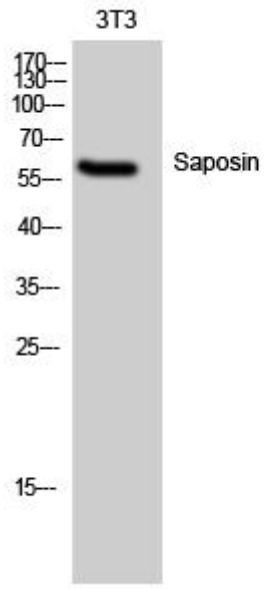
Saposin Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-02777
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	PSAP
Protein Name	Proactivator polypeptide
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PSAP. AA range:307-356
Specificity	Saposin Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Saposin protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PSAP; GLBA; SAP1; Proactivator polypeptide
Observed Band	58kD
Cell Pathway	Lysosome .; [Prosaposin]: Secreted . Secreted as a fully glycosylated 70 kDa protein composed of complex glycans. .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Eye,Kidney,Liver,Milk,Peripheral Nervous System,Skin,Synovial membrane,Urine,
Function	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in PSAP are the cause of combined saposin deficiency (CSAPD) [MIM:611721]; also known as prosaposin deficiency. CSAPD is due to absence of all saposins, leading to a fatal storage disorder with hepatosplenomegaly and severe neurological involvement.,disease:Defects in PSAP saposin-A region are the cause of atypical Krabbe disease (AKRD) [MIM:611722]. AKRD is a disorder of galactosylceramide metabolism. AKRD features include progressive encephalopathy and abnormal myelination in the cerebral white matter resembling Krabbe disease.,disease:Defects in PSAP saposin-B region are the cause of a variant of metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) [MIM:249900].,disease:Defects in PSAP saposin-C region are the cause of atypical Gaucher disease (AGD) [MIM:610539]. Affected individuals have marked glucosylceramide accumulation in the

Background	This gene encodes a highly conserved preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate four main cleavage products including 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. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Gaucher disease and metachromatic leukodystrophy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Saposin Monoclonal Antibody