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

FE65 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP77038

Product Information

Primary Accession	O00213
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Calculated MW	77244

Additional Information

Gene ID	322
Other Names	APBB1
Format	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	APBB1 (HGNC:581)
Function	Transcription coregulator that can have both coactivator and corepressor functions (PubMed:15031292, PubMed:18468999, PubMed:18922798, PubMed:25342469, PubMed:33938178). Adapter protein that forms a transcriptionally active complex with the gamma-secretase- derived amyloid precursor protein (APP) intracellular domain (PubMed:15031292, PubMed:18468999, PubMed:18922798, PubMed:25342469). Plays a central role in the response to DNA damage by translocating to the nucleus and inducing apoptosis (PubMed:15031292, PubMed:18468999, PubMed:18922798, PubMed:25342469). May act by specifically recognizing and binding histone H2AX phosphorylated on 'Tyr-142' (H2AXY142ph) at double-strand breaks (DSBs), recruiting other pro-apoptosis factors such as MAPK8/JNK1 (PubMed:19234442). Required for histone H4 acetylation at double-strand breaks (DSBs) (PubMed:19234442). Its ability to specifically bind modified histones and chromatin modifying enzymes such as KAT5/TIP60, probably explains its transcription activation activity (PubMed:33938178). Functions in association with TSHZ3, SET and HDAC factors as a transcriptional repressor, that inhibits the expression of CASP4 (PubMed:19343227). Associates with chromatin in a region surrounding the CASP4 transcriptional start site(s) (PubMed:19343227). Involved in hippocampal neurite branching and neuromuscular junction formation, as a result plays a role in spatial memory functioning (By similarity). Plays a role in the maintenance of lens transparency (By similarity). May play a role in muscle cell strength (By similarity). Acts as a molecular adapter that functions

in neurite outgrowth by activating the RAC1-ARF6 axis upon insulin treatment (PubMed:36250347).

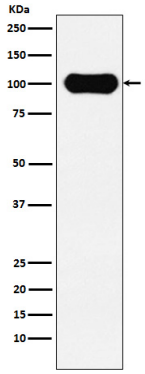
Cellular Location

Cell membrane. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell projection, growth cone {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P46933}. Nucleus speckle. Note=Colocalizes with TSHZ3 in axonal growth cone (By similarity). Colocalizes with TSHZ3 in the nucleus (PubMed:19343227). In normal conditions, it mainly localizes to the cytoplasm, while a small fraction is tethered to the cell membrane via its interaction with APP (PubMed:18468999). Following exposure to DNA damaging agents, it is released from cell membrane and translocates to the nucleus (PubMed:18468999). Nuclear translocation is under the regulation of APP (PubMed:18468999). Colocalizes with NEK6 at the nuclear speckles (PubMed:17512906). Phosphorylation at Ser-610 by SGK1 promotes its localization to the nucleus (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P46933, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17512906, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18468999, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19343227}

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in brain; strongly reduced in post-mortem elderly subjects with Alzheimer disease

Images



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