Best Tools for immunology Research

Presenilin 2 rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT7778
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC
Target :	Presenilin 2
Fields :	>>Notch signaling pathway;>>Neurotrophin signaling pathway;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases
Gene Name :	PSEN2 AD4 PS2 PSNL2 STM2
Protein Name :	Presenilin 2
Human Gene Id :	5664
Human Swiss Prot No :	P49810
Mouse Gene Id :	19165
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q61144
Rat Gene Id :	81751
Rat Swiss Prot No :	O88777
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Presenilin 2 AA range: 270-350
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Presenilin 2
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000;IHC 1:50-300

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 49kD

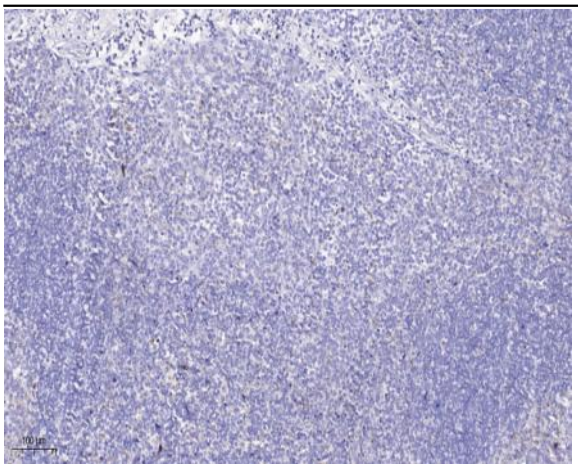
Background : Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients with an inherited form of the disease carry mutations in the presenilin proteins (PSEN1 or PSEN2) or the amyloid precursor protein (APP). These disease-linked mutations result in increased production of the longer form of amyloid-beta (main component of amyloid deposits found in AD brains). Presenilins are postulated to regulate APP processing through their effects on gamma-secretase, an enzyme that cleaves APP. Also, it is thought that the presenilins are involved in the cleavage of the Notch receptor such that, they either directly regulate gamma-secretase activity, or themselves act are protease enzymes. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms of PSEN2 have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : disease:Defects in PSEN2 are the cause of Alzheimer disease type 4 (AD4) [MIM:606889]. AD is an autosomal dominant Alzheimer disease. Alzheimer disease is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by progressive dementia, loss of cognitive abilities, and deposition of fibrillar amyloid proteins as intraneuronal neurofibrillary tangles, extracellular amyloid plaques and vascular amyloid deposits. The major constituent of these plaques is the neurotoxic amyloid-beta-APP 40-42 peptide (s), derived proteolytically from the transmembrane precursor protein APP by sequential secretase processing. The cytotoxic C-terminal fragments (CTFs) and the caspase-cleaved products such as C31 derived from APP, are also implicated in neuronal death.,disease:Three causative genes have been identified that when mutated lead to presenile Alzheimer disease: APP (amyloid precursor protein gene), PSEN1 and PSEN

Subcellular Location : Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Golgi apparatus membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .

Expression : Isoform 1 is seen in the placenta, skeletal muscle and heart while isoform 2 is seen in the heart, brain, placenta, liver, skeletal muscle and kidney.

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).