

ASPH Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP12780c**Specification**

ASPH Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q12797
Other Accession	NP_004309.2 , NP_001158222.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	85863
Antigen Region	294-323

ASPH Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 444**Other Names**

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

Target/Specificity

This ASPH antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 294-323 amino acids from the Central region of human ASPH.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~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.

Precautions

ASPH Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ASPH Antibody (Center) - 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

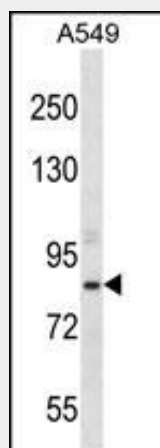
Isoform 1 is detected in all tissues tested. Isoform 8 is mainly expressed in pancreas, heart, brain, kidney and liver. Isoform 8 is expressed in kidney (at protein level)

ASPH Antibody (Center) - Protocols

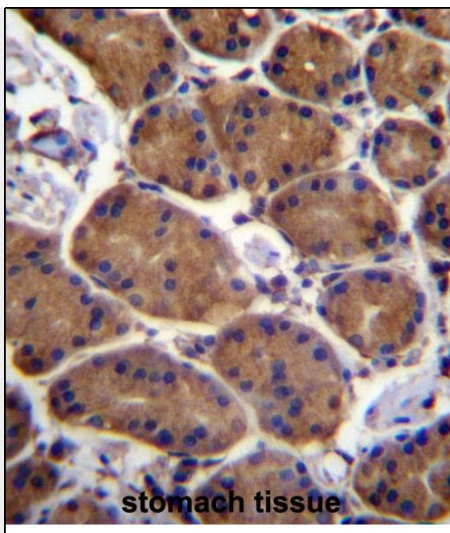
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

ASPH Antibody (Center) - Images



ASPH Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP12780c) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the ASPH antibody detected the ASPH protein (arrow).



ASPH Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP12780c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human stomach tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of ASPH Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

ASPH Antibody (Center) - Background

This gene is thought to play an important role in calcium homeostasis. 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.

ASPH Antibody (Center) - References

Xue, T., et al. Hybridoma (Larchmt) 28(4):251-257(2009)
Luu, M., et al. Hum. Pathol. 40(5):639-644(2009)
Finotti, A., et al. BMC Mol. Biol. 9, 110 (2008) :
Beausoleil, S.A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(33):12130-12135(2004)
Treves, S., et al. J. Cell Biol. 166(4):537-548(2004)