

BACE (Acetyl Lys316) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES20057

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	BACE (Acetyl Lys316) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB; ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human BACE (Acetyl Lys316)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat BACE (Acetyl Lys316)
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	BACE (Acetyl Lys316)
Gene Name	BACE1 BACE KIAA1149
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network . Endoplasmic reticulum . Endosome . Cell surface . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Membrane raft . Lysosome . Late endosome . Early endosome . Recycling endosome . Cell projection, axon . Cell projection, dendrite . Predominantly localized to the later Golgi/trans-Golgi network (TGN) and minimally detectable in the early Golgi compartments. A small portion is also found in the endoplasmic reticulum, endosomes and on the cell surface (PubMed:17425515, PubMed:11466313). Colocalization with APP in early endosomes is due to addition of bisecting N-acetylglucosamine wich blocks targeting to late endosomes and lysosomes (By similarity). Retrogradly transported from end
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using





Clonality

epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration

Polyclonal

Observed band

1 mg/ml

Human Gene ID

55kD

Human Swiss-Prot Number

23621

Alternative Names

P56817

Beta-secretase 1 (EC 3.4.23.46;Aspartyl protease 2;ASP2;Asp 2;Beta-site amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme 1;Beta-site APP cleaving enzyme 1;Memapsin-2;Membrane-associated aspartic protease 2)

Background

beta-secretase 1(BACE1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the peptidase A1 family of aspartic proteases. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate the mature protease. This transmembrane protease catalyzes the first step in the formation of amyloid beta peptide from amyloid precursor protein. Amyloid beta peptides are the main constituent of amyloid beta plaques, which accumulate in the brains of human Alzheimer's disease patients. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015],

