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Immunotag™ Phospho-Amyloid beta A4 (Thr743/668) Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITA0856
Product Description	Immunotag™ Phospho-Amyloid beta A4 (Thr743/668) Antibody
Size	100 µg, 200 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Phospho-Amyloid beta A4 (Thr743/668)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC,IF/ICC,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200 IF/ICC 1:100-1:500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Amyloid beta A4 around the phosphorylation site of Threonine 743/668
Specificity	Phospho-Amyloid beta A4 (Thr743/668) Antibody detects endogenous levels of Amyloid beta A4 only when phosphorylated at Threonine 743/668
Purification	The antibody is from purified rabbit serum by affinity purification via sequential chromatography on phospho- and non-phospho-peptide affinity columns.
Form	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt
Gene Name	APP
Accession No.	P05067

Antibody Specification

Alternate Names	A4_HUMAN; AAA; ABETA; ABPP; AD1; AICD-50; AICD-57; AICD-59; AID(50); AID(57); AID(59); Alzheimer disease amyloid protein; amyloid beta A4 protein; Amyloid intracellular domain 50; Amyloid intracellular domain 57; Amyloid intracellular domain 59; amyloid of aging and alzheimer disease; APP; APPI; beta-amyloid peptide; Beta-APP40; Beta-APP42; C31; Cerebral vascular amyloid peptide; CTFgamma; CVAP; Gamma-CTF(50); Gamma-CTF(57); Gamma-CTF(59); peptidase nexin-II; PN-II; PreA4; Protease nexin-II; S-APP-alpha; S-APP-beta;
Description	Functions as a cell surface receptor and performs physiological functions on the surface of neurons relevant to neurite growth, neuronal adhesion and axonogenesis. Involved in cell mobility and transcription regulation through protein-protein interactions. Can promote transcription activation through binding to APBB1-KAT5 and inhibits Notch signaling through interaction with Numb. Couples to apoptosis-inducing pathways such as those mediated by G(O) and JIP. Inhibits G(o) alpha ATPase activity (By similarity). Acts as a kinesin I membrane receptor, mediating the axonal transport of beta-secretase and presenilin 1. Involved in copper homeostasis/oxidative stress through copper ion reduction. In vitro, copper-metallated APP induces neuronal death directly or is potentiated through Cu2+-mediated low-density lipoprotein oxidation. Can regulate neurite outgrowth through binding to components of the extracellular matrix such as heparin and collagen I and IV. The splice isoforms that contain the BPTI domain possess protease inhibitor activity. Induces a AGER-dependent pathway that involves activation of p38 MAPK, resulting in internalization of amyloid-beta peptide and leading to mitochondrial dysfunction in cultured cortical neurons. Provides Cu2+ ions for GPC1 which are required for release of nitric oxide (NO) and subsequent degradation of the heparan sulfate chains on GPC1.
Cell Pathway/ Category	Primary Polyclonal Antibody
Protein MW	140kDa
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.