



# ASPA Rabbit mAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-rAb-17078
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	ASPA ACY2 ASP
<b>Protein Name</b>	ACY2
<b>Purification Process</b>	Protein A
<b>Specificity</b>	Endogenous
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
<b>Concentration</b>	0.5 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	33kD
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	36kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm. Nucleus .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Brain white matter, skeletal muscle, kidney, adrenal glands, lung and liver.
<b>Function</b>	Catalytic activity:N-acyl-L-aspartate + H(2)O = a carboxylate + L-aspartate.,cofactor:Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.,Disease:Defects in ASPA are the cause of Canavan disease (CAND) [MIM:271900]; also known as spongy degeneration of the brain. CAND is a rare neurodegenerative condition of infancy or childhood characterized by white matter vacuolization and demyelination that gives rise to a spongy appearance. The clinical features are onset in early infancy, atonia of neck muscles, hypotonia, hyperextension of legs and flexion of arms, blindness, severe mental defect, megaloccephaly, and death by 18 months on the average.,Function:Catalyzes the deacetylation of N-acetylaspartic acid (NAA) to produce acetate and L-aspartate. NAA occurs in high concentration in brain and its hydrolysis NAA plays a significant part in the maintenance of intact white matter. In other tissues it act as a scavenger of NAA from body fluids.,similarity:Belongs to the aspA/astE family. Aspartoacylase





subfamily, subunit: Homodimer, tissue specificity: Brain white matter, skeletal muscle, kidney, adrenal glands, lung and liver.,

**Background**

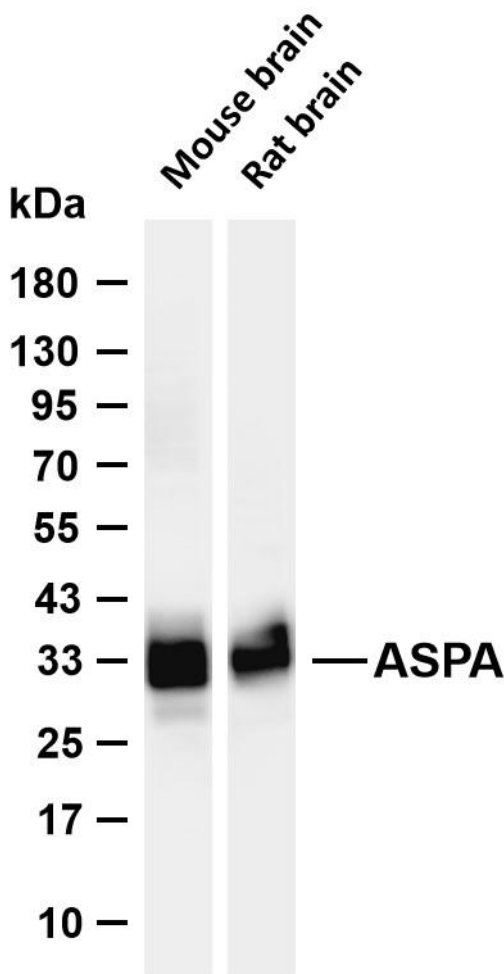
This gene encodes an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of N-acetyl L-aspartic acid (NAA) to aspartate and acetate. NAA is abundant in the brain where hydrolysis by aspartoacylase is thought to help maintain white matter. This protein is an NAA scavenger in other tissues. Mutations in this gene cause Canavan disease. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

**matters needing attention**

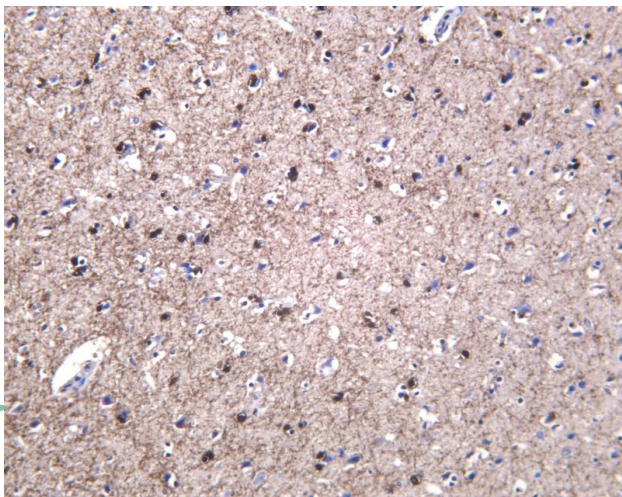
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

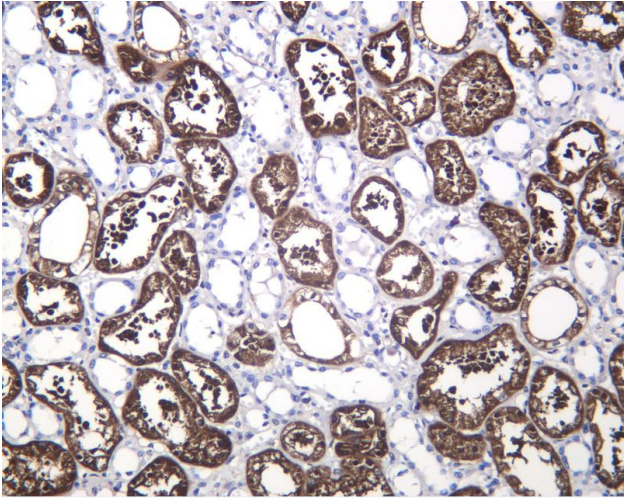


Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-ASPA antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Mouse brain Lane 2: Rat brain  
Predicted band size: 36kDa Observed band size: 33kDa



Human brain was stained with anti-ASPA Rabbit antibody





Human kidney was stained with anti-ASPA Rabbit antibody

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