

ASAH3L Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73856**Specification****ASAH3L Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q5QJU3
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

ASAH3L Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 340485**Other Names**

ACER2; ASAH3L; PP11646; Alkaline ceramidase 2; AlkCDase 2; Alkaline CDase 2; haCER2; Acylsphingosine deacylase 3-like; N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase 3-like

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. 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

ASAH3L Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** ACER2 ([HGNC:23675](#))**Synonyms** ASAH3L**Function**

Golgi ceramidase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of ceramides into sphingoid bases like sphingosine and free fatty acids at alkaline pH (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:18945876, PubMed:20089856, PubMed:20207939). 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:20207939). Has a better catalytic efficiency towards unsaturated long-chain ceramides, including C18:1-, C20:1- and C24:1-ceramides (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:18945876).

target="_blank">18945876, PubMed:20089856, PubMed:20207939). Saturated long-chain ceramides and unsaturated very long-chain ceramides are also good substrates, whereas saturated very long-chain ceramides and short-chain ceramides are poor substrates (PubMed:20089856). Also hydrolyzes dihydroceramides to produce dihydrosphingosine (PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20628055). It is the ceramidase that controls the levels of circulating sphingosine-1-phosphate and dihydrosphingosine-1-phosphate in plasma through their production by hematopoietic cells (By similarity). Regulates cell proliferation, autophagy and apoptosis by the production of sphingosine and sphingosine-1-phosphate (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:26943039, PubMed:28294157, PubMed:29229990). As part of a p53/TP53-dependent pathway, promotes for instance autophagy and apoptosis in response to DNA damage (PubMed:26943039, PubMed:28294157, PubMed:29229990). Through the production of sphingosine, may also regulate the function of the Golgi complex and regulate the glycosylation of proteins (PubMed:18945876).

Cellular Location

Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

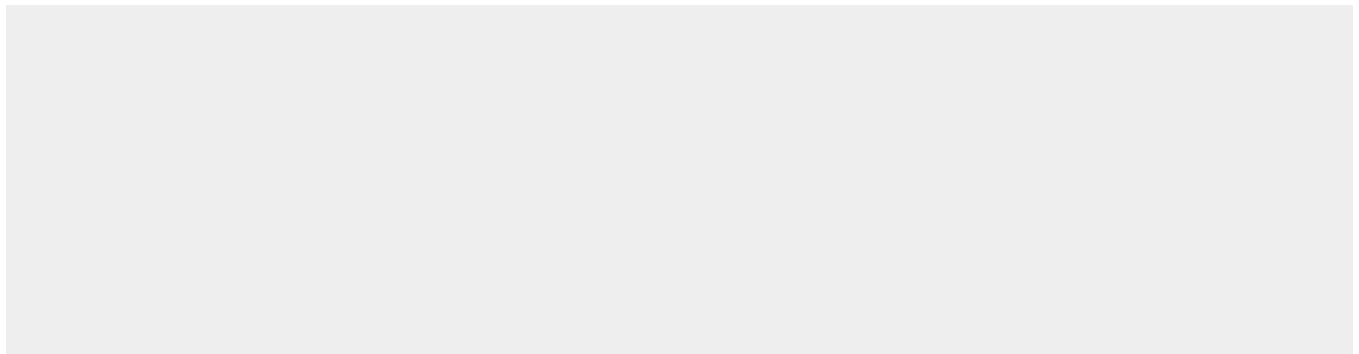
Tissue Location

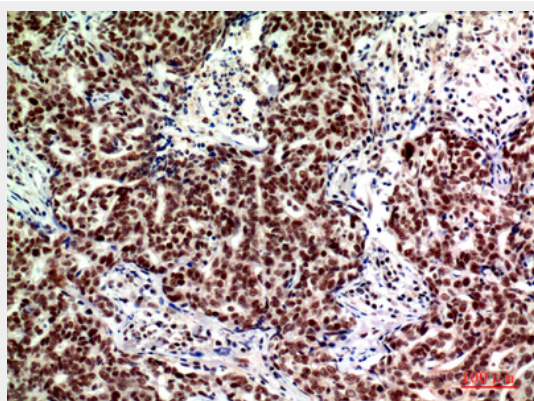
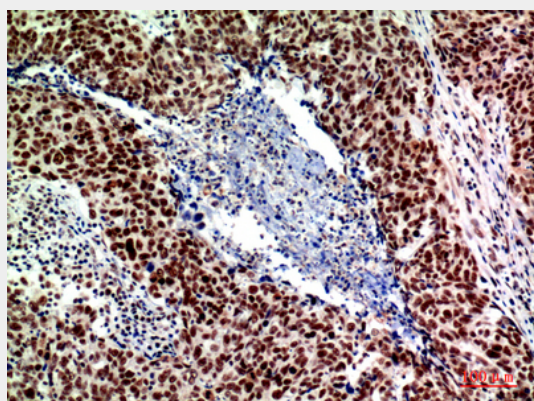
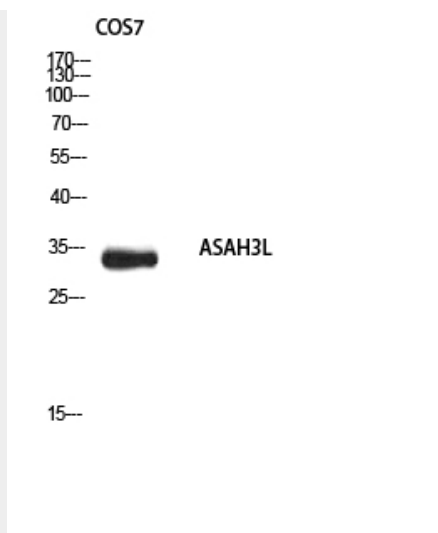
Highly expressed in placenta.

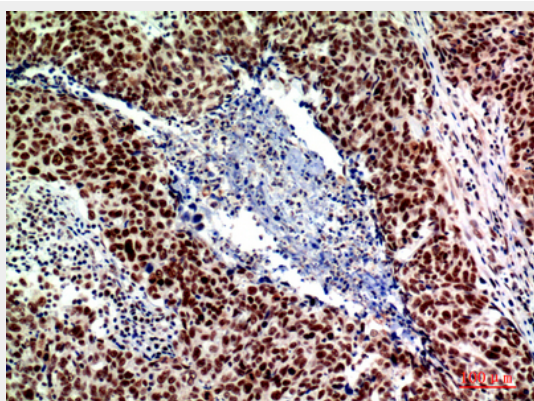
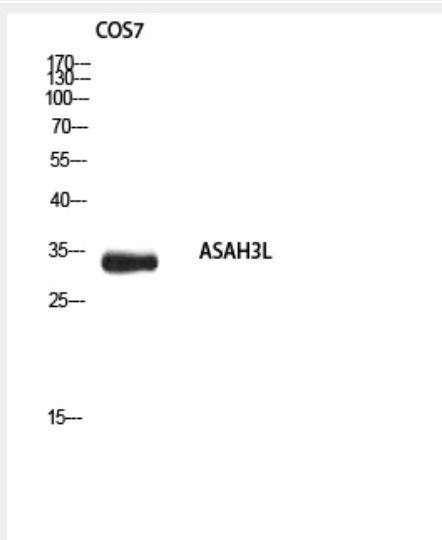
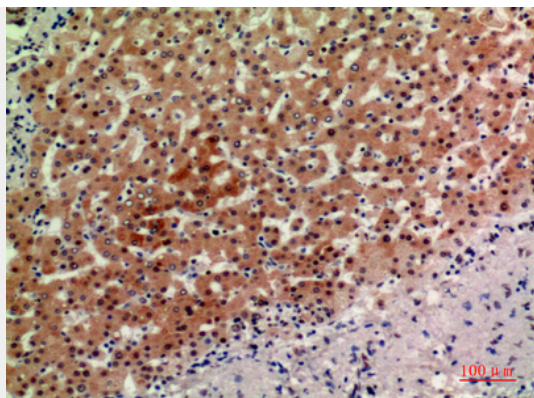
ASAH3L Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

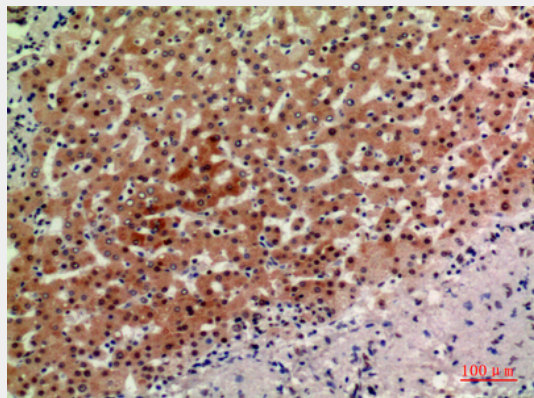
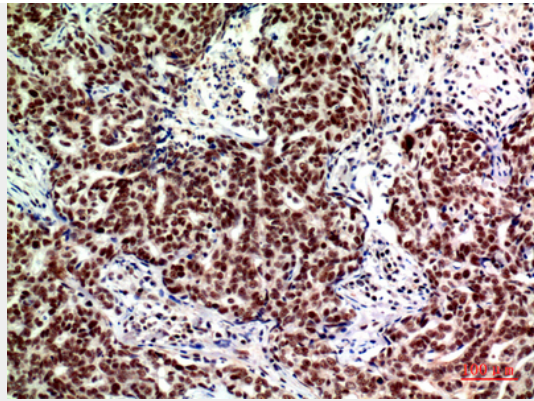
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

ASAH3L Polyclonal Antibody - Images







ASAH3L Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Golgi ceramidase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of ceramides into sphingoid bases like sphingosine and free fatty acids at alkaline pH (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:18945876, PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20089856). 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:20207939). Has a better catalytic efficiency towards unsaturated long-chain ceramides, including C18:1-, C20:1- and C24:1-ceramides (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:18945876, PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20089856). Saturated long-chain ceramides and unsaturated very long-chain ceramides are also good substrates, whereas saturated very long-chain ceramides and short-chain ceramides are poor substrates (PubMed:20089856). Also hydrolyzes dihydroceramides to produce dihydrosphingosine (PubMed:20207939, PubMed:20628055). It is the ceramidase that controls the levels of circulating sphingosine-1-phosphate and dihydrosphingosine-1-phosphate in plasma through their production by hematopoietic cells (By similarity). Regulates cell proliferation, autophagy and apoptosis by the production of sphingosine and sphingosine-1-phosphate (PubMed:16940153, PubMed:26943039, PubMed:28294157, PubMed:29229990). As part of a p53/TP53-dependent pathway, promotes for instance autophagy and apoptosis in response to DNA damage (PubMed:26943039, PubMed:28294157, PubMed:29229990). Through the production of sphingosine, may also regulate the function of the Golgi complex and regulate the glycosylation of proteins (PubMed:18945876).