

**NAE1 (APPBP1) Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7273e**

### Specification

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#### NAE1 (APPBP1) Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q13564</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q9Z1A5</a> , <a href="#">Q8VBW6</a> , <a href="#">Q4R3L6</a> , <a href="#">NP_003896</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Monkey, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	60246
Antigen Region	452-482

#### NAE1 (APPBP1) Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 8883

#### Other Names

NEDD8-activating enzyme E1 regulatory subunit, Amyloid beta precursor protein-binding protein 1, 59 kDa, APP-BP1, Amyloid protein-binding protein 1, Proto-oncogene protein 1, NAE1, APPBP1

#### Target/Specificity

This NAE1 (APPBP1) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 452-482 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human NAE1 (APPBP1).

#### Dilution

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:10~50

#### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

NAE1 (APPBP1) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### NAE1 (APPBP1) Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

**Name** NAE1

**Synonyms** APPBP1

**Function** Regulatory subunit of the dimeric UBA3-NAE1 E1 enzyme. E1 activates NEDD8 by first adenylating its C-terminal glycine residue with ATP, thereafter linking this residue to the side chain of the catalytic cysteine, yielding a NEDD8-UBA3 thioester and free AMP. E1 finally transfers NEDD8 to the catalytic cysteine of UBE2M. Necessary for cell cycle progression through the S-M checkpoint. Overexpression of NAE1 causes apoptosis through deregulation of NEDD8 conjugation. The covalent attachment of NEDD8 to target proteins is known as 'neddylation' and the process is involved in the regulation of cell growth, viability and development.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane. Note=Colocalizes with APP in lipid rafts

**Tissue Location**

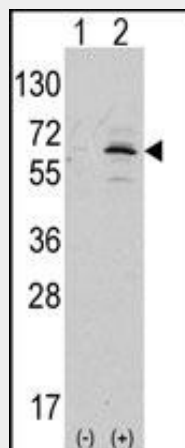
Ubiquitous in fetal tissues. Expressed throughout the adult brain.

**NAE1 (APPBP1) Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

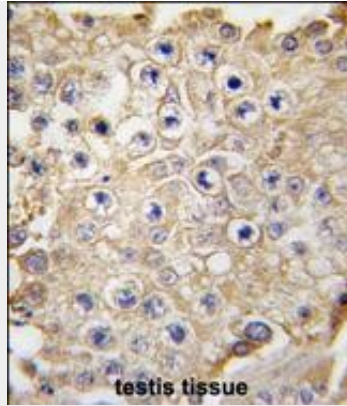
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**NAE1 (APPBP1) Antibody (C-term) - Images**



Western blot analysis of APPBP1 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal APPBP1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP7273e).293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the APPBP1 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human testis tissue reacted with APPBP1 antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP7237e), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **NAE1 (APPBP1) Antibody (C-term) - Background**

APPBP1 binds to the beta-amyloid precursor protein. Beta-amyloid precursor protein is a cell surface protein with signal-transducing properties, and it is thought to play a role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. In addition, this protein can form a heterodimer with UBE1C and bind and activate NEDD8, a ubiquitin-like protein. APPBP1 is required for cell cycle progression through the S/M checkpoint.

#### **NAE1 (APPBP1) Antibody (C-term) - References**

- Chen,Y., J. Cell Biol. 163 (1), 27-33 (2003)
- Chen,Y., J. Neurochem. 85 (3), 801-809 (2003)
- Walden,H., Nature 422 (6929), 330-334 (2003)
- Chow,N., J. Biol. Chem. 271 (19), 11339-11346 (1996)