Amyloid beta A4 protein APolyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #42069

Description



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Beeenption	
Product Name	Amyloid beta A4 protein APolyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Caprylic Acid Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation purified
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Amyloid beta A4 protein Apolyclonal antibody.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Peptide
Target Name	Amyloid beta A4 protein APolyclonal Antibody
Other Names	ABPP APPI
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P05067Gene ID:351
Uniprot	P05067
GeneID	351;
Calculated MW	95kd
Formulation	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500 - 1:1000

Images



All lanes : Amyloid beta A4 protein antibody at 2ug/ml Lane 1 : HL-60 whole cell lysate Secondary Goat polyclonal to Rabbit IgG at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size :95KDa Observed band size:95KDa

Background

Functions as a cell surface receptor and performs physiological functions on the surface of neurons relevant to neurite growth, neuronal adhesion and axonogenesis. Involved in cell mobility and transcription regulation through protein-protein interactions. Can promote transcription activation through binding to APBB1-KAT5 and inhibits Notch signaling through interaction with Numb. Couples to apoptosis-inducing pathways such as those mediated by G(O) and JIP. Inhibits G(o) alpha ATPase activity By similarity. Acts as a kinesin I membrane receptor, mediating the axonal transport of

beta-secretase and presenilin 1. Involved in copper homeostasis/oxidative stress through copper ion reduction. In vitro, copper-metallated APP induces neuronal death directly or is potentiated through Cu2+-mediated low-density lipoprotein oxidation. Can regulate neurite outgrowth through binding to components of the extracellular matrix such as heparin and collagen I and IV. The splice isoforms that contain the BPTI domain possess protease inhibitor activity. Induces a AGER-dependent pathway that involves activation of p38 MAPK, resulting in internalization of amyloid-beta peptide and leading to mitochondrial dysfunction in cultured cortical neurons. Provides Cu2+ ions for GPC1 which are required for release of nitric oxide (NO) and subsequent degradation of the heparan sulfate chains on GPC1.

References

[1] "The precursor of Alzheimer's disease amyloid A4 protein resembles a cell-surface receptor." Kang J., Lemaire H.-G., Unterbeck A., Salbaum J.M., Masters C.L., Grzeschik K.-H., Multhaup G., Beyreuther K., Mueller-Hill B.Nature 325:733-736(19

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only