www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

PSAP

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC IF

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW:58kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human PSAP

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

FLJ00245; GLBA; MGC110993; SAP1;

Catalog #:A1819

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:5660

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P07602

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

The PSAP gene encodes prosaposin, a precursor of four small nonenzymatic glycoproteins termed 'sphingolipid activator proteins' (SAPs) that assist in the lysosomal hydrolysis of sphingolipids. After proteolytic processing of the presaposin protein, these 4 released polypeptides are functional activators. Saposin A is encoded by residues 60 to 143 of PSAP, saposin B by 195 to 275, saposin C by 311 to 390, and saposin D by 405 to 487. They are four 12-14 kDa heatstable glycoproteins. Saposins A-D localize primarily to the lysosomal compartment where they facilitate the catabolism of glycosphingolipids with short oligosaccharide groups. Saposins A-D are required for the hydrolysis of certain sphingolipids by specific lysosomal hydrolases. (PMID: 2001789) Defects in PSAP are the cause of Gaucher disease, Tay-Sachs disease, and metachromatic leukodystrophy (PubMed: 2060627, PMID: 15773042). This PSAP antibody (10801-1-AP) is expected to recognize both saposin A and B.

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