

Product name:	APPL1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN07058
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human APPL1. AA range:121-170
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight:	80kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

adaptor protein, phosphotyrosine interacting with PH domain and leucine zipper 1 (APPL1) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene has been shown to be involved in the regulation of cell proliferation, and in the crosstalk between the adiponectin signalling and insulin signalling pathways. The encoded protein binds many other proteins, including RAB5A, DCC, AKT2, PIK3CA, adiponectin receptors, and proteins of the NuRD/MeCP1 complex. This protein is found associated with endosomal membranes, but can be released by EGF and translocated to the nucleus. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],domain:Overexpression of an N-terminal domain (residues 1-319) or a C-terminal region (residues 273-709) has a proapoptotic effect.,function:Required for the regulation of cell proliferation in response to extracellular signals from an early endosomal compartment. Links Rab5 to nuclear signal transduction.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Contains 1 PH domain.,similarity:Contains 1 PID domain.,subcellular location:Early endosomal membrane-bound and nuclear. Translocated into the nucleus upon release from endosomal membranes following internalization of EGF.,subunit:Binds RAB5A/Rab5 through an N-terminal domain. This interaction is essential for its recruitment to endosomal membranes as well as its role in cell proliferation. Binds DCC and the catalytic domain of the inactive form of AKT2 through its PID domain. Binds PIK3CA and subunits of the NuRD/MeCP1 complex.,tissue specificity:High levels in heart, ovary, pancreas and skeletal muscle.,