



AP2M1 Antibody

Product Code	CSB-PA00627A0Rb
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q96CW1
Immunogen	Recombinant Human AP-2 complex subunit mu protein (1-435AA)
Raised In	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB, IHC; Recommended dilution: WB:1:1000-1:5000, IHC:1:20-1:200
Relevance	omponent of the adaptor protein complex 2 (AP-2). Adaptor protein complexes function in protein transport via transport vesicles in different membrane traffic pathways. Adaptor protein complexes are vesicle coat components and appear to be involved in cargo selection and vesicle formation. AP-2 is involved in clathrin-dependent endocytosis in which cargo proteins are incorporated into vesicles surrounded by clathrin (clathrin-coated vesicles, CCVs) which are destined for fusion with the early endosome. The clathrin lattice serves as a mechanical scaffold but is itself unable to bind directly to membrane components. Clathrin-associated adaptor protein (AP) complexes which can bind directly to both the clathrin lattice and to the lipid and protein components of membranes are considered to be the major clathrin adaptors contributing the CCV formation. AP-2 also serves as a cargo receptor to selectively sort the membrane proteins involved in receptor-mediated endocytosis. AP-2 seems to play a role in the recycling of synaptic vesicle membranes from the presynaptic surface. AP-2 recognizes Y-X-X-[FILMV] (Y-X-X-Phi) and [ED]-X-X-X-L-[LI] endocytosis signal motifs within the cytosolic tails of transmembrane cargo molecules. AP-2 may also play a role in maintaining normal post-endocytic trafficking through the ARF6-regulated, non-clathrin pathway. The AP-2 mu subunit binds to transmembrane cargo proteins; it recognizes the Y-X-X-Phi motifs. The surface region interacting with to the Y-X-X-Phi motif is inaccessible in cytosolic AP-2, but becomes accessible through a conformational change following phosphorylation of AP-2 mu subunit at '\Tyr-156\' in membrane-associated AP-2. The membrane-specific phosphorylation event appears to involve assembled clathrin which activates the AP-2 mu kinase AAK1 By similarity. Plays a role in endocytosis of frizzled family members upon Wnt signaling
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Purification Method	>95%, Protein G purified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal

Alias

AP-2 complex subunit mu (AP-2 mu chain) (Adaptin-mu2) (Adaptor protein complex AP-2 subunit mu) (Adaptor-related protein complex 2 subunit mu) (Clathrin assembly protein complex 2 mu medium chain) (Clathrin coat assembly protein AP50) (Clathrin coat-associated protein AP50) (HA2 50 kDa subunit) (Plasma membrane adaptor AP-2 50 kDa protein), AP2M1, CLAPM1 KIAA0109

Species

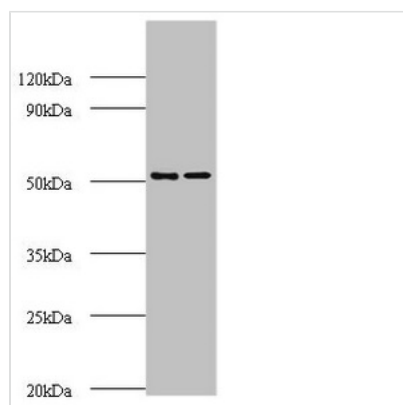
Human

Research Area

Signal Transduction

Target Names

AP2M1

Image

Western blot

All lanes: AP-2 complex subunit mu polyclonal

Antibody at 2μg/ml

Lane 1: Mouse brain tissue

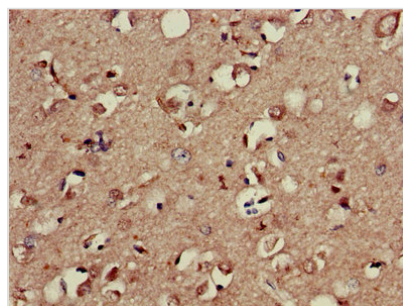
Lane 2: Rat brain tissue

Secondary

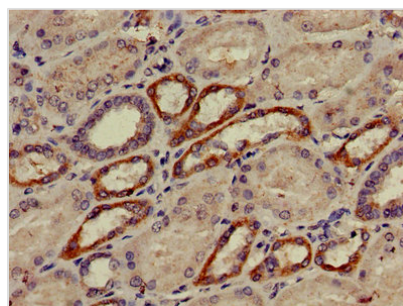
Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/10000 dilution

Predicted band size: 50 kDa

Observed band size: 50 kDa


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded

human brain tissue using CSB-PA00627A0Rb at dilution of 1:100


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded

human cervical cancer using CSB-PA00627A0Rb at dilution of 1:100