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AP2A2 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP8551C

Specification

AP2A2 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, FC,E**
Primary Accession	O94973
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**103960**
Antigen Region	**610-637**

AP2A2 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 161

Other Names
AP-2 complex subunit alpha-2, 100 kDa coated vesicle protein C, Adaptor protein complex AP-2 subunit alpha-2, Adaptor-related protein complex 2 subunit alpha-2, Alpha-adaptin C, Alpha2-adaptin, Clathrin assembly protein complex 2 alpha-C large chain, Huntingtin yeast partner J, Huntingtin-interacting protein 9, HIP-9, Huntingtin-interacting protein J, Plasma membrane adaptor HA2/AP2 adaptin alpha C subunit, AP2A2, ADTAB, CLAPA2, HIP9, HYPJ, KIAA0899

Target/Specificity
This AP2A2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 610-637 amino acids from the Central region of human AP2A2.

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

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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
AP2A2 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AP2A2 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name AP2A2

Synonyms ADTAB, CLAPA2, HIP9, HYPJ, KIAA0899

Function Component of the adaptor protein complex 2 (AP-2). Adaptor protein complexes function in protein transport via transport vesicles in different membrane traffic pathways. Adaptor protein complexes are vesicle coat components and appear to be involved in cargo selection and vesicle formation. AP-2 is involved in clathrin-dependent endocytosis in which cargo proteins are incorporated into vesicles surrounded by clathrin (clathrin-coated vesicles, CCVs) which are destined for fusion with the early endosome. The clathrin lattice serves as a mechanical scaffold but is itself unable to bind directly to membrane components. Clathrin-associated adaptor protein (AP) complexes which can bind directly to both the clathrin lattice and to the lipid and protein components of membranes are considered to be the major clathrin adaptors contributing the CCV formation. AP-2 also serves as a cargo receptor to selectively sort the membrane proteins involved in receptor-mediated endocytosis. AP-2 seems to play a role in the recycling of synaptic vesicle membranes from the presynaptic surface. AP-2 recognizes Y-X-X-[FILMV] (Y-X-X-Phi) and [ED]-X-X-X-L- [LI] endocytosis signal motifs within the cytosolic tails of transmembrane cargo molecules. AP-2 may also play a role in maintaining normal post-endocytic trafficking through the ARF6-regulated, non- clathrin pathway. During long-term potentiation in hippocampal neurons, AP-2 is responsible for the endocytosis of ADAM10 (PubMed:23676497). The AP-2 alpha subunit binds polyphosphoinositide-containing lipids, positioning AP-2 on the membrane. The AP-2 alpha subunit acts via its C-terminal appendage domain as a scaffolding platform for endocytic accessory proteins. The AP-2 alpha and AP-2 sigma subunits are thought to contribute to the recognition of the [ED]-X-X-X-L-[LI] motif (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17427}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17427}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17427}. Membrane, coated pit {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17427}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17427}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17427}. Note=AP-2 appears to be excluded from internalizing CCVs and to disengage from sites of endocytosis seconds before internalization of the nascent CCV {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17427}

Tissue Location
Expressed in the brain (at protein level).

AP2A2 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

AP2A2 Antibody (Center) - Images

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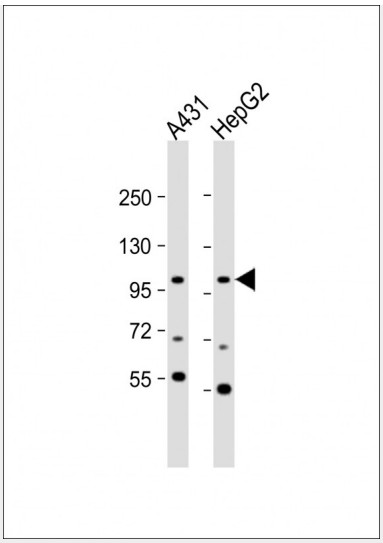
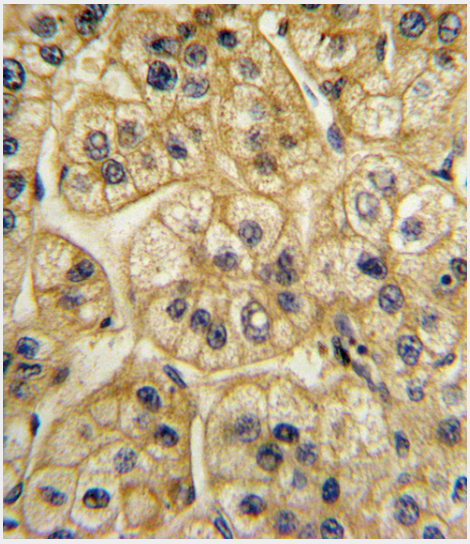


All lanes : Anti-AP2A2 Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 104 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma with AP2A2 Antibody (Center), 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.

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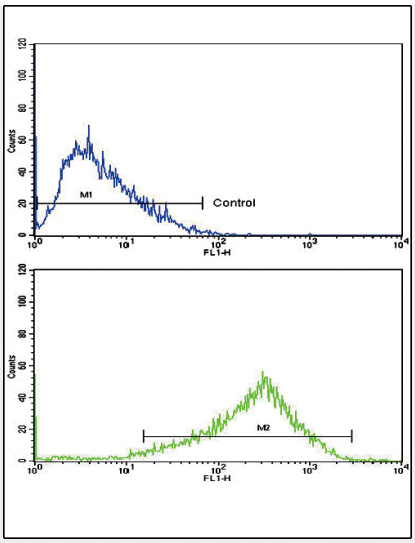

Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using AP2A2 Antibody (Center)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

AP2A2 Antibody (Center) - Background

Adaptins are components of the adaptor complexes which link clathrin to receptors in coated vesicles. Clathrin-associated protein complexes are believed to interact with the cytoplasmic tails of membrane proteins, leading to their selection and concentration. Alpha adaptin is a subunit of the plasma membrane adaptor. It binds polyphosphoinositides.

AP2A2 Antibody (Center) - References

Scorilas,A., et.al., Gene 289 (1-2), 191-199 (2002)
Benmerah,A., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 271 (20), 12111-12116 (1996)