

ASAH3 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73855**Specification****ASAH3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8TDN7
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

ASAH3 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 125981**Other Names**

ACER1; ASAH3; Alkaline ceramidase 1; AlkCDase 1; Alkaline CDase 1; Acylsphingosine deacylase 3; N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase 3

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

ASAH3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** ACER1 ([HGNC:18356](#))**Synonyms** ASAH3**Function**

Endoplasmic reticulum ceramidase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of ceramides into sphingosine and free fatty acids at alkaline pH (PubMed:17713573, PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20628055). Ceramides, sphingosine, and its phosphorylated form sphingosine-1- phosphate are bioactive lipids that mediate cellular signaling pathways regulating several biological processes including cell proliferation, apoptosis and differentiation (PubMed:12783875). Exhibits a strong substrate specificity towards the natural stereoisomer of ceramides with D-erythro-sphingosine as a backbone and has a higher activity towards very long-chain unsaturated fatty acids like the C24:1-ceramide (PubMed:17713573, PubMed:20207939). May also

hydrolyze dihydroceramides to produce dihydrosphingosine (PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20628055). ACER1 is a skin-specific ceramidase that regulates the levels of ceramides, sphingosine and sphingosine-1-phosphate in the epidermis, mediates the calcium-induced differentiation of epidermal keratinocytes and more generally plays an important role in skin homeostasis (PubMed:17713573).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

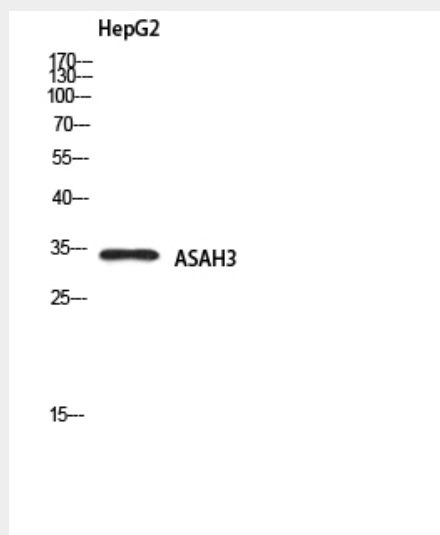
Mainly expressed in epidermis.

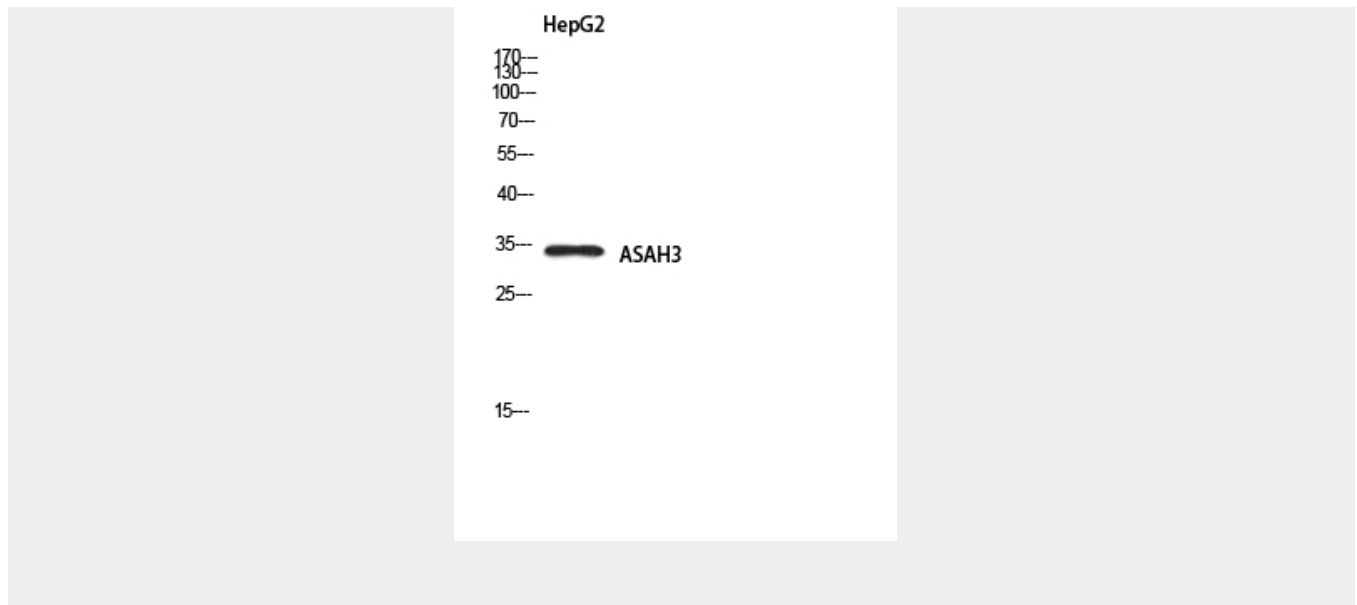
ASAH3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

ASAH3 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





ASA3 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Endoplasmic reticulum ceramidase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of ceramides into sphingosine and free fatty acids at alkaline pH (PubMed:17713573, PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20628055). Ceramides, sphingosine, and its phosphorylated form sphingosine-1-phosphate are bioactive lipids that mediate cellular signaling pathways regulating several biological processes including cell proliferation, apoptosis and differentiation (PubMed:12783875). Exhibits a strong substrate specificity towards the natural stereoisomer of ceramides with D-erythro-sphingosine as a backbone and has a higher activity towards very long-chain unsaturated fatty acids like the C24:1-ceramide (PubMed:17713573, PubMed:20207939). May also hydrolyze dihydroceramides to produce dihydrosphingosine (PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20628055). ACER1 is a skin-specific ceramidase that regulates the levels of ceramides, sphingosine and sphingosine-1-phosphate in the epidermis, mediates the calcium-induced differentiation of epidermal keratinocytes and more generally plays an important role in skin homeostasis (PubMed:17713573).