

Lass1. Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody , Human

LAG1 longevity assurance homolog 1, UOG-1 protein, LAG1, LASS1, LAG1 longevity assurance homolog 1 (LASS 1)

BACKGROUND

LAG1 is a longevity gene, the first such gene to be identified. Originally cloned from the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. A close homolog of this gene, LAC1, has been found in the yeast genome. The human homolog of LAG1 has functions in human aging. LAG1 may be involved in neurodegenerative diseases and human aging. Lass1 may be either a bona fide (dihydro)ceramide synthase or a modulator of its activity. When overexpressed in cells is involved in the production of sphingolipids containing mainly one fatty acid donor (N-linked stearyl- (C18) ceramide) in a fumonisin B1-independent manner. Located in the endoplasmic reticulum membrane; LAss1 is a multi-pass membrane protein.

ORDERING INFORMATION

CATALOG NUMBER
X2084P

SIZE
100 µg

FORM
Unconjugated

HOST/CLONE
Rabbit

FORMULATION
Provided as solution in phosphate buffered saline with 0.08% sodium azide

CONCENTRATION
1 mg/ml

ISOTYPE
IgG

APPLICATIONS
Western Blot

IMMUNOGEN

Synthetic peptide derived from the human Lass1 protein.

SPECIES REACTIVITY

Human

COMMENTS

Antibody can be used for Western blotting (1–5 µg/ml starting dilution). Other uses not yet tested. Only reacts with human Lass1 protein. Also cross reacts with human GDF1. Optimal concentration should be evaluated by serial dilutions.

STORAGE

Product should be stored at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles

STABILITY

Products are stable for one year from purchase when stored properly

For research use only. Not for use in human diagnostics or therapeutics.

POSITIVE CONTROL/TISSUE EXPRESSION

Hypothalamus

SHIP CONDITIONS

Ship at ambient temperature, freeze upon arrival

REFERENCES

[1] Lee S.-J.; "Expression of growth/differentiation factor 1 in the nervous system: conservation of a bicistronic structure."; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88:4250–4254(1991).

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[3] Grimwood J., et al.; "The DNA sequence and biology of human chromosome 19."; Nature 428:529–535(2004).

[4] The MGC Project Team; "The status, quality, and expansion of the NIH full-length cDNA project: the Mammalian Gene Collection (MGC)."; Genome Res. 14:2121–2127(2004).

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