

Anti-Presenilin 1 (pS357) Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Presenilin 1 (pS357)
Catalog # AP61273

Specification

Anti-Presenilin 1 (pS357) Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Application | WB |
| Primary Accession | P49768 |
| Other Accession | P49769 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Chicken |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Calculated MW | 52668 |

Anti-Presenilin 1 (pS357) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5663

Other Names

AD3; PS1; PSNL1; Presenilin-1; PS-1; Protein S182

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of Presenilin 1 (pS357) protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/50 - 1/200)

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-Presenilin 1 (pS357) Antibody - Protein Information

Name PSEN1

Synonyms AD3, PS1, PSNL1

Function

Catalytic subunit of the gamma-secretase complex, an endoprotease complex that catalyzes the intramembrane cleavage of integral membrane proteins such as Notch receptors and APP (amyloid- beta precursor protein) (PubMed: [10206644](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10206644), PubMed: [10545183](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10545183), PubMed: [10593990](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10593990), PubMed: [10811883](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10811883), PubMed: [10899933](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10899933))

target="_blank">10899933, PubMed:12679784, PubMed:12740439, PubMed:15274632, PubMed:20460383, PubMed:25043039, PubMed:26280335, PubMed:28269784, PubMed:30598546, PubMed:30630874). Requires the presence of the other members of the gamma-secretase complex for protease activity (PubMed:15274632, PubMed:25043039, PubMed:26280335, PubMed:30598546, PubMed:30630874). Plays a role in Notch and Wnt signaling cascades and regulation of downstream processes via its role in processing key regulatory proteins, and by regulating cytosolic CTNNB1 levels (PubMed:10593990, PubMed:10811883, PubMed:10899933, PubMed:9738936). Stimulates cell-cell adhesion via its interaction with CDH1; this stabilizes the complexes between CDH1 (E-cadherin) and its interaction partners CTNNB1 (beta-catenin), CTNND1 and JUP (gamma-catenin) (PubMed:11953314). Under conditions of apoptosis or calcium influx, cleaves CDH1 (PubMed:11953314). This promotes the disassembly of the complexes between CDH1 and CTNND1, JUP and CTNNB1, increases the pool of cytoplasmic CTNNB1, and thereby negatively regulates Wnt signaling (PubMed:11953314, PubMed:9738936). Required for normal embryonic brain and skeleton development, and for normal angiogenesis (By similarity). Mediates the proteolytic cleavage of EphB2/CTF1 into EphB2/CTF2 (PubMed:17428795, PubMed:28269784). The holoprotein functions as a calcium-leak channel that allows the passive movement of calcium from endoplasmic reticulum to cytosol and is therefore involved in calcium homeostasis (PubMed:16959576, PubMed:25394380). Involved in the regulation of neurite outgrowth (PubMed:15004326, PubMed:20460383). Is a regulator of presynaptic facilitation, spike transmission and synaptic vesicles replenishment in a process that depends on gamma-secretase activity. It acts through the control of SYT7 presynaptic expression (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic granule. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, growth cone. Early endosome. Early endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, neuron projection. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4JIM4}. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4JIM4}.

Note=Translocates with bound NOTCH1 from the endoplasmic reticulum and/or Golgi to the cell surface (PubMed:10593990). Colocalizes with CDH1/2 at sites of cell-cell contact. Colocalizes with CTNNB1 in the endoplasmic reticulum and the proximity of the plasma membrane (PubMed:9738936). Also present in azurophil granules of neutrophils (PubMed:11987239). Colocalizes with UBQLN1 in the cell membrane and in cytoplasmic juxtannuclear structures called aggresomes (PubMed:21143716).

Tissue Location

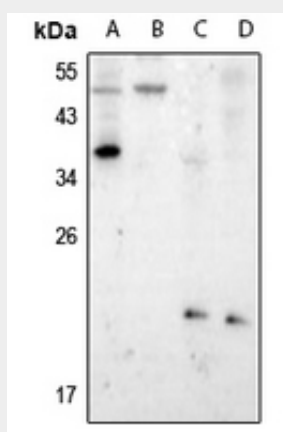
Detected in azurophile granules in neutrophils and in platelet cytoplasmic granules (at protein level) (PubMed:11987239) Expressed in a wide range of tissues including various regions of the brain, liver, spleen and lymph nodes (PubMed:7596406, PubMed:8574969, PubMed:8641442).

Anti-Presenilin 1 (pS357) Antibody - Protocols

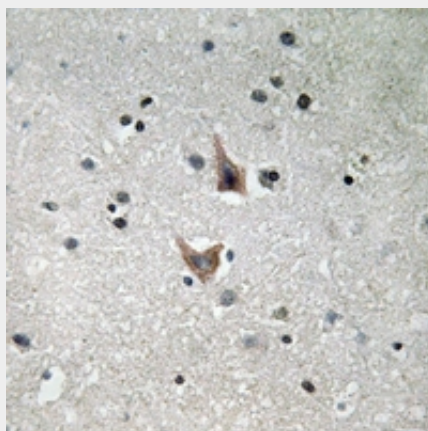
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Presenilin 1 (pS357) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Presenilin 1 (pS357) expression in HCT116 (A), Beas2B (B), mouse embryo (C), rat brain (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of Presenilin 1 (pS357) staining in human brain formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at

room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Anti-Presenilin 1 (pS357) Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human Presenilin 1 (pS357). The exact sequence is proprietary.