

FE65 Antibody (R30161)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R30161	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2.5% BSA and 0.025% sodium azide
Gene ID	322
Localization	Cytoplasmic, membrane
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml
Limitations	This FE65 antibody is available for research use only.

kDa
200 --
116 --
97 --
66 --
44 --
31 --
22 --
14 --
6 --

Western blot testing of FE65 antibody and mouse brain lysate. Predicted molecular weight: ~77kDa; the 97kDa isoform can be cleaved to yield a 65kDa C-terminal form.

Description

APBB1 is also known as RIR or FE65. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Fe65 protein family. It is an adaptor protein localized in the nucleus. It interacts with the Alzheimers disease amyloid precursor protein (APP), transcription factor CP2/LSF/LBP1 and the low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein. APP functions as a cytosolic anchoring site that can prevent the gene product's nuclear translocation. This encoded protein could play an important role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimers disease. It is thought to regulate transcription. Also it is observed to block cell cycle

progression by downregulating thymidylate synthase expression. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene.

Application Notes

The stated application concentrations are suggested starting amounts. Titration of the FE65 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

Human partial recombinant protein (AA 295-613) was used as the immunogen for this FE65 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the FE65 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4°C. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

References (2)