



APBB1 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES9386

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	APBB1 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 400-480
Specificity	APBB1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Amyloid beta A4 precursor protein-binding family B member 1 (Protein Fe65)
Gene Name	APBB1 FE65 RIR
Cellular localization	Cell membrane . Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cell projection, growth cone . Nucleus speckle . Colocalizes with TSHZ3 in axonal growth cone (By similarity). Colocalizes with TSHZ3 in the nucleus (PubMed:19343227). In normal conditions, it mainly localizes to the cytoplasm, while a small fraction is tethered to the cell membrane via its interaction with APP (PubMed:18468999). Following exposure to DNA damaging agents, it is released from cell membrane and translocates to the nucleus (PubMed:18468999). Nuclear translocation is under the regulation of APP (PubMed:18468999). Colocalizes with NEK6 at the nuclear speckles (PubMed:17512906). Phosphorylation at Ser-610 by SGK1 promotes its localization to the nucleus (By similarity). .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using





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Clonality	epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration	Polyclonal
Observed band	1 mg/ml
Human Gene ID	78kD
Human Swiss-Prot Number	322
Alternative Names	O00213
Background	<p>amyloid beta precursor protein binding family B member 1(APBB1) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Fe65 protein family. It is an adaptor protein localized in the nucleus. It interacts with the Alzheimer's disease amyloid precursor protein (APP), transcription factor CP2/LSF/LBP1 and the low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein. APP functions as a cytosolic anchoring site that can prevent the gene product's nuclear translocation. This encoded protein could play an important role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. It is thought to regulate transcription. Also it is observed to block cell cycle progression by downregulating thymidylate synthase expression. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012],</p>



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