

APBA2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11229

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q99767
Other Accession	NP_005494 , 22035550
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	82512
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	APBA2 antibody can be used for detection of APBA2 by Western blot at 1 - 2 μ g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 10 μ g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 μ g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	321
Other Names	Amyloid beta A4 precursor protein-binding family A member 2, Adapter protein X11beta, Neuron-specific X11L protein, Neuronal Munc18-1-interacting protein 2, Mint-2, APBA2, MINT2, X11L
Target/Specificity	APBA2;
Reconstitution & Storage	APBA2 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	APBA2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	APBA2
Synonyms	MINT2, X11L
Function	Putative function in synaptic vesicle exocytosis by binding to STXBP1, an essential component of the synaptic vesicle exocytotic machinery. May modulate processing of the amyloid-beta precursor protein (APP) and hence formation of APP-beta.
Tissue Location	Brain.

Background

APBA2 Antibody: APBA2, a member of the X11 protein family, is a phosphotyrosine-binding domain protein and is a neuronal adapter protein that interacts with amyloid precursor protein (APP) and neuritic plaques in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease. It stabilizes APP and inhibits production of proteolytic APP fragments including the A β peptide that is deposited in the brains of Alzheimer's disease patients. APBA2 is believed to be involved in signal transduction processes and is also regarded as a putative vesicular trafficking protein in the brain that can form a complex with the potential to couple synaptic vesicle exocytosis to neuronal cell adhesion. Recent reports suggest that it may also be a candidate gene for autism.

References

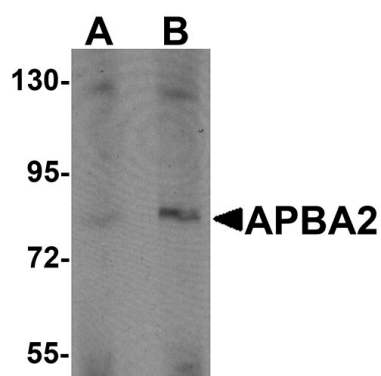
Blanco G, Irving NG, Brown SDM, et al. Mapping of the human and murine X11-like genes (APBA2 and Apba2), the murine Fe65 gene (Apbb1), and the human Fe65-like gene (APBB2): genes encoding phosphotyrosine-binding domain proteins that interact with the Alzheimer's disease amyloid precursor protein. *Mamm. Gen.*1988; 9:473-5.

Mint2/X11-like colocalizes with the Alzheimer's disease amyloid precursor protein and is associated with neuritic plaques in Alzheimer's disease. *Eur. J. Neurosci.*1999; 11:1988-94.

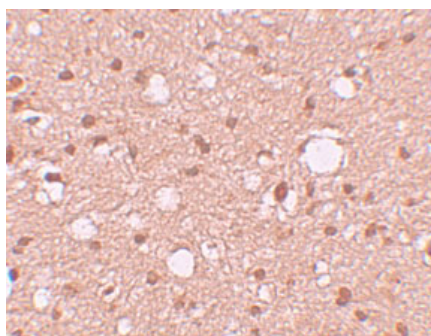
Lee JH, Lau KF, Perkinton MS, et al. The neuronal adaptor protein X11beta reduces amyloid beta-protein levels and amyloid plaque formation in the brains of transgenic mice. *J. Biol. Chem.*2004; 279:49099-104.

Lee HW, Park JW, Sandagsuren EU, et al. Overexpression of APP stimulates basal and constitutive exocytosis in PC12 cells. *Neurosci. Lett.*2008; 436:245-9.

Images

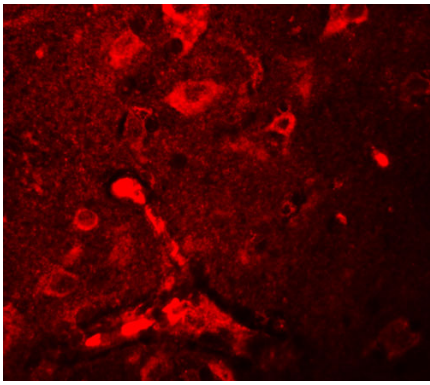


Western blot analysis of APBA2 in human brain tissue lysate with APBA2 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 μ g/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of APBA2 in human brain tissue with APBA2 antibody at 10 μ g/mL.

Immunofluorescence of APBA2 in human brain tissue with APBA2 antibody at 20 μ g/mL.



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