

**Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO12166****Specification**

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**Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q12797</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase(ASPH) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 444

**Other Names**

Aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase, 1.14.11.16, Aspartate beta-hydroxylase, ASP beta-hydroxylase, Peptide-aspartate beta-dioxygenase, ASPH, BAH

**Calculated MW**

85863 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Isoform 1: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein .

**Tissue Specificity**

Isoform 1 is detected in all tissues tested. Isoform 8 is mainly expressed in pancreas, heart, brain, kidney and liver. Isoform 8 is expressed in kidney (at protein level). .

**Protein Name**

Aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human ASPH (726-758aa EVWQDASSFRLIFIVDVWHPELTPQQRSLPAI), identical to the related mouse sequence.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase family.

**Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** ASPH

**Synonyms** BAH

**Function**

[Isoform 1]: Specifically hydroxylates an Asp or Asn residue in certain epidermal growth factor-like (EGF) domains of a number of proteins.

**Cellular Location**

[Isoform 1]: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q28056} [Isoform 8]: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

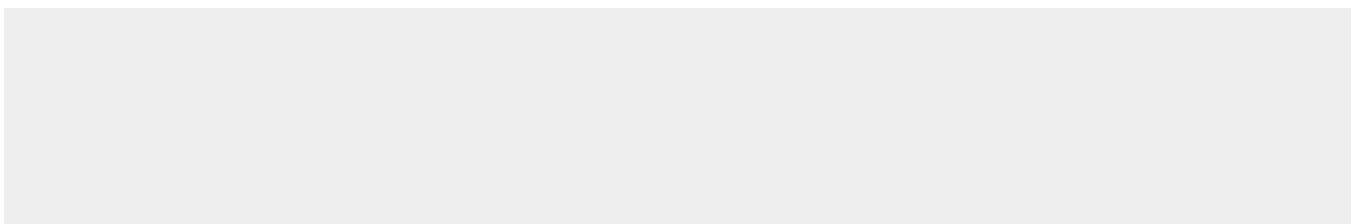
**Tissue Location**

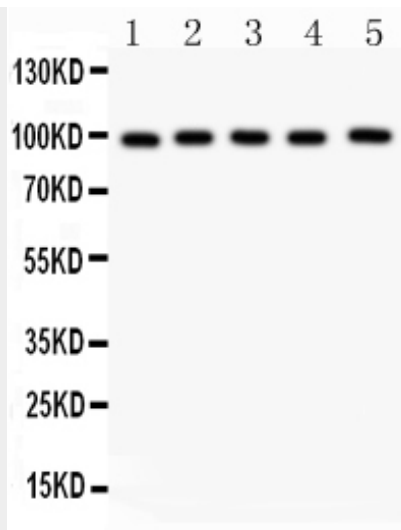
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**Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Protocols**

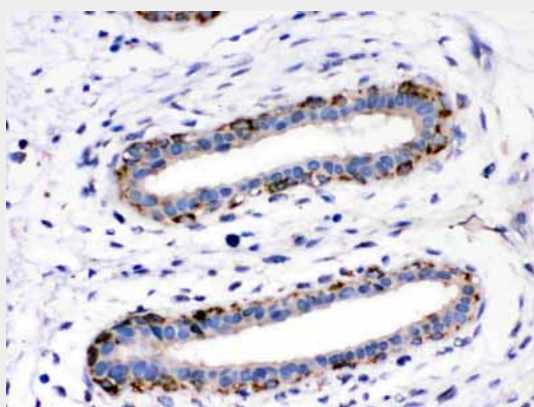
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Images**



Anti- ASPH Picoband antibody, ABO12166, Western blotting All lanes: Anti ASPH (ABO12166) at 0.5ug/ml  
Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug  
Lane 2: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ug  
Lane 3: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug  
Lane 4: HEPG2 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug  
Lane 5: HEPA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug  
Predicted bind size: 86KD  
Observed bind size: 100KD



Anti- ASPH Picoband antibody, ABO12166, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue

#### Anti-ASPH Picoband Antibody - Background

ASPH is also known as Aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase. This gene is thought to play an important role in calcium homeostasis. And the gene is expressed from two promoters and undergoes extensive alternative splicing. The encoded set of proteins share varying amounts of overlap near their N-termini but have substantial variations in their C-terminal domains resulting in distinct functional properties. The longest isoforms (a and f) include a C-terminal Aspartyl/Asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase domain that hydroxylates aspartic acid or asparagine residues in the epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains of some proteins, including protein C, coagulation factors VII, IX, and X, and the complement factors C1R and C1S. Other isoforms differ primarily in the C-terminal sequence and lack the hydroxylase domain, and some have been localized to the endoplasmic and sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some of these isoforms are found in complexes with calsequestrin, triadin, and the ryanodine receptor, and have been shown to regulate calcium release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some isoforms have been implicated in metastasis.