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APBB1IP Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1989a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q7Z5R6
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	7E7D12
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	73183
Description	APBB1IP (amyloid beta (A4) precursor protein-binding, family B, member 1 interacting protein) is a protein-coding gene. Diseases associated with APBB1IP include alzheimer's disease, and melanoma, and among its related super-pathways are p130Cas linkage to MAPK signaling for integrins and Platelet Aggregation (Plug Formation). GO annotations related to this gene include phospholipid binding. An important paralog of this gene is GRB7.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human APBB1IP (AA: 1-151) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	54518
Other Names	Amyloid beta A4 precursor protein-binding family B member 1-interacting protein, APBB1-interacting protein 1, Proline-rich EVH1 ligand 1, PREL-1, Proline-rich protein 73, Rap1-GTP-interacting adapter molecule, RIAM, Retinoic acid-responsive proline-rich protein 1, RARP-1, APBB1IP, PREL1, RARP1, RIAM
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	APBB1IP Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	APBB1IP
Synonyms	PREL1, RARP1, RIAM
Function	Appears to function in the signal transduction from Ras activation to actin cytoskeletal remodeling. Suppresses insulin-induced promoter activities through AP1 and SRE. Mediates Rap1-induced adhesion.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cell projection, lamellipodium Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Colocalizes with ENA/VASP proteins at lamellipodia tips and focal adhesions, and F-actin at the leading edge. At the membrane surface, associates, via the PH domain, preferentially with the inositol phosphates, PtdIns(5)P and PtdIns(3)P. This binding appears to be necessary for the efficient interaction of the RA domain to Ras-GTPases (By similarity).
Tissue Location	Widely expressed with high expression in thymus, spleen, lymph node, bone marrow and peripheral leukocytes

Background

ITGA2B encodes integrin alpha chain 2b. Integrins are heterodimeric integral membrane proteins composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain. Alpha chain 2b undergoes post-translational cleavage to yield disulfide-linked light and heavy chains that join with beta 3 to form a fibronectin receptor expressed in platelets that plays a crucial role in coagulation. Mutations that interfere with this role result in thrombasthenia. In addition to adhesion, integrins are known to participate in cell-surface mediated signalling. ;

References

1. Cell Mol Life Sci. 2013 Jul;70(13):2395-410.2. J Biol Chem. 2011 May 27;286(21):18492-504.

Images

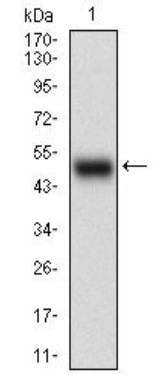


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using APBB1IP mAb against human APBB1IP (AA: 1-151) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 42.1 kDa)

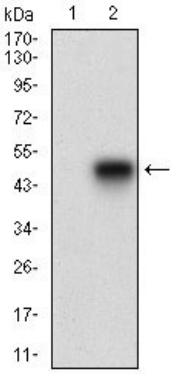


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using APBB1IP mAb against HEK293 (1) and APBB1IP (AA: 1-151)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

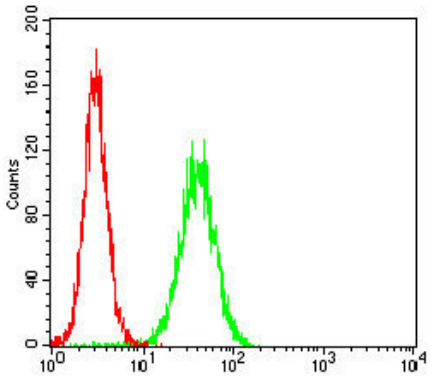


Figure 3: Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using APBB1IP mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

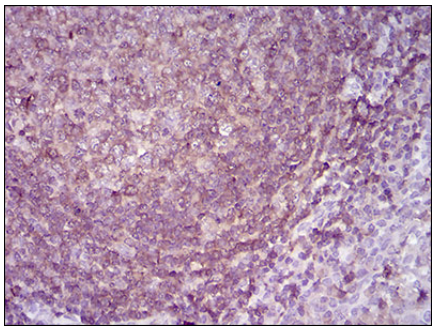


Figure 4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded lymph tissues using APBB1IP mouse mAb with DAB staining.

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