

Nicastrin Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49909

Package Size: #49909-1 50ul #49909-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

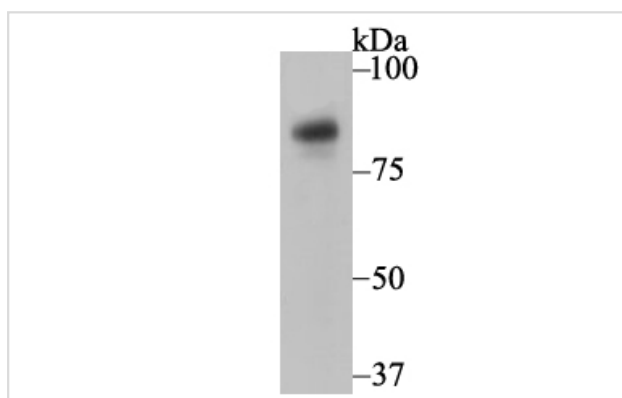
Description

Product Name	Nicastrin Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JG68-33
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide within Human Nicastrin aa 650-750 (C terminal).
Other Names	Anterior pharynx defective 2 antibody APH 2 antibody APH2 antibody ATAG1874 antibody KIAA0253 antibody Ncstn antibody NCT antibody NICA_HUMAN antibody Nicastrin antibody RP11 517F10.1 antibody RP11517F101 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q92542
Uniprot	Q92542
GeneID	23385;
Calculated MW	78 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1,000

Images



Western blot analysis of Nicastrin on THP-1 cell lysate using anti-Nicastrin antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

Background

The Presenilin 1 (PS1) and Presenilin 2 (PS2) transmembrane proteins are components of high molecular weight complexes. These complexes mediate proteolytic cleavage within the transmembrane domain of several proteins, including the β -Amyloid precursor protein (β APP) and Notch.

Missense mutations in the genes encoding the Presenilin proteins increase the proteolysis of β APP and results in the overproduction of the neurotoxic β -Amyloid peptide, which results in a condition associated with Familial Alzheimer's disease (FAD). A novel component of the presenilin complex, nicastrin, is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that is involved in mediating Notch/GLP-1 signaling. In addition, nicastrin contributes to the processing of β APP, which makes nicastrin an attractive potential target for modulating the production of β -Amyloid in patients with Alzheimer's disease. Originally purified from immunoprecipitated PS1 complexes from HEK293 cells, nicastrin contains hydrophilic amino and carboxy-terminal domains, a short, hydrophobic transmembrane domain and potential N-myristoylation and phosphorylation sites.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only