

bs-12137R**[Primary Antibody]****Aspartate beta hydroxylase Rabbit pAb**

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— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000) Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Cow, Chicken, Horse) Predicted MW.: 86 kDa Subcellular Location: Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 444	SWISS: Q12797	
Target: Aspartate beta hydroxylase		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ASPH/Aspartate beta hydroxylase: 301-400/758.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: Aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase (ASPH) is a widely-expressed type II membrane protein involved in calcium homeostasis. Located in the endoplasmic reticulum, ASPH specifically hydroxylates an Asp or Asn residue in the epidermal growth factor-like (EGF) domains of several proteins, using iron as a cofactor. The ASPH gene encodes 3 proteins, ASPH, Junctin, and Junctate (or Humbug), that differ significantly in their C-terminal domains. These ASPH gene products are expressed as five transcript variants that differ by their roles in calcium storage and release, hydroxylation capabilities, and tissue specificity. While all ASPH variants are expressed in skeletal muscle, only some are detected in heart, brain, pancreas, placenta, lung, liver, and kidney tissues. In the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum, ASPH can be processed into two different forms.		