

# Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP6231A

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, FC, IF, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P49768</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">P97887</a> , <a href="#">P49769</a> , <a href="#">Q8HXW5</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse
<b>Predicted</b>	Rat, Monkey
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Calculated MW</b>	52668
<b>Antigen Region</b>	330-359

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	5663
<b>Other Names</b>	Presenilin-1, PS-1, 3423-, Protein S182, Presenilin-1 NTF subunit, Presenilin-1 CTF subunit, Presenilin-1 CTF12, PS1-CTF12, PSEN1, AD3, PS1, PSNL1
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 330-359 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human Presenilin 1 (PSEN1).
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 IF~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Precautions</b>	Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	PSEN1
<b>Synonyms</b>	AD3, PS1, PSNL1

<b>Function</b>	<p>Catalytic subunit of the gamma-secretase complex, an endoprotease complex that catalyzes the intramembrane cleavage of integral membrane proteins such as Notch receptors and APP (amyloid- beta precursor protein) (PubMed:<a href="#">10206644</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">10545183</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">10593990</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">10811883</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">10899933</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">12679784</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">12740439</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">15274632</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">20460383</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">25043039</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">26280335</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">28269784</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">30598546</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">30630874</a>). Requires the presence of the other members of the gamma-secretase complex for protease activity (PubMed:<a href="#">15274632</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">25043039</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">26280335</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">30598546</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">30630874</a>). Plays a role in Notch and Wnt signaling cascades and regulation of downstream processes via its role in processing key regulatory proteins, and by regulating cytosolic CTNNB1 levels (PubMed:<a href="#">10593990</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">10811883</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">10899933</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">9738936</a>). Stimulates cell-cell adhesion via its interaction with CDH1; this stabilizes the complexes between CDH1 (E- cadherin) and its interaction partners CTNNB1 (beta-catenin), CTNND1 and JUP (gamma-catenin) (PubMed:<a href="#">11953314</a>). Under conditions of apoptosis or calcium influx, cleaves CDH1 (PubMed:<a href="#">11953314</a>). This promotes the disassembly of the complexes between CDH1 and CTNND1, JUP and CTNNB1, increases the pool of cytoplasmic CTNNB1, and thereby negatively regulates Wnt signaling (PubMed:<a href="#">11953314</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">9738936</a>). Required for normal embryonic brain and skeleton development, and for normal angiogenesis (By similarity). Mediates the proteolytic cleavage of EphB2/CTF1 into EphB2/CTF2 (PubMed:<a href="#">17428795</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">28269784</a>). The holoprotein functions as a calcium-leak channel that allows the passive movement of calcium from endoplasmic reticulum to cytosol and is therefore involved in calcium homeostasis (PubMed:<a href="#">16959576</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">25394380</a>). Involved in the regulation of neurite outgrowth (PubMed:<a href="#">15004326</a>, PubMed:<a href="#">20460383</a>). Is a regulator of presynaptic facilitation, spike transmission and synaptic vesicles replenishment in a process that depends on gamma-secretase activity. It acts through the control of SYT7 presynaptic expression (By similarity).</p>
<b>Cellular Location</b>	<p>Endoplasmic reticulum. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic granule. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, growth cone. Early endosome. Early endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, neuron projection. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q4JIM4}. Synapse {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q4JIM4}. Note=Translocates with bound NOTCH1 from the endoplasmic reticulum and/or Golgi to the cell surface (PubMed:10593990). Colocalizes with CDH1/2 at sites of cell-cell contact. Colocalizes with CTNNB1 in the endoplasmic reticulum and the proximity of the plasma membrane (PubMed:9738936). Also present in azurophil granules of neutrophils (PubMed:11987239). Colocalizes with UBQLN1 in the cell membrane and in cytoplasmic juxtannuclear structures called aggresomes (PubMed:21143716).</p>
<b>Tissue Location</b>	<p>Detected in azurophil granules in neutrophils and in platelet cytoplasmic granules (at protein level) (PubMed:11987239) Expressed in a wide range of tissues including various regions of the brain, liver, spleen and lymph nodes (PubMed:7596406, PubMed:8574969, PubMed:8641442).</p>

## Background

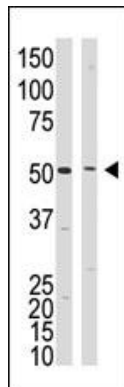
Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients with an inherited form of the disease carry mutations in the presenilin proteins (PSEN1; PSEN2) or the amyloid precursor protein (APP). These disease-linked mutations result in increased production of the longer form of amyloid-beta (main component of amyloid deposits found in AD brains). Presenilins are postulated to regulate APP processing through their effects on gamma-secretase, an

enzyme that cleaves APP. Also, it is thought that the presenilins are involved in the cleavage of the Notch receptor, such that they either directly regulate gamma-secretase activity or themselves are protease enzymes.

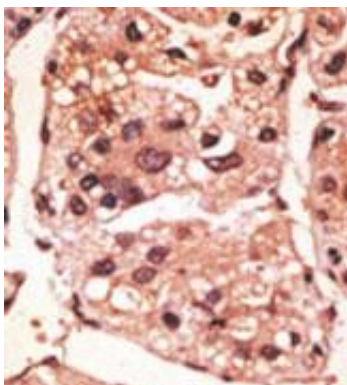
## References

Marambaud, P., et al., *Cell* 114(5):635-645 (2003). Kim, S.H., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 278(36):33992-34002 (2003). Miklossy, J., et al., *Neurobiol. Aging* 24(5):655-662 (2003). Cai, D., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 278(5):3446-3454 (2003). Godin, C., et al., *Neuroreport* 14(12):1613-1616 (2003).

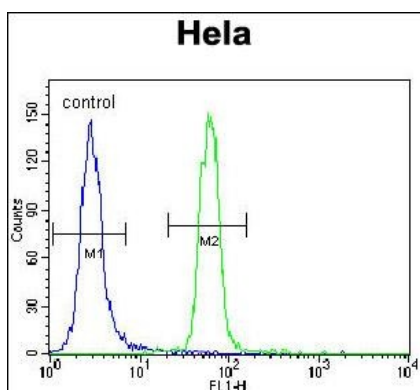
## Images



The Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP6231a) is used in Western blot to detect PSEN1 in mouse kidney tissue lysate (lane 1) and HL60 cell lysate (lane 2) lysate.

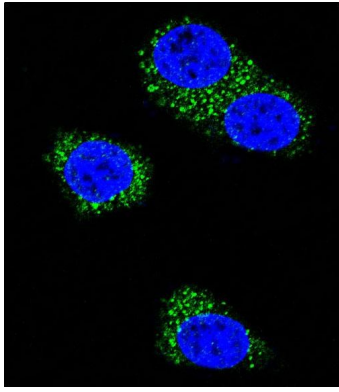


Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6231a) flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP6231a) with MDA-MB435 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



## Citations

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- [Nicotine decreases beta-amyloid through regulating BACE1 transcription in SH-EP1- \$\alpha 4 \beta 2\$  nAChR-APP695 cells.](#)

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