856). Also hydrolyzes dihydroceramides to produce dihydrosphingosine (PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20628055). It is the ceramidase that controls the levels of circulating sphingosine-1-phosphate and dihydrosphingosine-1-phosphate in plasma through their production by hematopoietic cells (By similarity). Regulates cell proliferation, autophagy and apoptosis by the production of sphingosine and sphingosine-1-phosphate (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:26943039, PubMed:28294157, PubMed:29229990). As part of a p53/TP53-dependent pathway, promotes for instance autophagy and apoptosis in response to DNA damage (PubMed:26943039, PubMed:28294157, PubMed:29229990). Through the production of sphingosine, may also regulate the function of the Golgi complex and regulate the glycosylation of proteins (PubMed:18945876).

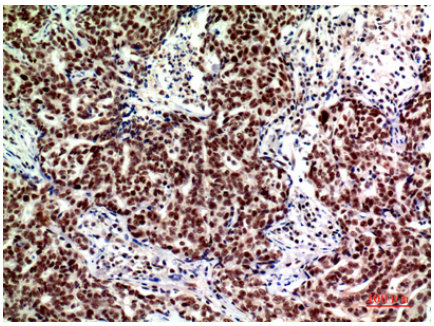
Images



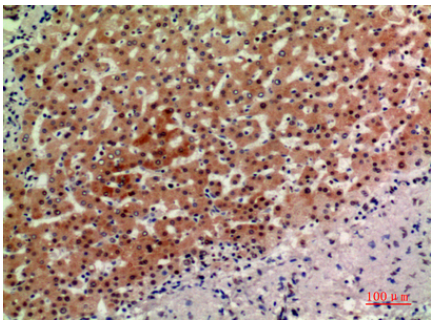
Western blot analysis of COS7 using ASAH3L antibody..
Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-breast-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:200





Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-breast-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:200

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