

Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12166**Specification**

Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q12797
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase(ASPH) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 444

Other Names

Aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase, 1.14.11.16, Aspartate beta-hydroxylase, ASP beta-hydroxylase, Peptide-aspartate beta-dioxygenase, ASPH, BAH

Calculated MW

85863 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Isoform 1: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein .

Tissue Specificity

Isoform 1 is detected in all tissues tested. Isoform 8 is mainly expressed in pancreas, heart, brain, kidney and liver. Isoform 8 is expressed in kidney (at protein level). .

Protein Name

Aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human ASPH (726-758aa EVWQDASSFRLIFIVDVWHPELTPQQRSLPAI), identical to the related mouse sequence.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase family.

Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name ASPH

Synonyms BAH

Function

[Isoform 1]: Specifically hydroxylates an Asp or Asn residue in certain epidermal growth factor-like (EGF) domains of a number of proteins.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q28056} [Isoform 8]: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

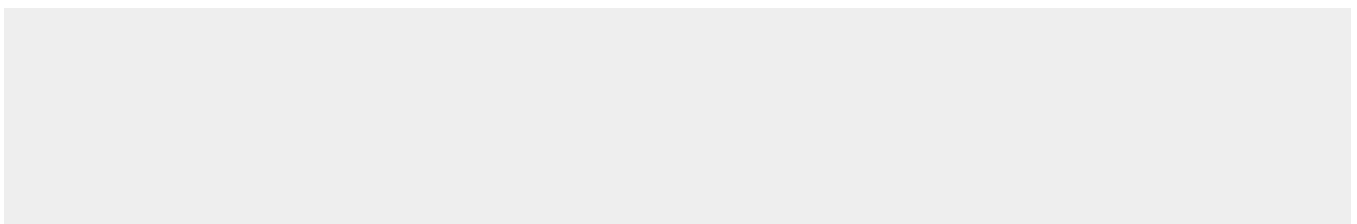
Tissue Location

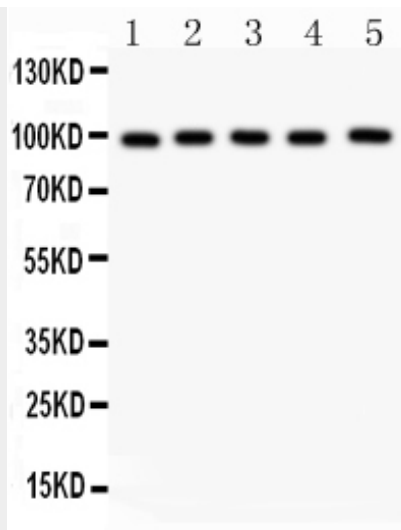
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Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Protocols

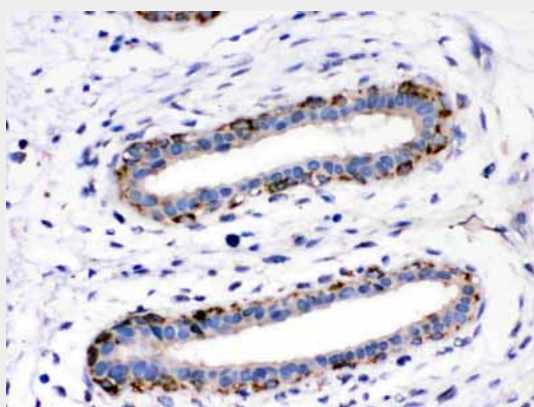
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti- ASPH Picoband antibody, ABO12166, Western blotting All lanes: Anti ASPH (ABO12166) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 2: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 3: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 4: HEPG2 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 5: HEPA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Predicted bind size: 86KD
Observed bind size: 100KD



Anti- ASPH Picoband antibody, ABO12166, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue

Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Background

ASPH is also known as Aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase. This gene is thought to play an important role in calcium homeostasis. And the gene is expressed from two promoters and undergoes extensive alternative splicing. The encoded set of proteins share varying amounts of overlap near their N-termini but have substantial variations in their C-terminal domains resulting in distinct functional properties. The longest isoforms (a and f) include a C-terminal Aspartyl/Asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase domain that hydroxylates aspartic acid or asparagine residues in the epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains of some proteins, including protein C, coagulation factors VII, IX, and X, and the complement factors C1R and C1S. Other isoforms differ primarily in the C-terminal sequence and lack the hydroxylase domain, and some have been localized to the endoplasmic and sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some of these isoforms are found in complexes with calsequestrin, triadin, and the ryanodine receptor, and have been shown to regulate calcium release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some isoforms have been implicated in metastasis.