

**Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6304a****Specification**

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**Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P49768](#)  
Other Accession [PSN1\\_HUMAN](#)

**Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5663

**Other Names**

Presenilin-1, PS-1, 3423-, Protein S182, Presenilin-1 NTF subunit, Presenilin-1 CTF subunit, Presenilin-1 CTF12, PS1-CTF12, PSEN1, AD3, PS1, PSNL1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6304a](/product/products/AP6304a) was selected from the C-term region of human PSN1 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** PSEN1

**Synonyms** AD3, PS1, PSNL1

**Function**

Catalytic subunit of the gamma-secretase complex, an endoprotease complex that catalyzes the intramembrane cleavage of integral membrane proteins such as Notch receptors and APP (amyloid- beta precursor protein) (PubMed: [15274632](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15274632), PubMed: [10545183](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10545183), PubMed: [10593990](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10593990), PubMed: [10206644](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10206644), PubMed: [10899933](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10899933), PubMed: [10811883](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10811883))

target="\_blank">10811883</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12679784" target="\_blank">12679784</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12740439" target="\_blank">12740439</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25043039" target="\_blank">25043039</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26280335" target="\_blank">26280335</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30598546" target="\_blank">30598546</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30630874" target="\_blank">30630874</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28269784" target="\_blank">28269784</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20460383" target="\_blank">20460383</a>). Requires the presence of the other members of the gamma-secretase complex for protease activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15274632" target="\_blank">15274632</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25043039" target="\_blank">25043039</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26280335" target="\_blank">26280335</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30598546" target="\_blank">30598546</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30630874" target="\_blank">30630874</a>). Plays a role in Notch and Wnt signaling cascades and regulation of downstream processes via its role in processing key regulatory proteins, and by regulating cytosolic CTNNB1 levels (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9738936" target="\_blank">9738936</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10593990" target="\_blank">10593990</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10899933" target="\_blank">10899933</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10811883" target="\_blank">10811883</a>). Stimulates cell-cell adhesion via its interaction with CDH1; this stabilizes the complexes between CDH1 (E-cadherin) and its interaction partners CTNNB1 (beta-catenin), CTNND1 and JUP (gamma-catenin) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11953314" target="\_blank">11953314</a>). Under conditions of apoptosis or calcium influx, cleaves CDH1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11953314" target="\_blank">11953314</a>). This promotes the disassembly of the complexes between CDH1 and CTNND1, JUP and CTNNB1, increases the pool of cytoplasmic CTNNB1, and thereby negatively regulates Wnt signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9738936" target="\_blank">9738936</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11953314" target="\_blank">11953314</a>). Required for normal embryonic brain and skeleton development, and for normal angiogenesis (By similarity). Mediates the proteolytic cleavage of EphB2/CTF1 into EphB2/CTF2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17428795" target="\_blank">17428795</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28269784" target="\_blank">28269784</a>). The holoprotein functions as a calcium-leak channel that allows the passive movement of calcium from endoplasmic reticulum to cytosol and is therefore involved in calcium homeostasis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25394380" target="\_blank">25394380</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16959576" target="\_blank">16959576</a>). Involved in the regulation of neurite outgrowth (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15004326" target="\_blank">15004326</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20460383" target="\_blank">20460383</a>). Is a regulator of presynaptic facilitation, spike transmission and synaptic vesicles replenishment in a process that depends on gamma-secretase activity. It acts through the control of SYT7 presynaptic expression (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic granule. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, growth cone. Early endosome. Early endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, neuron projection. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4JIM4}. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4JIM4}. Note=Translocates with bound NOTCH1 from the endoplasmic reticulum and/or Golgi to the cell surface (PubMed:10593990). Colocalizes with CDH1/2 at sites of cell-cell contact. Colocalizes with CTNNB1 in the endoplasmic reticulum and the proximity of the plasma membrane (PubMed:9738936). Also present in azurophil granules of neutrophils (PubMed:11987239). Colocalizes with UBQLN1 in the cell membrane and in cytoplasmic juxtanuclear structures called aggresomes (PubMed:21143716).

**Tissue Location**

Detected in azurophilic granules in neutrophils and in platelet cytoplasmic granules (at protein level) (PubMed:11987239) Expressed in a wide range of tissues including various regions of the brain, liver, spleen and lymph nodes (PubMed:7596406, PubMed:8641442, PubMed:8574969).

**Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images****Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients with an inherited form of the disease carry mutations in the presenilin proteins (PSEN1; PSEN2) or the amyloid precursor protein (APP). These disease-linked mutations result in increased production of the longer form of amyloid-beta (main component of amyloid deposits found in AD brains). Presenilins are postulated to regulate APP processing through their effects on gamma-secretase, an enzyme that cleaves APP. Also, it is thought that the presenilins are involved in the cleavage of the Notch receptor, such that they either directly regulate gamma-secretase activity or themselves are protease enzymes.

**Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Marambaud, P., et al., Cell 114(5):635-645 (2003). Kim, S.H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(36):33992-34002 (2003). Miklossy, J., et al., Neurobiol. Aging 24(5):655-662 (2003). Cai, D., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(5):3446-3454 (2003). Godin, C., et al., Neuroreport 14(12):1613-1616 (2003).