

APLP1 Antibody (C-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP22338b

Product Information

Application WB, FC, E **Primary Accession** P51693 Reactivity Human Host Rabbit Clonality polyclonal Isotype Rabbit IgG **Clone Names** RB58020 **Calculated MW** 72176

Additional Information

Gene ID 333

Other Names Amyloid-like protein 1, APLP, APLP-1, C30, APLP1

Target/Specificity This APLP1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic peptide between 505-539 amino acids from the human

region of human APLP1.

Dilution WB~~1:2000 FC~~1:25 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide

affinity purification.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions APLP1 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic

or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name APLP1

Function May play a role in postsynaptic function. The C-terminal gamma-secretase

processed fragment, ALID1, activates transcription activation through APBB1 (Fe65) binding (By similarity). Couples to JIP signal transduction through C-terminal binding. May interact with cellular G-protein signaling pathways. Can regulate neurite outgrowth through binding to components of the

extracellular matrix such as heparin and collagen I.

Cellular Location Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location Expressed in the cerebral cortex where it is localized to the postsynaptic

density (PSD)

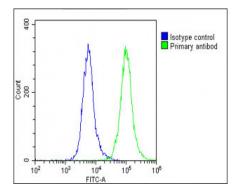
Background

May play a role in postsynaptic function. The C-terminal gamma-secretase processed fragment, ALID1, activates transcription activation through APBB1 (Fe65) binding (By similarity). Couples to JIP signal transduction through C-terminal binding. May interact with cellular G-protein signaling pathways. Can regulate neurite outgrowth through binding to components of the extracellular matrix such as heparin and collagen I.

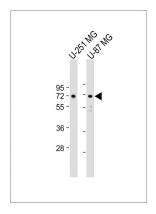
References

Paliga K.,et al.Eur. J. Biochem. 250:354-363(1997). Lenkkeri U.,et al.Hum. Genet. 102:192-196(1998). Grimwood J.,et al.Nature 428:529-535(2004). Kim T.-W.,et al.Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 32:36-44(1995). Bush A.I.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 269:26618-26621(1994).

Images



Overlay histogram showing U-87 MG cells stained with AP22338b(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22338b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.



All lanes: Anti-APLP1 Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: U-251 MG whole cell lysate Lane 2: U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 72 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.