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Anti-Human ARSA DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 4C10)

Catalog # ABO14789

Specification

Anti-Human ARSA DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 4C10) - Product Information

Application	**FC**
Primary Accession	P15289
Host	**Mouse**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG2a**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Liquid**

Description
Anti-Human ARSA DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody (monoclonal, 4C10) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-Human ARSA DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 4C10) - Additional Information

Gene ID 410

Other Names
Arylsulfatase A, ASA, 3.1.6.8, Cerebroside-sulfatase, Arylsulfatase A component B, Arylsulfatase A component C, ARSA

Application Details
Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10^6 cells

Subcellular Localization
Lysosome.

Contents
Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.02% NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human ARSA, different from the related mouse sequence by six amino acids.

Cross Reactivity
No cross-reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.**

Anti-Human ARSA DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 4C10) - Protein Information

Name ARSA

Function
Hydrolyzes cerebroside sulfate.

Cellular Location
Endoplasmic reticulum. Lysosome

Anti-Human ARSA DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 4C10) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Human ARSA DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 4C10) - Images

Anti-Human ARSA DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 4C10) - Background

Arylsulfatase A (ARSA) is an enzyme that breaks down sulfatides, namely cerebroside 3-sulfate intocerebroside and sulfate. In humans, arylsulfatase A is encoded by the ARSA gene. ARSA is mapped to 22q13.33. The protein encoded by this gene hydrolyzes cerebroside sulfate to cerebroside and sulfate. Defects in this gene lead to metachromatic leucodystrophy (MLD), a progressive demyelination disease which results in a variety of neurological symptoms and ultimately death. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene.