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Rabbit Anti-ARSF antibody

SL9100R

Product Name:	ARSF
Chinese Name:	芳香基硫酸酯酶F抗体
Alias:	Arylsulfatase F; ASF; OTTHUMP00000022857; ARSF_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	63kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ARSF:441-540/590
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Arylsulfatase F, also known as ARSF, is a 590 amino acid secretory protein that belongs to the sulfatase family of bone and cartilage matrix proteins. Arylsulfatase F uses calcium as a cofactor to catalyze reactions that are important in maintaining correct bone composition. The activity of Arylsulfatase F, unlike that of other family members, such as Arylsulfatase E, is not inhibited by warfarin. The gene encoding Arylsulfatase F maps to human chromosome X, which contains nearly 153 million base pairs and houses over 1,000 genes. In conjunction with chromosome Y, chromosome X

	is responsible for sex determination. There are a number of conditions related to an abnormal number and combination of sex chromosomes, some of which include Turner's syndrome, color blindness, hemophilia and Duchenne muscular dystrophy. **Subcellular Location:** Secreted **Post-translational modifications:** The conversion to 3-oxoalanine (also known as C-formylglycine, FGly), of a serine or cysteine residue in prokaryotes and of a cysteine residue in eukaryotes, is critical for catalytic activity (By similarity). **Similarity:** Belongs to the sulfatase family. **SWISS:** P54793 **Gene ID:** 416 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 416Human Omim: 300003Human SwissProt: P54793Human Unigene: 101674Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.