

AOAH (h3): 293T Lysate: sc-114133

BACKGROUND

AOAH (acyloxyacyl hydrolase) is a 575 amino acid protein that contains one saposin B-type domain. AOAH is cleaved into two chains, designated AOAH small subunit and AOAH large subunit, both of which contain many cysteine residues that may form disulfide bridges. Mature AOAH is a heterodimer that removes the secondary (acyloxyacyl-linked) fatty acyl chains from the lipid A region of bacterial endotoxins. AOAH is also thought to regulate host inflammatory responses to gram-negative bacterial invasion. The gene that encodes AOAH maps to human chromosome 7, which is about 158 million bases long, encodes over 1,000 genes and makes up about 5% of the human genome. Chromosome 7 has been linked to osteogenesis imperfecta, Pendred syndrome, lissencephaly, citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: AOAH (human) mapping to 7p14.2.

PRODUCT

AOAH (h3): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human AOAH transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

AOAH (h3): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive AOAH antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.