



Echelon Biosciences Inc.  
675 Arapeen Drive, Suite 302  
Salt Lake City, UT 84108  
Telephone 866-588-0455  
Fax 801-588-0497  
echelon@echelon-inc.com  
www.echelon-inc.com

## Technical Data Sheet

### For research use only

Not intended or approved for  
diagnostic or therapeutic use.

**Product Name:** Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Lyase Overexpression Lysate, active

**Product Number:** E-5000L

**Background:** Sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase (SPL) (E.C.4.1.2.27) works as a key regulator of the final step of the sphingolipid degradative pathway by irreversibly breaking down the sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) to ethanolamine phosphate and hexadecenal. S1P signaling through its five receptors involves in many biological events such as proliferation, inflammation and apoptosis in cancer and other degenerative diseases.

**Size:** 0.25 mg

**Product Description:** HEK293 cell lysate with over expressed SPL-GFP (green fluorescent protein).

**Storage & Stability:** Store at -80 °C. The enzyme is stable for 6 months from the date of receipt. Avoid repeat freeze thaw cycles.

**Formulation:** 0.05 M potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, 2 mM EDTA, 0.2 mM pyridoxal phosphate, 2 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 11% glycerol, 1 mM PMSF and 6.25 µg/mL CLAP (chymostatin, leupeptin, antipain & pepstatin).

**Concentration & Activity:** See Certificate of Analysis for lot specific information.

**Suggested Use:** Controls for SPL activity assay, western blot, enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay, etc.

### Related Products:

- Sphingosine-1-Phosphate (S-2000)
- Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Biotin (S-200B)
- Sphingosine 1-Phosphate Fluorescein (S-200F)
- Sphingosine 1-Phosphate ELISA Kit (K-1900)
- Sphingosine Kinase Activity Assay (K-3500)
- Sphingosine Kinase Inhibitor Screen (K-4400)

**References:** Ulrike Reiss, Babak Oskouian, Jianhui Zhou, Vinita Gupta, Prathap Sooriyakumaran, Samuel Kelly, Elaine Wang, Alfred H. Merrill, Jr., and Julie D. Saba. Sphingosine-phosphate Lyase Enhances Stress-induced Ceramide Generation and Apoptosis. *J. Biol. Chem.* **279(2)**: 1281-1290 (2004).