

## ARG64356 anti-STS / Arylsulfatase C antibody

Package: 100 μg Store at: -20°C

# Summary

Product Description	Goat Polyclonal antibody recognizes STS / Arylsulfatase C
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	WB
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	lgG
Target Name	STS / Arylsulfatase C
Species	Human
Immunogen	C-QAGQKIDEPTSN
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	XLI; ARSC; Steroid sulfatase; SSDD; Steryl-sulfate sulfohydrolase; ASC; Steryl-sulfatase; Arylsulfatase C; EC 3.1.6.2; ARSC1; ES

### **Application Instructions**

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	0.01 - 0.03 μg/ml
Application Note	WB: Recommend incubate at RT for 1h. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

#### **Properties**

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified from goat serum by ammonium sulphate precipitation followed by antigen affinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide.
Buffer	Tris saline (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.5% BSA
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## **Bioinformation**

Database links	GenelD: 412 Human
	Swiss-port # P08842 Human
Background	The protein encoded by this gene catalyzes the conversion of sulfated steroid precursors to estrogens during pregnancy. The encoded protein is found in the endoplasmic reticulum, where it acts as a homodimer. Mutations in this gene are known to cause X-linked ichthyosis (XLI). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	65 kDa
РТМ	The conversion to 3-oxoalanine (also known as C-formylglycine, FGly), of a serine or cysteine residue in prokaryotes and of a cysteine residue in eukaryotes, is critical for catalytic activity.

#### Images

