

Rabbit antibody to human APP: whole serum

Catalogue No.: R-070-100

Description: FUNCTION: Functions as a cell surface receptor and performs physiological functions on the

surface of neurons relevant to neurite growth, neuronal adhesion and axonogenesis. Involved in cell mobility and transcription regulation through protein-protein interactions. Can promote transcription activation through binding to APBB1/Tip60 and inhibit 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. Acts as a kinesin I membrane receptor, mediating the axonal transport of beta-secretase and presenilin 1. May be involved in copper homeostasis/oxidative stress through copper ion reduction. Can regulate neurite outgrowth through binding to components of the extracellular matrix such as heparin and collagen I and IV. FUNCTION: Beta-amyloid peptides are lipophilic metal chelators with metal-reducing activity. Bind transient metals such as copper, zinc and iron. Rat and mouse beta-amyloid peptides bind only weakly transient metals and have little reducing activity due to substitutions of transient metal chelating residues. Beta-APP42 may activate mononuclear phagocytes in the brain and elicit inflammatory responses. Promotes both tau aggregation and TPK II-mediated phosphorylation (By similarity). FUNCTION: The gamma-CTF peptides as well as the caspase-cleaved peptides, including C31, are potent enhancers of neuronal apoptosis. SUBUNIT: Binds, via its C-terminus, to the PID domain of several cytoplasmic proteins, including APBB family members, the APBA family, MAPK8IP1, SHC1, Numb and Dab1. Binding to Dab1 inhibits its serine phosphorylation. Also interacts with GPCR-like protein BPP, FPRL1, APPBP1, IB1, KNS2 (via its TPR domains), APPBP2 (via BaSS) and DDB1. In vitro, it binds MAPT via the MT-binding domains. Associates with microtubules in the presence of ATP and in a kinesin-dependent manner. Interacts, through a C-terminal domain, with GNAO1. Amyloid beta-42 binds CHRNA7 in hippocampal neurons. Beta-amyloid associates with HADH2. TISSUE SPECIFICITY: different isoforms in different tissues: kidney. brain. liver. hippocampus, substania nigra pars compacta and cerebellum. In the cerebellum, all the isoforms are abundantly expressed in Purkinje cells.

Batch No.: See product label

Unit size: 100 µl

Antigen: Synthetic peptides (C-ETHLHW HTVAKET, aa: 145-157; C-HAH FQKAKERLEA KHRER, aa:

388-405; C-KKKQYTS IHHGVVE, aa: 724-737) as parts of human APP isoform A conjugated

to KLH

Other Names: Amyloid beta A4 protein; ABPP; Alzheimer disease amyloid protein; Cerebral vascular amyloid

peptide; CVAP; Protease nexin-II; PN-II; APPI; PreA4; A4; AD1

Accession: APP_HUMAN

Produced in: Rabbit

Purity: Whole serum

Applications: IHC. Recommended to be used at a dilution of 1:500 to 1:3000 for immunohistochemistry. This

antiserum has not yet been tested for western blot. Biosensis recommends optimal

dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY



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Specificity: Specificity for APP was confirmed by IHC.

Cross-reactivity: This antiserum is known to react with rat APP. Reactivity with other species have not yet been

tested.

Form: Lyophilised

Reconstitute in 100 µl of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.

Storage: After reconstitution keep aliquots at -20°C for a higher stability, and at 4°C with an appropriate

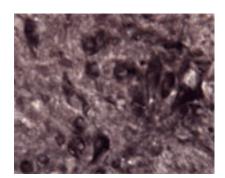
antibacterial agent. Glycerol (1:) may be added for an additional stability. Avoid repetitive

freeze/thaw cycles.

References: 1. Wilson, C.A., et al., J. Neurosci. Res. 74: 361-369 (2003).

2. Andreasen, N., et al., World J. Biol. Psychiatry 4: 147-155 (2003).

3. Guenette, S.Y. Neuromolecular Med. 4: 147-160 (2003).



IHC on rat spinal cord (free floating cryo section) using Rabbit antibody to human APP: whole serum (R-070-100) at a dilution of 1: 1000.