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Rabbit Anti-ARSH antibody

SL9101R

Product Name:	ARSH
Chinese Name:	芳香基硫酸酯酶H抗体
Alias:	Arylsulfatase H; ASH; ARSH_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	62kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ARSH:251-350/562
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:	Sulfatases hydrolyze sulfate esters from sulfated steroids, carbohydrates, proteoglycans and glycolipids. They are involved in hormone biosynthesis, modulation of cell signaling and degradation of macromolecules. Arylsulfatase H, also known as ARSH, is a 562 amino acid protein that belongs to the sulfatase family of bone and cartilage matrix proteins. Localized to the plasma membrane, Arylsulfatase H uses calcium as a cofactor to hydrolyze sulfate esters. The gene encoding Arylsulfatase D 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:
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (Potential).

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:
Q5FYA8

Gene ID:
347527

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 347527Human

Omim: 300586Human

SwissProt: Q32KH8Dog

SwissProt: Q5FYA8Human

Unigene: 351533Human

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.