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PSAP / Prosaposin Antibody (clone 4D5F4)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15820

Specification

PSAP / Prosaposin Antibody (clone 4D5F4) - Product Information

Application	**IF**
Primary Accession	P07602
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Calculated MW	**58kDa KDa**

PSAP / Prosaposin Antibody (clone 4D5F4) - 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
Human Prosaposin

Reconstitution & Storage
Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C; Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
PSAP / Prosaposin Antibody (clone 4D5F4) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PSAP / Prosaposin Antibody (clone 4D5F4) - 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

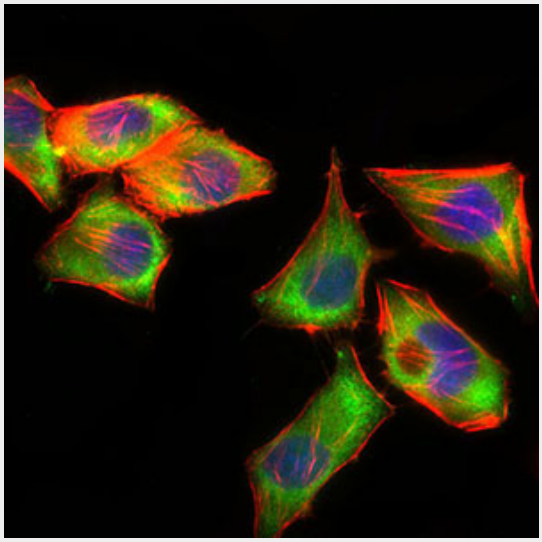
Volume
50 µl

PSAP / Prosaposin Antibody (clone 4D5F4) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

PSAP / Prosaposin Antibody (clone 4D5F4) - Images



Immunofluorescence of HepG2 cells using PSAP mouse monoclonal antibody (green).

PSAP / Prosaposin Antibody (clone 4D5F4) - Background

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.

PSAP / Prosaposin Antibody (clone 4D5F4) - References

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Nakano T.,et al.J. Biochem. 105:152-154(1989).

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Ebert L.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 429:375-381(2004).