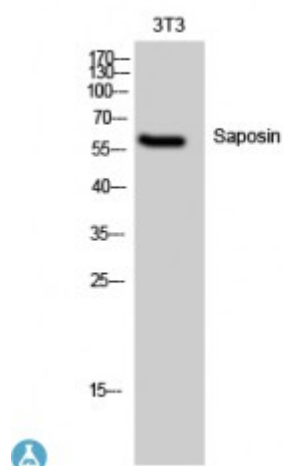


Anti-Saposin antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Saposin.
Model	STJ95578
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Saposin
Immunogen Region	280-360 aa, Internal
Gene ID	5660
Gene Symbol	PSAP
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Saposin Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Saposin protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Prosaposin Proactivator polypeptide Saposin-A Protein A Saposin-B-Val Saposin-B Cerebroside sulfate activator CSAct Dispersin Sphingolipid activator protein 1 SAP-1 Sulfatide/GM1 activator
Molecular Weight	58 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9498OMIM:176801
Alternative Names	Prosaposin Proactivator polypeptide Saposin-A Protein A Saposin-B-Val Saposin-B Cerebroside sulfate activator CSAct Dispersin Sphingolipid activator protein 1 SAP-1 Sulfatide/GM1 activator
Function	Saposin-A and saposin-C stimulate the hydrolysis of glucosylceramide by beta-glucosylceramidase (EC 3.2.1.45) and galactosylceramide by beta-galactosylceramidase (EC 3.2.1.46). Saposin-C apparently acts by combining with the enzyme and acidic lipid to form an activated complex, rather than by solubilizing the substrate.; Saposin-B stimulates the hydrolysis of galactocerebroside sulfate by arylsulfatase A (EC 3.1.6.8), GM1 gangliosides by beta-galactosidase (EC 3.2.1.23) and globotriaosylceramide by alpha-galactosidase A (EC 3.2.1.22). Saposin-B forms a solubilizing complex with the substrates of the sphingolipid hydrolases.; Saposin-D is a specific sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase activator (EC 3.1.4.12).; Prosaposin: Behaves as a myelinotrophic and neurotrophic factor, these effects are mediated by its G-protein-coupled receptors, GPR37 and GPR37L1, undergoing ligand-mediated internalization followed by ERK phosphorylation signaling. Saposins are specific low-molecular mass non-enzymic proteins, they participate in the lysosomal degradation of sphingolipids, which takes place by the sequential action of specific hydrolases.
Cellular Localization	Lysosome Prosaposin: Secreted. Secreted as a fully glycosylated 70 kDa protein composed of complex glycans.
Post-translational Modifications	The lysosomal precursor is proteolytically processed to 4 small peptides, which are similar to each other and are sphingolipid hydrolase activator proteins.; N-linked glycans show a high degree of microheterogeneity. The one residue extended Saposin-B-Val is only found in 5% of the chains.