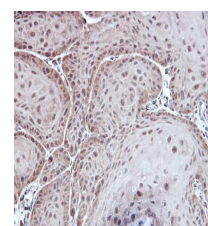


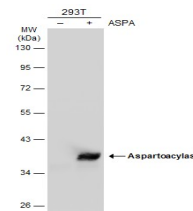
Product Datasheet

Aspartoacylase antibody [N1C3-2] GRP138

Description	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]
Species/Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Monkey
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Tested Applications	ICC, IF, IHC-P, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant protein encompassing a sequence within the center region of human Aspartoacylase. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Form/Appearance	Liquid: 1XPBS, 20% Glycerol (pH7). 0.025% ProClin 300 was added as a preservative.
Concentration	1.22 mg/ml
Storage	Store as concentrated solution. Centrifuge briefly prior to opening. For short-term storage (1-2 weeks), store at 4°C. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.
Note	For research use only.
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity	Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.
Uniprot ID	P45381
Entrez	443
Dilution Range	WB: 1:5000-1:20000, ICC: 1:100-1:1000, IHC-P: 1:100-1:1000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Cal27 xenograft, using Aspartoacylase (GRP590) antibody at 1:100 dilution.



Non-transfected (â€“) and transfected (+) 293T whole cell extracts (30 µg) were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with Aspartoacylase antibody [N1C3-2] (GRP590) diluted at 1:10000. The HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG antibody was used for detection.