

KD-Validated Anti-Amyloid beta precursor protein Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI2381**Specification****KD-Validated Anti-Amyloid beta precursor protein Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	P05067
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 87 kDa; Observed, 110 kDa KDa
Gene Name	APP
Aliases	A4; AAA; ABETA; ABPP; AD1; AICD-50; AICD-57; AICD-59; AID(50); AID(57); AID(59); amyloid beta (A4) precursor protein; Amyloid beta A4 protein; CTFgamma ; PN 2;CD31; CVAP; APP
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Amyloid beta A4

KD-Validated Anti-Amyloid beta precursor protein Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **351****Other Names**

Amyloid-beta precursor protein {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:620}, APP {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:620}, ABPP, APPI, Alzheimer disease amyloid A4 protein homolog, Alzheimer disease amyloid protein, Amyloid precursor protein, Amyloid-beta (A4) precursor protein, Amyloid-beta A4 protein, Cerebral vascular amyloid peptide, CVAP, PreA4, Protease nexin-II, PN-II, N-APP, Soluble APP-alpha, S-APP-alpha, Soluble APP-beta, S-APP-beta, C99, Beta-secretase C-terminal fragment, Beta-CTF, Amyloid-beta protein 42, Abeta42, Beta-APP42, Amyloid-beta protein 40, Abeta40, Beta-APP40, C83, Alpha-secretase C-terminal fragment, Alpha-CTF, P3(42), P3(40), C80, Gamma-secretase C-terminal fragment 59, Amyloid intracellular domain 59, AICD-59, AID(59), Gamma-CTF(59), Gamma-secretase C-terminal fragment 57, Amyloid intracellular domain 57, AICD-57, AID(57), Gamma-CTF(57), Gamma-secretase C-terminal fragment 50, Amyloid intracellular domain 50, AICD-50, AID(50), Gamma-CTF(50), C31, APP (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=620)

KD-Validated Anti-Amyloid beta precursor protein Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** APP ([HGNC:620](#))**Function**

Functions as a cell surface receptor and performs physiological functions on the surface of neurons

relevant to neurite growth, neuronal adhesion and axonogenesis. Interaction between APP molecules on neighboring cells promotes synaptogenesis (PubMed:25122912). Involved in cell mobility and transcription regulation through protein-protein interactions. Can promote transcription activation through binding to APBB1-KAT5 and inhibits Notch signaling through interaction with Numb. Couples to apoptosis- inducing pathways such as those mediated by G(o) and JIP. Inhibits G(o) alpha ATPase activity (By similarity). Acts as a kinesin I membrane receptor, mediating the axonal transport of beta-secretase and presenilin 1 (By similarity). By acting as a kinesin I membrane receptor, plays a role in axonal anterograde transport of cargo towards synapses in axons (PubMed:17062754, PubMed:23011729). Involved in copper homeostasis/oxidative stress through copper ion reduction. In vitro, copper-metallated APP induces neuronal death directly or is potentiated through Cu(2+)-mediated low-density lipoprotein oxidation. Can regulate neurite outgrowth through binding to components of the extracellular matrix such as heparin and collagen I and IV. The splice isoforms that contain the BPTI domain possess protease inhibitor activity. Induces a AGER-dependent pathway that involves activation of p38 MAPK, resulting in internalization of amyloid-beta peptide and leading to mitochondrial dysfunction in cultured cortical neurons. Provides Cu(2+) ions for GPC1 which are required for release of nitric oxide (NO) and subsequent degradation of the heparan sulfate chains on GPC1. [Amyloid-beta protein 42]: More effective reductant than amyloid-beta protein 40. May activate mononuclear phagocytes in the brain and elicit inflammatory responses. The gamma-CTF peptides as well as the caspase-cleaved peptides, including C31, are potent enhancers of neuronal apoptosis.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Perikaryon Cell projection, growth cone. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit. Early endosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=Cell surface protein that rapidly becomes internalized via clathrin-coated pits. Only a minor proportion is present at the cell membrane; most of the protein is present in intracellular vesicles (PubMed:20580937) During maturation, the immature APP (N-glycosylated in the endoplasmic reticulum) moves to the Golgi complex where complete maturation occurs (O-glycosylated and sulfated). After alpha-secretase cleavage, soluble APP is released into the extracellular space and the C-terminal is internalized to endosomes and lysosomes. Some APP accumulates in secretory transport vesicles leaving the late Golgi compartment and returns to the cell surface. APP sorts to the basolateral surface in epithelial cells. During neuronal differentiation, the Thr-743 phosphorylated form is located mainly in growth cones, moderately in neurites and sparingly in the cell body (PubMed:10341243). Casein kinase phosphorylation can occur either at the cell surface or within a post-Golgi compartment. Associates with GPC1 in perinuclear compartments. Colocalizes with SORL1 in a vesicular pattern in cytoplasm and perinuclear regions. [C99]: Early endosome [Amyloid-beta protein 40]: Cell surface [Gamma-secretase C-terminal fragment 59]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm Note=Located to both the cytoplasm and nuclei of neurons. It can be translocated to the nucleus through association with APBB1 (Fe65) (PubMed:11544248). In dopaminergic neurons, the phosphorylated Thr-743 form is localized to the nucleus (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P12023, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11544248}

Tissue Location

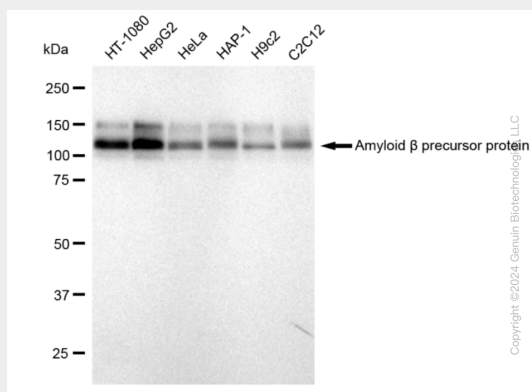
Expressed in the brain and in cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level) (PubMed:2649245). Expressed in all fetal tissues examined with highest levels in brain, kidney, heart and spleen. Weak expression in liver. In adult brain, highest expression found in the frontal lobe of the cortex and in the anterior perisylvian cortex- opercular gyri. Moderate expression in the cerebellar cortex, the posterior perisylvian cortex-opercular gyri and the temporal associated cortex. Weak expression found in the striate, extra-striate and motor cortices. Expressed in cerebrospinal fluid, and plasma. Isoform APP695 is the predominant form in neuronal tissue, isoform APP751 and isoform APP770 are widely expressed in non-neuronal cells. Isoform APP751 is the most abundant form in T-lymphocytes. Appican is expressed in astrocytes.

KD-Validated Anti-Amyloid beta precursor protein Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

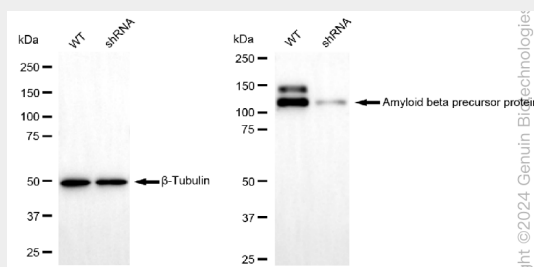
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

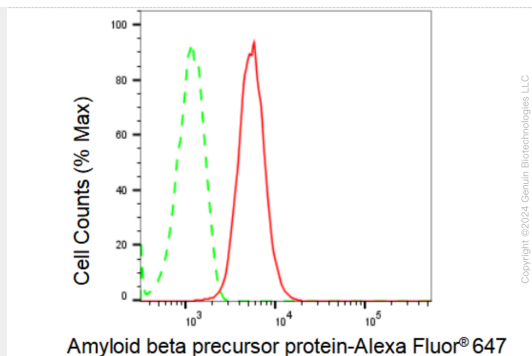
KD-Validated Anti-Amyloid beta precursor protein Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



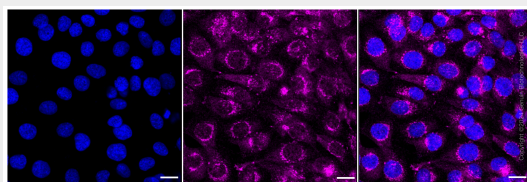
Western blotting analysis using anti-Amyloid beta precursor protein antibody (Cat#AGI2381). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-Amyloid beta precursor protein antibody (Cat#AGI2381, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-Amyloid beta precursor protein antibody (Cat#AGI2381). Amyloid beta precursor protein expression in wild type (WT) and amyloid beta precursor protein 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-Amyloid beta precursor protein antibody (Cat#AGI2381, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of Amyloid beta precursor protein expression in HepG2 cells using Amyloid beta precursor protein antibody (Cat#AGI2381, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, Amyloid beta precursor protein.



Immunocytochemical staining of HT-1080 cells with Amyloid beta precursor protein antibody (Cat#AGI2381, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; Amyloid beta precursor protein was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar: 20 μ m.