

**KD-Validated Anti-APPL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Rabbit monoclonal antibody**  
**Catalog # AGI1375****Specification****KD-Validated Anti-APPL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9UKG1</a>
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 80 kDa , observed, 80 kDa KDa
Gene Name	APPL1
Aliases	APPL1; Adaptor Protein, Phosphotyrosine Interacting With PH Domain And Leucine Zipper 1; APPL; DCC-Interacting Protein 13-Alpha; Adaptor Protein, Phosphotyrosine Interaction, PH Domain And Leucine Zipper Containing 1; Adapter Protein Containing PH Domain, PTB Domain And Leucine Zipper Motif 1; Dip13-Alpha; Adaptor Protein Containing PH Domain, PTB Domain And Leucine Zipper Motif 13; Signaling Adaptor Protein DIP13alpha; AKT2 Interactor; DIP13alpha; KIAA1428; MODY14; DIP13A
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human APPL

**KD-Validated Anti-APPL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	26060
Other Names	DCC-interacting protein 13-alpha, Dip13-alpha, Adapter protein containing PH domain, PTB domain and leucine zipper motif 1, APPL1 (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=24035" target="_blank">HGNC:24035</a>)

**KD-Validated Anti-APPL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** APPL1 ([HGNC:24035](#))**Function**

Multifunctional adapter protein that binds to various membrane receptors, nuclear factors and signaling proteins to regulate many processes, such as cell proliferation, immune response, endosomal trafficking and cell metabolism (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10490823" target="\_blank">10490823</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15016378" target="\_blank">15016378</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15016378" target="\_blank">15016378</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15016378" target="\_blank">15016378</a>)

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19661063" target="\_blank">19661063</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26073777" target="\_blank">26073777</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26583432" target="\_blank">26583432</a>). Regulates signaling pathway leading to cell proliferation through interaction with RAB5A and subunits of the NuRD/MeCP1 complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15016378" target="\_blank">15016378</a>). Functions as a positive regulator of innate immune response via activation of AKT1 signaling pathway by forming a complex with APPL1 and PIK3R1 (By similarity). Inhibits Fc-gamma receptor-mediated phagocytosis through PI3K/Akt signaling in macrophages (By similarity). Regulates TLR4 signaling in activated macrophages (By similarity). Involved in trafficking of the TGFBR1 from the endosomes to the nucleus via microtubules in a TRAF6-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26583432" target="\_blank">26583432</a>). Plays a role in cell metabolism by regulating adiponectin and insulin signaling pathways (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19661063" target="\_blank">19661063</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24879834" target="\_blank">24879834</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26073777" target="\_blank">26073777</a>). Required for fibroblast migration through HGF cell signaling (By similarity). Positive regulator of beta-catenin/TCF-dependent transcription through direct interaction with RUVBL2/reptin resulting in the relief of RUVBL2-mediated repression of beta-catenin/TCF target genes by modulating the interactions within the beta-catenin-reptin-HDAC complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19433865" target="\_blank">19433865</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Early endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Endosome. Cell projection, ruffle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8K3H0}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8K3H0}. Note=Early endosomal membrane-bound and nuclear. Translocated into the nucleus upon release from endosomal membranes following internalization of EGF

#### Tissue Location

High levels in heart, ovary, pancreas and skeletal muscle.

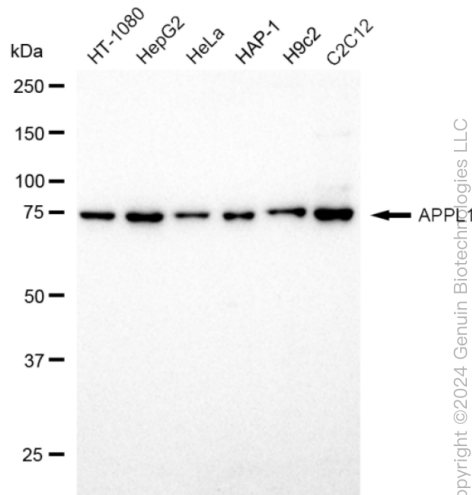
#### KD-Validated Anti-APPL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

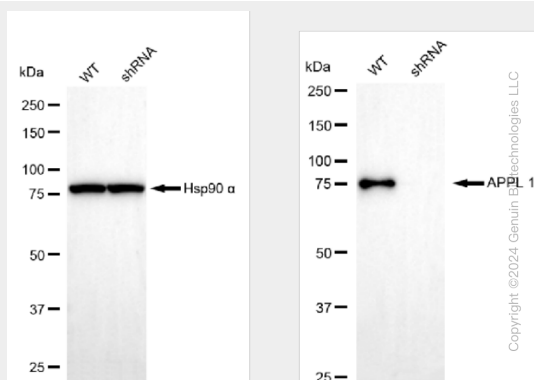
#### KD-Validated Anti-APPL1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images





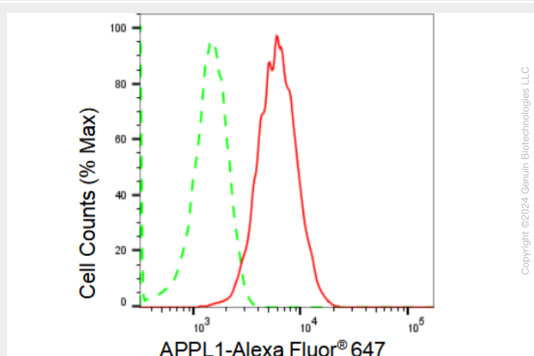
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Western blotting analysis using anti-APPL1 antibody (Cat#AGI1375). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-APPL1 antibody (Cat#AGI1375, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



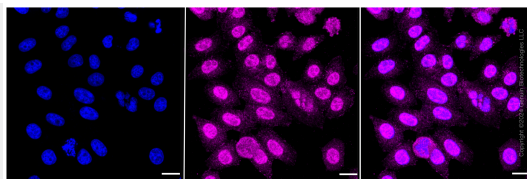
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Western blotting analysis using anti-APPL1 antibody (Cat#AGI1375). APPL1 expression in wild type (WT) and APPL1 shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 30 µg of total cell lysates. β-Tubulin serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-APPL1 antibody (Cat#AGI1375, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



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Flow cytometric analysis of APPL1 expression in HepG2 cells using APPL1 antibody (Cat#AGI1375, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, APPL1.



Immunocytochemical staining of HepG2 cells with APPL1 antibody (Cat#AGI1375, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; APPL1 was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: High. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.