

Anti-FE65 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO15794**Specification****Anti-FE65 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC
Primary Accession	O00213
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-FE65 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-FE65 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 322

Other Names

Amyloid beta precursor protein binding family B member 1 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:581}, Amyloid-beta A4 precursor protein-binding family B member 1, APBB1 (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=581)

Calculated MW

77 kDa, 100 kDa KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human FE65

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-FE65 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name APBB1 ([HGNC:581](#))

Function

Transcription coregulator that can have both coactivator and corepressor functions (PubMed:[15031292](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15031292), PubMed:[18468999](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18468999), PubMed:[18922798](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18922798), PubMed:[25342469](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25342469), PubMed:[33938178](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33938178)). Adapter protein that forms a transcriptionally active complex with the gamma-secretase- derived amyloid precursor protein (APP) intracellular domain (PubMed:[15031292](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15031292), PubMed:[18468999](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18468999), PubMed:[18922798](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18922798), PubMed:[25342469](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25342469)). Plays a central role in the response to DNA damage by translocating to the nucleus and inducing apoptosis (PubMed:[15031292](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15031292), PubMed:[18468999](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18468999), PubMed:[18922798](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18922798), PubMed:[25342469](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25342469)). May act by specifically recognizing and binding histone H2AX phosphorylated on 'Tyr-142' (H2AXY142ph) at double-strand breaks (DSBs), recruiting other pro-apoptosis factors such as MAPK8/JNK1 (PubMed:[19234442](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19234442)). Required for histone H4 acetylation at double-strand breaks (DSBs) (PubMed:[19234442](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19234442)). Its ability to specifically bind modified histones and chromatin modifying enzymes such as KAT5/TIP60, probably explains its transcription activation activity (PubMed:[33938178](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33938178)). Functions in association with TSHZ3, SET and HDAC factors as a transcriptional repressor, that inhibits the expression of CASP4 (PubMed:[19343227](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19343227)). Associates with chromatin in a region surrounding the CASP4 transcriptional start site(s) (PubMed:[19343227](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19343227)). Involved in hippocampal neurite branching and neuromuscular junction formation, as a result plays a role in spatial memory functioning (By similarity). Plays a role in the maintenance of lens transparency (By similarity). May play a role in muscle cell strength (By similarity). Acts as a molecular adapter that functions in neurite outgrowth by activating the RAC1-ARF6 axis upon insulin treatment (PubMed:[36250347](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36250347)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell projection, growth cone {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P46933}. Nucleus speckle. Note=Colocalizes with TSHZ3 in axonal growth cone (By similarity). Colocalizes with TSHZ3 in the nucleus (PubMed:19343227). In normal conditions, it mainly localizes to the cytoplasm, while a small fraction is tethered to the cell membrane via its interaction with APP (PubMed:18468999). Following exposure to DNA damaging agents, it is released from cell membrane and translocates to the nucleus (PubMed:18468999). Nuclear translocation is under the regulation of APP (PubMed:18468999). Colocalizes with NEK6 at the nuclear speckles (PubMed:17512906). Phosphorylation at Ser-610 by SGK1 promotes its localization to the nucleus (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P46933, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17512906, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18468999, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19343227}

Tissue Location

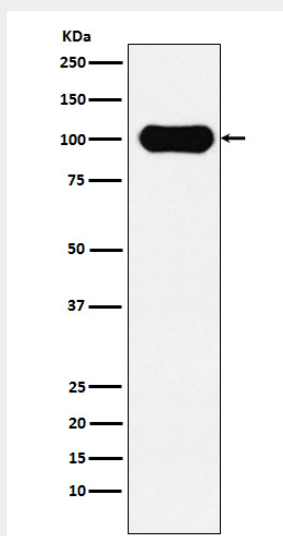
Highly expressed in brain; strongly reduced in post-mortem elderly subjects with Alzheimer disease

Anti-FE65 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-FE65 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of FE65 expression in SH-SY5Y cell lysate.