

#### LASS5 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10812

## **Specification**

# **LASS5 Antibody - Product Information**

Application
Primary Accession
Other Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Application Notes

**WB, IHC** <u>Q8N5B7</u>

NP\_671723, 22218345 Human, Mouse, Rat

Rabbit Polyclonal

IgG

LASS5 antibody can be used for detection of LASS5 by Western blot at  $1 - 2 \mu g/mL$ .

Antibody can also be used for

immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5

μg/mL.

## **LASS5 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 91012

## Target/Specificity

LASS5; Multiple isoforms of LASS5 are known to exist. This antibody is predicted not to cross-react with the highly homologous LASS6.

## **Reconstitution & Storage**

LASS5 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

## **Precautions**

LASS5 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **LASS5 Antibody - Protein Information**

#### Name CERS5 (HGNC:23749)

## **Function**

Ceramide synthase that catalyzes the transfer of the acyl chain from acyl-CoA to a sphingoid base, with high selectivity toward palmitoyl-CoA (hexadecanoyl-CoA; C16:0-CoA)(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16951403" target="\_blank">16951403</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18541923" target="\_blank">18541923</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22144673" target="\_blank">22144673</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22661289" target="\_blank">22661289</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23530041" target="\_blank">23530041</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26887952" target="\_blank">26887952</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29632068" target="\_blank">29632068</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31916624" target="\_blank">31916624</a>). Can use



other acyl donors, but with less efficiency (By similarity). N-acylates sphinganine and sphingosine bases to form dihydroceramides and ceramides in de novo synthesis and salvage pathways, respectively (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31916624" target="\_blank">31916624</a>). Plays a role in de novo ceramide synthesis and surfactant homeostasis in pulmonary epithelia (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

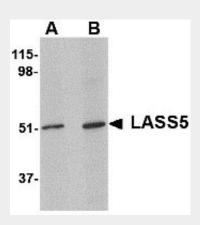
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9D6K9}; Multi-pass membrane protein

# **LASS5 Antibody - Protocols**

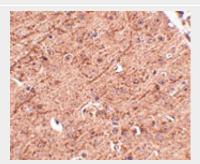
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# LASS5 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of LASS5 in SK-N-SH lysate with LASS5 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 μg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of LASS5 in mouse brain tissue with LASS5 antibody at 2.5 μg/mL.

# **LASS5 Antibody - Background**

LASS5 Antibody: The LASS (longevity assurance homolog) family members represent a subgroup of







the homeobox gene family and are highly conserved from yeasts to mammals. Six members of this family of proteins have been characterized (LASS1-6) and all are involved in ceramide synthesis during cell growth regulation and cancer differentiation. LASS5, also called Trh4, is a 392 amino acid endoplasmic reticulum, multi-pass membrane protein. Functioning as a dihydro-ceramide synthase, LASS5 is involved in the production of sphingolipids containing mainly one fatty acid donor (N-linked palmitoyl-ceramide) in a fumonisin B1-independent manner. It uses palmitoyl-CoA as an acyl donor and is involved in the synthesis of C14, C16 and C18-ceramide. LASS5 is the most abundantly expressed and predominant ceramide synthase isoform in lung epithelia. Recent studies show that LASS5 partially correct growth and apoptosis.

# **LASS5 Antibody - References**

Riebeling C, Allegood JC, Wang E, et al. Two mammalian longevity assurance gene (LAG1) family members, Trh1 and Trh, regulate dihydroceramide synthesis using different fatty acyl-CoA donors. J. Biol. Chem.2003; 278:43452-9.

Lahiri S and Futerman AH. LASS5 is a bona fide dihydroceramide synthase that selectively utilizes palmitoyl-CoA as acyl donor. J. Biol Chem. 2005; 280:33735-8.

Nishi M, Sakagami H, Komazaki S, et al. Coexpression of junctophilin type 3 and type 4 in brain. Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 2003; 118:102-10.

Xu Z, Zhou J, McCoy DM, et al. LASS5 is the predominant ceramide synthase isoform involved in de novo sphingolipid synthesis in lung epithelia. J. Lipid Res. 2005; 46:1229-38.