

Product datasheet for **TP312434**

ASAH1 (NM_004315) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase (acid ceramidase) 1 (ASAH1), transcript variant 2, 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC212434 representing NM_004315 Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s)

MNCCIGLGEKARGSHRASYP SLSALFTEASILGFGSFAVKAQWTEDCRKSTYPPSGPTYRGAVPWYTINL
DLPPYKRWHELMLDKAPMLKVIVNSLKNMINTFVPSGKVMQVDEKLPGLLGNFPGPFEEEMKGIAAVTD
IPLGEISFNIFYELFTICTSIVAEDKKGHLIHGRNMDFGVFLGWNINNDTWVITEQLKPLTVNLDFQRN
NKTVFKASSFAGYVGMLTGFKPGLFSLTLNERFSINGGYLGILEWILGKKDAMWIGFLTRTVLENSTSYE
EAKNLLTKKILAPAYFILGGNQSGEGCVITRDRKESLDVYELDAKQGRWYVQTNYDRWKHPFLDDRR
TPAKMCLNRTSQENISFETMYDVLSTKPVNLKLTVYTTLIDVTGKGFETYLRDCPDPCIGW

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	46.3 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_004306</u>



[View online »](#)

Locus ID: 427

UniProt ID: [Q13510](#), [Q53H01](#), [A8K0B6](#)

RefSeq Size: 2503

Cytogenetics: 8p22

RefSeq ORF: 1233

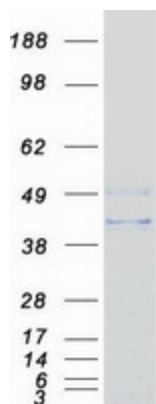
Synonyms: AC; ACDase; ASAH; PHP; PHP32; SMAPME

Summary: This gene encodes a member of the acid ceramidase family of proteins. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed. Processing of this preproprotein generates alpha and beta subunits that heterodimerize to form the mature lysosomal enzyme, which catalyzes the degradation of ceramide into sphingosine and free fatty acid. This enzyme is overexpressed in multiple human cancers and may play a role in cancer progression. Mutations in this gene are associated with the lysosomal storage disorder, Farber lipogranulomatosis, and a neuromuscular disorder, spinal muscular atrophy with progressive myoclonic epilepsy. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Lysosome, Metabolic pathways, Sphingolipid metabolism

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified ASAH1 protein (Cat# TP312434). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with ASAH1 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC212434]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).