

**SACA1 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP10775A**

**Specification**

**SACA1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P, FC,E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9HBV2</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_112222.1</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Rabbit Ig</b>
Calculated MW	<b>32143</b>
Antigen Region	<b>46-74</b>

**SACA1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 81833

**Other Names**

Sperm acrosome membrane-associated protein 1, Sperm acrosomal membrane-associated protein 32, SPACA1, SAMP32

**Target/Specificity**

This SACA1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 46-74 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SACA1.

**Dilution**

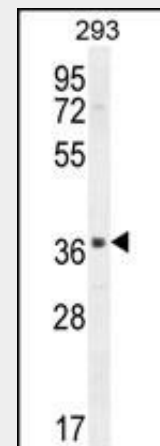
WB~~1:1000  
 IHC-P~~1:50~100  
 FC~~1:10~50

**Format**

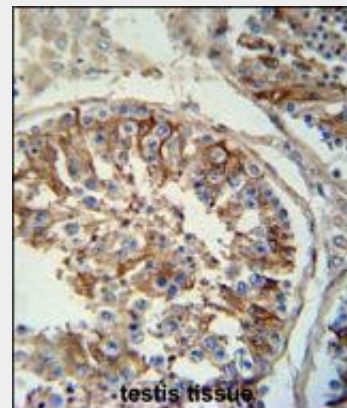
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



SACA1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10775a) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SACA1 antibody detected the SACA1 protein (arrow).



SACA1 antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10775a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human testis tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the SACA1 antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

### Precautions

SACA1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### SACA1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

**Name** SPACA1

**Synonyms** SAMP32

### Function

Plays a role in acrosome expansion and establishment of normal sperm morphology during spermatogenesis (By similarity). Important for male fertility (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11870081" target="\_blank">11870081</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, acrosome inner membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Primarily found in the equatorial segment of the acrosome (PubMed:11870081). The tyrosine phosphorylated protein localizes to a smaller region within the equatorial segment (By similarity). Also expressed weakly in the principal segment (PubMed:11870081).  
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:D5K8A9, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11870081}

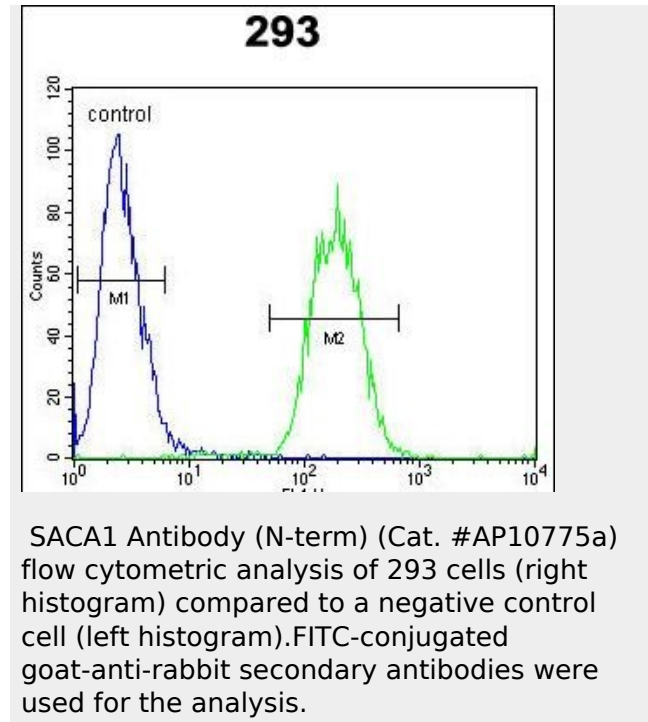
### Tissue Location

Testis specific..

### SACA1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)



### SACA1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

The correlation of anti-sperm antibodies with cases of unexplained infertility implicates a role for these antibodies in blocking fertilization. Improved diagnosis and treatment of immunologic infertility, as well as identification of proteins for targeted contraception, are dependent on the identification and characterization of relevant sperm antigens. The protein expressed by this gene is recognized by anti-sperm antibodies from infertile males. Furthermore, antibodies generated against the recombinant protein block in vitro fertilization. This protein localizes to the acrosomal membrane of spermatids and mature spermatozoa where it is thought to play a role in acrosomal morphogenesis and in sperm-egg binding and fusion, respectively.

### SACA1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Yokoyama, K., et al. Nephron Clin Pract 115 (4), C237-C243 (2010) :  
Levy, D., et al. BMC Med. Genet. 8 SUPPL 1, S3 (2007) :

Vasan, R.S., et al. BMC Med. Genet. 8 SUPPL 1,  
S2 (2007) :  
Mungall, A.J., et al. Nature  
425(6960):805-811(2003)  
Hao, Z., et al. Biol. Reprod.  
66(3):735-744(2002)