

# APBB1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00000322-K      Size 100 ug x up to 3

## Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human APBB1 peptide using ARM Technology.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human APBB1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Library Construction</b>	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen ( <a href="#">ARM Technology</a> ).
<b>Expression</b>	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Quality Control Testing</b>	Antibody reactive against human APBB1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Deliverable</b>	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
<b>Note</b>	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) <sub>2</sub> , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

## Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

## Gene Info — APBB1

Entrez GeneID	<a href="#">322</a>
GeneBank Accession#	<a href="#">APBB1</a>
Gene Name	APBB1
Gene Alias	FE65, MGC:9072, RIR
Gene Description	amyloid beta (A4) precursor protein-binding, family B, member 1 (Fe65)
Omim ID	<a href="#">602709</a>
Gene Ontology	<a href="#">Hyperlink</a>
Gene Summary	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 Alzheimer's 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 Alzheimer's 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 have been described for this gene but some of their full length sequence is not known. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	adaptor protein FE65a2 amyloid beta A4 precursor protein-binding, family B, member 1 stat-like protein

## Disease

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