10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

SAP Antibody (Center E300)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7398c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P07602
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB18781
Calculated MW	58113
Antigen Region	285-314

Additional Information

Gene ID	5660
Other Names	Prosaposin, Proactivator polypeptide, Saposin-A, Protein A, Saposin-B-Val, Saposin-B, Cerebroside sulfate activator, CSAct, Dispersin, Sphingolipid activator protein 1, SAP-1, Sulfatide/GM1 activator, Saposin-C, A1 activator, Co-beta-glucosidase, Glucosylceramidase activator, Sphingolipid activator protein 2, SAP-2, Saposin-D, Component C, Protein C, PSAP, GLBA, SAP1
Target/Specificity	This SAP antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 285-314 amino acids from the Central region of human SAP.
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 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	SAP Antibody (Center E300) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PSAP
Synonyms	GLBA, SAP1

Function	Saposin-A and saposin-C stimulate the hydrolysis of glucosylceramide by beta-glucosylceramidase (EC 3.2.1.45) and galactosylceramide by beta-galactosylceramidase (EC 3.2.1.46). Saposin- C apparently acts by combining with the enzyme and acidic lipid to form an activated complex, rather than by solubilizing the substrate. Saposin-D is a specific sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase activator (EC 3.1.4.12). Saposins are specific low-molecular mass non-enzymic proteins, they participate in the lysosomal degradation of sphingolipids, which takes place by the sequential action of specific hydrolases.
Cellular Location	Lysosome

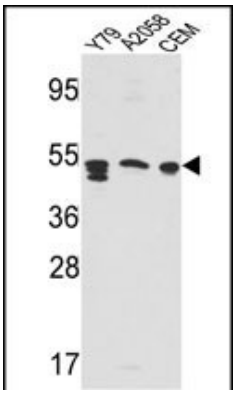
Background

PSAP is a highly conserved glycoprotein which is a precursor for 4 cleavage products: saposins A, B, C, and D. Each domain of the precursor protein is approximately 80 amino acid residues long with nearly identical placement of cysteine residues and glycosylation sites. Saposins A-D localize primarily to the lysosomal compartment where they facilitate the catabolism of glycosphingolipids with short oligosaccharide groups. The precursor protein exists both as a secretory protein and as an integral membrane protein and has neurotrophic activities.

References

Gunia,S., Virchows Arch. 454 (5), 573-579 (2009)
Kuchar,L., Am. J. Med. Genet. A 149A (4), 613-621 (2009)

Images



Western blot analysis of SAP Antibody (Center E300) (Cat. 3AP7398c) in Y79,A2058,CEM cell line lysates(35ug/lane). SAP (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.