

APBB1IP Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1990a**Specification****APBB1IP Antibody - Product Information**

Application	E, WB, FC
Primary Accession	Q7Z5R6
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	73.2kDa KDa

Description

APBB1IP (amyloid beta (A4) precursor protein-binding, family B, member 1 interacting protein) is a protein-coding gene. Diseases associated with APBB1IP include alzheimer's disease, and melanoma, and among its related super-pathways are p130Cas linkage to MAPK signaling for integrins and Platelet Aggregation (Plug Formation). GO annotations related to this gene include phospholipid binding. An important paralog of this gene is GRB7.

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of human APBB1IP (AA: 1-151) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

APBB1IP Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 54518

Other Names

Amyloid beta A4 precursor protein-binding family B member 1-interacting protein, APBB1-interacting protein 1, Proline-rich EVH1 ligand 1, PREL-1, Proline-rich protein 73, Rap1-GTP-interacting adapter molecule, RIAM, Retinoic acid-responsive proline-rich protein 1, RARP-1, APBB1IP, PREL1, RARP1, RIAM

Dilution

E~~1/10000
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000
FC~~1/200 - 1/400

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

APBB1IP Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

APBB1IP Antibody - Protein Information

Name APBB1IP

Synonyms PREL1, RARP1, RIAM

Function

Appears to function in the signal transduction from Ras activation to actin cytoskeletal remodeling. Suppresses insulin-induced promoter activities through AP1 and SRE. Mediates Rap1-induced adhesion.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cell projection, lamellipodium Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Colocalizes with ENA/VASP proteins at lamellipodia tips and focal adhesions, and F-actin at the leading edge. At the membrane surface, associates, via the PH domain, preferentially with the inositol phosphates, PtdIns(5)P and PtdIns(3)P. This binding appears to be necessary for the efficient interaction of the RA domain to Ras-GTPases (By similarity).

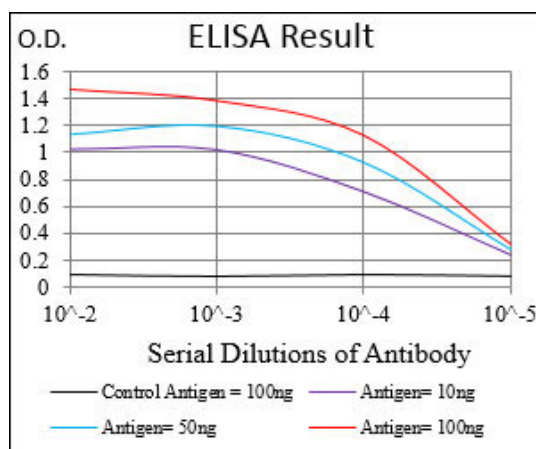
Tissue Location

Widely expressed with high expression in thymus, spleen, lymph node, bone marrow and peripheral leukocytes

APBB1IP Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)



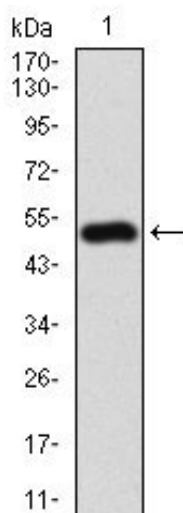


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using APBB1IP mAb against human APBB1IP (AA: 1-151) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 42.1 kDa)

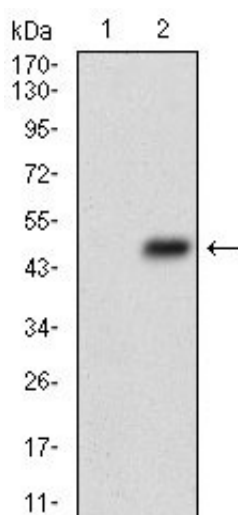


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using APBB1IP mAb against HEK293 (1) and APBB1IP (AA: 1-151)-hlgGfc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

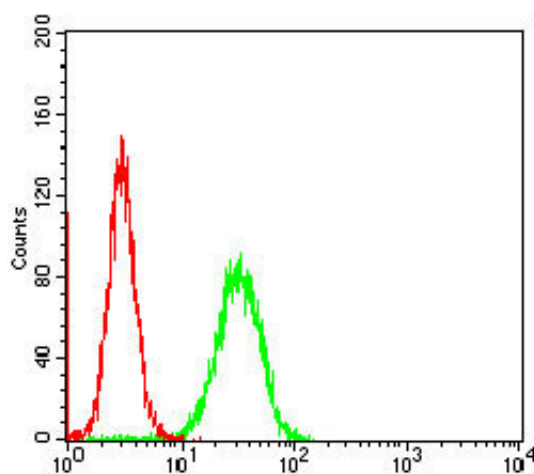


Figure 3: Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using APBB1IP mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

APBB1IP Antibody - Background

ITGA2B encodes integrin alpha chain 2b. Integrins are heterodimeric integral membrane proteins composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain. Alpha chain 2b undergoes post-translational cleavage to yield disulfide-linked light and heavy chains that join with beta 3 to form a fibronectin receptor expressed in platelets that plays a crucial role in coagulation. Mutations that interfere with this role result in thrombasthenia. In addition to adhesion, integrins are known to participate in cell-surface mediated signalling. ;

APBB1IP Antibody - References

1. Cell Mol Life Sci. 2013 Jul;70(13):2395-410.2. J Biol Chem. 2011 May 27;286(21):18492-504.