Rabbit anti-Human ACER1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ACER1 antibody

ACER1 Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA176799	**Rabbit**	**Human**	**ELISA, Immunohistochemistry**

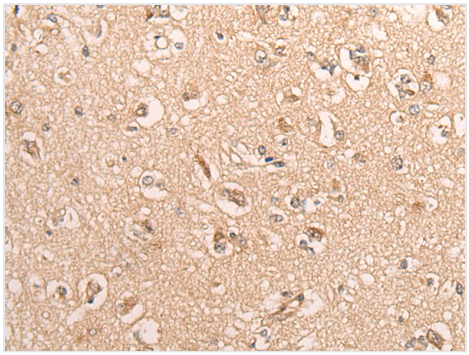
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ACER1; Polyclonal Antibody; ACER1 Polyclonal Antibody; Acer1; Acylsphingosine deacylase 3; Alkaline CDase 1; Alkaline ceramidase 1; Alkaline ceramidase; AlkCDase 1; ALKCDase1; ASAH 3; MGC138327; MGC138329; N acylsphingosine amidohydrolase (alkaline ceramidase) 3; N acylsphingosine amidohydrolase 3 alkaline ceramidase; N acylsphingosine amidohydrolase 3; N-acylsphingosine amidohydrolase 3; anti-ACER1 antibody

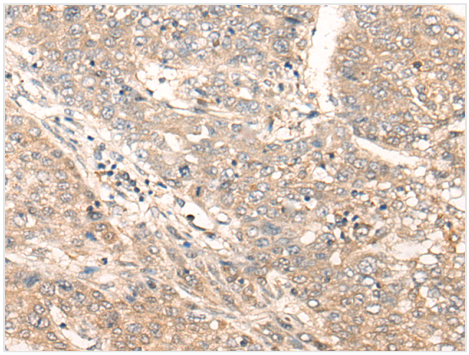
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Form/Format	PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4
Concentration	0.4mg/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	264
Applicable Applications for anti-ACER1 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human ACER1
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohiostchemistry)
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using ACER1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30(×200



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using ACER1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30(×200

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ACER1 antibody	ACER1 (Alkaline Ceramidase 1) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with ACER1 include Corneal Dystrophy, Posterior Amorphous. Among its related pathways are Sphingolipid metabolism and Sphingolipid signaling pathway. GO annotations related to this gene include hydrolase activity, acting on carbon-nitrogen (but not peptide) bonds, in linear amides and dihydroceramidase activity. An important paralog of this gene is ACER2.Ceramides are synthesized during epidermal differentiation and accumulate within the interstices of the stratum corneum, where they represent critical components of the epidermal permeability barrier. Excess cellular ceramide can trigger antimitogenic signals and induce apoptosis, and the ceramide metabolites sphingosine and sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) are important bioregulatory molecules. Ceramide hydrolysis in the nucleated cell layers regulates keratinocyte proliferation and apoptosis in response to external stress. Ceramide hydrolysis also occurs at the stratum corneum, releasing free sphingoid base that functions as an endogenous antimicrobial agent. ACER1 is highly expressed in epidermis and catalyzes the hydrolysis of very long chain ceramides to generate sphingosine.
Product Categories/Family for anti-ACER1 antibody	Cancer; Metabolism; Signal Transduction

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	19424128
NCBI GeneID	125981
NCBI Accession #	NP_597999
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_597999.1
UniProt Accession #	Q8TDN7
NCBI Official Full Name	alkaline ceramidase 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	alkaline ceramidase 1
NCBI Official Symbol	ACER1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ASAH3; ALKCDase1
NCBI Protein Information	alkaline ceramidase 1
UniProt Protein Name	Alkaline ceramidase 1
UniProt Gene Name	**ACER1**
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ASAH3; AlkCDase 1; Alkaline CDase 1
UniProt Entry Name	ACER1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/acer1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/176799