



Rabbit Anti-APBA1 antibody

SL11334R

Product Name:	APBA1
Chinese Name:	β淀粉样前体蛋白Binding protein1抗体(X11α)
Alias:	Adapter protein X11 alpha; Adapter protein X11alpha; Amyloid beta A4 precursor protein-binding family A member 1; Apba1; APBA1_HUMAN; Mint 1; Mint-1; Neuron specific X11 protein; Neuron-specific X11 protein; Neuronal Munc18 1 interacting protein 1; Neuronal Munc18-1-interacting protein 1; UROP11; x11; X11alpha.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	93kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human APBA1:451-550/837
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The Beta-Amyloid precursor protein (Beta-APP) is a major constituent of the amyloid deposits in patients with Alzheimer's disease. The Beta-Amyloid precursor is known to interact with several proteins, including X11 and the G heterotrimeric protein APP-BP1. The neuronal, transmembrane protein X11 is known to bind to the β-Amyloid precursor

protein via a phosphotyrosine binding (PTB) domain, reducing the secretion of cellular Beta-APP and slowing Beta-APP processing pathways. X11 binds specifically to the YENPTY motif, which is involved in the internalization of Beta-APP. Multiple splice variants of X11 have been identified, including X11[?] (also designated Mint 1), X11Beta (Mint 2) and X11(Mint 3).

Function:

Putative function in synaptic vesicle exocytosis by binding to Munc18-1, an essential component of the synaptic vesicle exocytotic machinery. May modulate processing of the beta-amyloid precursor protein (APP) and hence formation of beta-APP.

Subunit:

Part of a multimeric complex containing Munc18-1 and syntaxin-1. Also part of the brain-specific heterotrimeric complex LIN-10/X11-alpha, LIN-2/CASK, and LIN7. Binds to the cytoplasmic domain of amyloid protein (APP). Interacts (via PDZ 1 and 2 domains) with FSPB.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Brain and spinal cord.

Similarity:

Contains 2 PDZ (DHR) domains.

Contains 1 PID domain.

SWISS:

Q02410

Gene ID:

320

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 320](#)Human

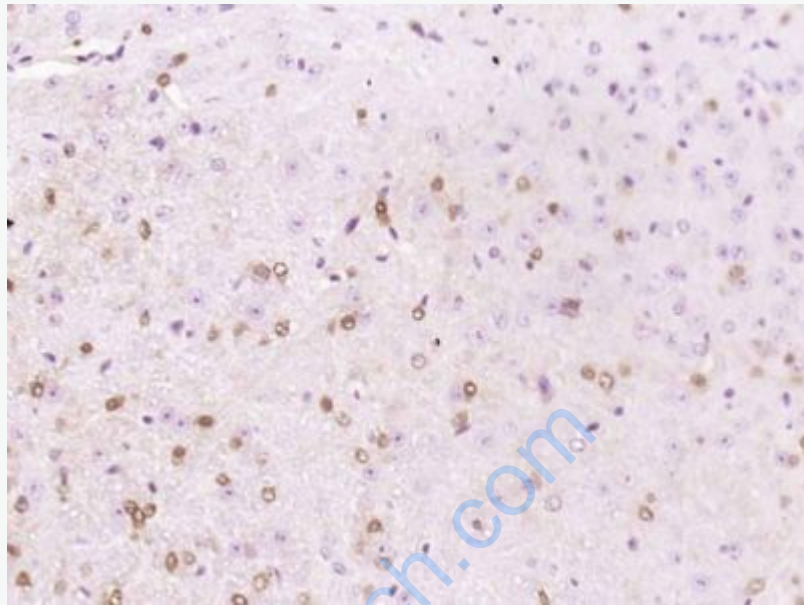
[Omim: 602414](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q02410](#)Human

[Unigene: 171939](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (APBA1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL11334R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.