10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

ITM2C Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54649

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9NQX7
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Dog, Human, Mouse, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	30224
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ITM2C
Epitope Specificity	3-88/267
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Lysosome membrane.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Negative regulator of beta amyloid peptide production. May inhibit the processing of APP by blocking its access to alpha-and beta-secretase. Binding to the beta-secretase-cleaved APP C-terminal fragment is negligible, suggesting that ITM2C is a poor gamma-secretase cleavage inhibitor. May play a role in TNF-induced cell death and neuronal differentiation.

Additional Information

Gene ID	81618
Other Names	Integral membrane protein 2C, Cerebral protein 14, Transmembrane protein BRI3, CT-BRI3, ITM2C, BRI3
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	ITM2C

Synonyms	BRI3
Function	Negative regulator of amyloid-beta peptide production. May inhibit the processing of APP by blocking its access to alpha- and beta-secretase. Binding to the beta-secretase-cleaved APP C-terminal fragment is negligible, suggesting that ITM2C is a poor gamma-secretase cleavage inhibitor. May play a role in TNF-induced cell death and neuronal differentiation (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein
Tissue Location	High levels in the brain, specifically in the cerebral cortex, medulla, amygdala, hippocampus, thalamus, caudate nucleus, cerebellum, olfactory lobe and spinal cord. Very low levels in other organs.

Background

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Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.