ELK Biotechnology

APP (phospho-Thr668) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES18282

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	APP (phospho-Thr668) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000
Immunogen	Synthesized phosho peptide around human APP (Thr668)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Mouse Rat APP (phospho-Thr668)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Amyloid beta A4 protein, Amyloid-β, Aβ
Gene Name	APP A4 AD1
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Perikaryon . Cell projection, growth cone . Membrane, clathrin-coated pit . Early endosome . Cytoplasmic vesicle . Cell surface protein that rapidly becomes internalized via clathrin-coated pits. Only a minor proportion is present at the cell membrane; most of the protein is present in intracellular vesicles (PubMed:20580937). During maturation, the immature APP (N-glycosylated in the endoplasmic reticulum) moves to the Golgi complex where complete maturation occurs (O-glycosylated and sulfated). After alpha-secretase cleavage, soluble APP is released into the extracellular space and the C-terminal is internalized to endosomes and lysosomes. Some APP accumulates in secretory transport ves
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

	epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	87kD
Human Gene ID	351
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P05067
Alternative Names	Amyloid beta A4 protein (ABPP) (APPI) (APP) (Alzheimer disease amyloid protein) (Cerebral vascular amyloid peptide) (CVAP) (PreA4) (Protease nexin-II) (PN-II) [Cleaved into: N-APP; Soluble APP-alpha (S-APP-alpha); Soluble APP-beta (S-APP-beta); C99; Beta-
Background	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],