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Rabbit Anti-APXL antibody

SL12131R

Product Name:	APXL
Chinese Name:	APXL蛋白抗体
Alias:	Apical like protein; Apical like protein APXL protein; apical protein of Xenopus-like; Apical protein Xenopus laevis like; apical protein, Xenopus laevis-like; apical protein-like; apical protein-like (Xenopus laevis); Apical-like protein; APX homolog of Xenopus; C630003H05Rik; DKFZp781J074; FLJ39277; HSAPXL; Liver regeneration-related protein LRRG167; Protein Apxl; Protein Shroom2; Shrm2; SHRM2_HUMAN; SHROOM 2; Shroom family member 2; shroom2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	176kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human APXL:701-850/1616
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:	APXL is a 1,616 amino acid protein that localizes to a variety of locations within the cell, including the cytoplasm, the cytoskeleton, the cell junction and the apical cell

membrane. Containing one ASD1 domain, one ASD2 domain and one PDZ domain, APXL interacts with F-Actin and is thought to mediate endothelial cell morphology during cell spreading, possibly regulating melanosome biogenesis and inducing γ Tubulin redistribution. APXL is expressed in kidney, brain, lung, pancreas and placenta and is overexpressed in melanomas, suggesting a role in tumor transformation and metastasis. The gene encoding APXL maps to human chromosome X, which contains nearly 153 million base pairs and houses over 1,000 genes. In conjunction with chromosome Y, chromosome X is responsible for sex determination. There are a number of conditions related to an abnormal number and combination of sex chromosomes, some of which include Turner's syndrome, color blindness, hemophilia and Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

Function:
May be involved in endothelial cell morphology changes during cell spreading. In the retinal pigment epithelium, may regulate the biogenesis of melanosomes and promote their association with the apical cell surface by inducing gamma-tubulin redistribution.

Subunit:
Interacts with F-actin (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:
Apical cell membrane (By similarity). Cell junction, tight junction (By similarity). Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton (By similarity). Note=Associates with cortical F-actin (By similarity).

Tissue Specificity:
Abundant in retina and melanoma; also in brain, placenta, lung, kidney and pancreas.

Similarity:
Belongs to the shroom family.
Contains 1 ASD1 domain.
Contains 1 ASD2 domain.
Contains 1 PDZ (DHR) domain.

SWISS:
Q13796

Gene ID:
357

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 357Human

Entrez Gene: 110380Mouse

Entrez Gene: 317435Rat

	Omim: 300103Human SwissProt: Q13796Human SwissProt: A2ALU4Mouse SwissProt: Q7TP36Rat Unigene: 567236Human Unigene: 40796Mouse Unigene: 16033Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.