



Rabbit Anti-ANKS1B antibody

SL9097R

Product Name:	ANKS1B
Chinese Name:	β淀粉样蛋白胞内结构域相关蛋白1抗体
Alias:	AIDA 1; AIDA-1; Amyloid-beta protein intracellular domain-associated protein 1; Anks1b; Ankyrin repeat and sterile alpha motif domain-containing protein 1B; ANS1B_HUMAN; E2A-PBX1-associated protein; EB-1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	138kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membraneExtracellular matrix
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ANKS1B/AIDA1:851-1000/1248
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 β-Amyloid protein precursor (AbPP) is a widely expressed transmembrane protein that is processed into the b-Amyloid (Ab) peptide, which accumulates in insoluble plaques in the brain of Alzheimer's disease patients and AbPP intracellular domain (AID). AID may function as a pro-apoptotic peptide, a regulator of calcium

homeostasis and a molecule involved in transcriptional regulation. The AID associated protein 1 (AIDA-1) is highly expressed in the brain and is regulated by AbPP. It interacts with AbPP to play a role in brain development. AIDA-1 also interacts with coilin in Cajal bodies to regulate pre-mRNA splicing.

Function:

Isoform 2 may participate in the regulation of nucleoplasmic coilin protein interactions in neuronal and transformed cells.

Isoform 3 can regulate global protein synthesis by altering nucleolar numbers.

Isoform 4 may play a role as a modulator of APP processing. Overexpression can down-regulate APP processing.

Subunit:

Isoform 3 interacts with DLG4. Interacts with EPHA8. Isoform 2 interacts with COIL. Isoform 4 interacts with APP and EPHA8. Isoform 6 interacts with EPHA8.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm; Nucleus; Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane, postsynaptic density. Cell projection, dendritic spine. Nucleus. Nucleus, Cajal body. The synaptic localization requires DLG4 interaction. Translocation to the nucleus in response to stimulation of NMDA receptors (NMDARs) in a calcium-independent manner and Nucleus. The interaction with APP causes its partial exclusion from the nucleus, when APP is overexpressed.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in marrow from patients with pre-B ALL associated with the t(1;19) translocation. Strongly expressed in brain and testis. Expressed in fetal brain. Isoform 4 is highly expressed in brain (at protein level). Isoform 6 is expressed in brain and several cancer cell lines.

Post-translational modifications:

Isoform 3 nuclear translocation requires an NMDAR-dependent proteolytic cleavage (By similarity).

Similarity:

Contains 7 ANK repeats.

Contains 1 PID domain.

Contains 2 SAM (sterile alpha motif) domains.

SWISS:

Q7Z6G8

Gene ID:

56899

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 56899](#)Human

[Omim: 607815](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q7Z6G8](#)Human

[Unigene: 506458](#)Human

Important Note:

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

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