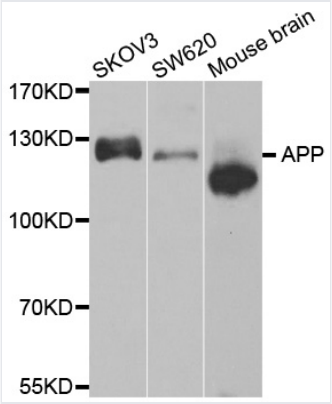
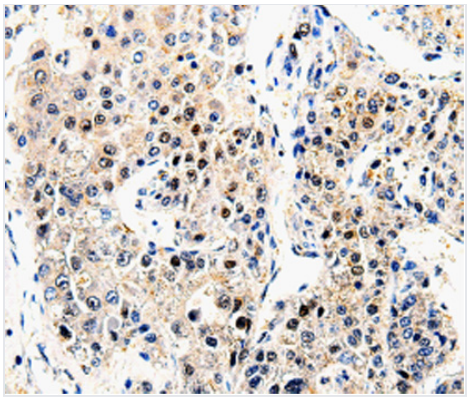
APP Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	APP, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	APP antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-APP antibody
Product Synonym Names	AAA; AD1; PN2; ABPP; APPI; CVAP; ABETA; PN-II
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purity/Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total APP antibody.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C
Molecular Weight	84,521 Da
OMIM	104300
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P05067
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	A synthetic peptide of human APP.
Target Name	APP
Product Categories/Family for anti-APP antibody	Total protein Ab
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-APP antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
Application Notes for anti-APP antibody	Western blotting: 1:500 - 1:2000 Immunohistochemistry: 1:50 - 1:200
Related Product Information for anti-APP antibody	This gene encodes a cell surface receptor and transmembrane precursor protein that is cleaved by secretases to form a number of peptides. Some of these peptides are secreted and can bind to the acetyltransferase complex APBB1/TIP60 to promote transcriptional activation, while others form the protein basis of the amyloid plaques found in the brains of patients with Alzheimer disease. Mutations in this gene have been implicated in autosomal dominant Alzheimer disease and cerebroarterial amyloidosis (cerebral amyloid angiopathy). Multiple transcript variants encoding several different isoforms have been found for this gene.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-APP antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for APP purchase	MBS9406344 is an antibody targeting APP. Also known as APP antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-APP antibody
Western blot analysis of extracts of mouse brain tissue lysate, using APP antibody.



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-APP antibody
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer tissue using APP antibody.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for APP. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4502167
NCBI GeneID	351
NCBI Accession #	NP_000475.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P05067
UniProt Secondary Accession #	P09000; P78438; Q13764; Q13778; Q13793; Q16011; B2R5V1; B4DII8; D3DSD1; D3DSD2; D3DSD3
UniProt Related Accession #	P05067
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000484.3
NCBI Official Full Name	amyloid beta A4 protein isoform a
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	amyloid beta (A4) precursor protein
NCBI Official Symbol	APP
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	AAA; AD1; PN2; ABPP; APPI; CVAP; ABETA; PN-II; CTFgamma
UniProt Protein Name	Amyloid beta A4 protein
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	ABPP; APPI; APP
Protein Family	Amyloid beta A4 protein
UniProt Gene Name	APP
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	A4; AD1; APP; CVAP; PN-II; S-APP-alpha; S-APP-beta; AICD-59; AID(59); AICD-57; AID(57); AICD-50; AID(50)
UniProt Entry Name	A4_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	amyloid beta A4 protein
NCBI Summary for APP	This gene encodes a cell surface receptor and transmembrane precursor protein that is cleaved by secretases to form a number of peptides. Some of these peptides are secreted and can bind to the acetyltransferase complex APBB1/TIP60 to promote transcriptional activation, while others form the protein basis of the amyloid plaques found in the brains of patients with Alzheimer disease. In addition, two of the peptides are antimicrobial peptides, having been shown to have bacteriocidal and antifungal activities. Mutations in this gene have been implicated in autosomal dominant Alzheimer disease and cerebroarterial amyloidosis (cerebral amyloid angiopathy). Multiple transcript variants encoding several different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2014]

UniProt Comments for APP	APP: a cell surface receptor that influences neurite growth, neuronal adhesion and axonogenesis. Cleaved by secretases to form a number of peptides, some of which bind to the acetyltransferase complex Fe65/TIP60 to promote transcriptional activation. The Abeta peptide is released from the cell, its extracellular deposition and accumulation form the main components of amyloid plaques in Alzheimer's disease. Mutations in this gene have been implicated in autosomal dominant Alzheimer disease and cerebroarterial amyloidosis. Can promote transcription activation through binding to Fe65-Tip60 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. 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 Cu(2+)-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. Induces a RAGE-dependent pathway that activates p38 MAPK, resulting in internalization of amyloid-beta peptide and leading to mitochondrial dysfunction in cultured cortical neurons. Provides Cu(2+) ions for GPC1 which are required for release of nitric oxide (NO) and subsequent degradation of the heparan sulfate chains on GPC1. Binds, via its C-terminus, to the PID domain of several cytoplasmic proteins, including APBB family members, the APBA family, JIP1, SHC1 and, NUMB and DAB1. Binding to DAB1 inhibits its serine phosphorylation. Associates with microtubules in the presence of ATP and in a kinesin-dependent manner. Amyloid beta-42 binds nAChRA7 in hippocampal neurons. Beta-amyloid associates with HADH2. Soluble APP binds, via its N-terminal head, to FBLN1. Expressed in all fetal tissues examined with highest levels in brain, kidney, heart and spleen. Weak expression in liver. In adult brain, highest expression found in the frontal lobe of the cortex and in the anterior perisylvian cortex-opercular gyri. Moderate expression in the cerebellar cortex, the posterior perisylvian cortex-opercular gyri and the temporal associated cortex. Weak expression found in the striate, extra- striate and motor cortices. Expressed in cerebrospinal fluid, and plasma. 10 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Isoform APP695 is the predominant form in neuronal tissue, isoform APP751 and isoform APP770 are widely expressed in non- neuronal cells. Isoform APP751 is the most abundant form in T-lymphocytes. Appican is expressed in astrocytes. The splice isoforms that contain the BPTI domain possess protease inhibitor activity. Belongs to the APP family. Protein type: Receptor, misc.; Membrane protein, integral; Apoptosis; Cell surface; Transcription factor Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 21q21.3 Cellular Component: Golgi apparatus; extracellular space; cell surface; integral to plasma membrane; integral to membrane; coated pit; intercellular junction; ER to Golgi transport vesicle; cytosol; lipid raft; ciliary rootlet; perinuclear region of cytoplasm; nuclear envelope lumen; cytoplasm; synapse; dendritic shaft; neuromuscular junction; endosome; receptor complex; intracellular membrane-bound organelle; dendritic spine; extracellular region; axon; apical part of cell; plasma membrane; spindle midzone Molecular Function: serine-type endopeptidase inhibitor activity; heparin binding; identical protein binding; protein binding; enzyme binding; protease activator activity; DNA binding; transition metal ion binding; PTB domain binding; acetylcholine receptor binding; receptor binding Biological Process: extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; adult locomotory behavior; locomotory behavior; mRNA polyadenylation; positive regulation of mitotic cell cycle; protein amino acid phosphorylation; regulation of translation; platelet degranulation; synaptic growth at neuromuscular junction; forebrain development; dendrite development; collateral sprouting in the absence of injury; visual learning; neuromuscular process controlling balance; cell adhesion; neurite development; cholesterol metabolic process; platelet activation; Notch signaling pathway; cellular copper ion homeostasis; regulation of epidermal growth factor receptor activity; mating behavior; axon cargo transport; regulation of multicellular organism growth; endocytosis; axon midline choice point recognition; smooth endoplasmic reticulum calcium ion homeostasis; negative regulation of neuron differentiation; neuron apoptosis; suckling behavior; axonogenesis; ionotropic glutamate receptor signaling pathway; regulation of synapse structure and activity; regulation of protein binding; innate immune response; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; response to oxidative stress; blood coagulation; neuron remodeling Disease: Alzheimer Disease
Research Articles on APP	**1.** This study reports atomic-resolution fibril structure of the ABETA 1-40 peptide with the Osaka mutation (E22Delta), associated with early-onset Alzheimer's disease.
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