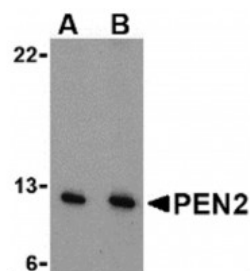


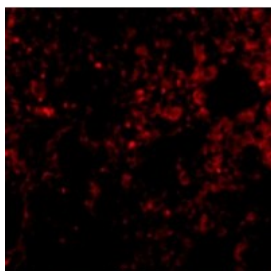


PEN2 Antibody

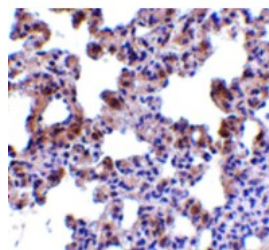
CATALOG NUMBER: 3981



Western blot analysis of PEN2 in A-20 cell lysate with PEN2 antibody at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 ug/mL.



Immunofluorescence of PEN2 in Rat Lung cells with PEN2 antibody at 20 ug/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of PEN2 in rat lung tissue with PEN2 antibody at 2.5 ug/mL.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
HOMOLOGY:	Predicted species reactivity based on immunogen sequence: Bovine: (100%)
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IF, IHC-P, WB
APPLICATIONS:	PEN2 antibody can be used for detection of PEN2 by Western blot at 0.5 - 1 ug/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 ug/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1288 - A-20 Cell Lysate
IMMUNOGEN:	PEN2 antibody was raised against a 13 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the amino terminus of human PEN2. The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of PEN2.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	PEN2 Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	PEN2 Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	PEN2 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	PEN2 Antibody: PEN2, PEN-2, MDS033, MSTP064, PEN2, Gamma-secretase subunit PEN-2, Presenilin
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	enhancer protein 2
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_758844
PROTEIN GI NO.:	28144920
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	PSENEN
GENE ID:	55851

Background

BACKGROUND: PEN2 Antibody: PEN2, in addition to presenilin, nicastrin, and APH-1 forms the gamma-secretase protein complex, a membrane-bound aspartyl protease that can cleave certain proteins at peptide bonds buried within the hydrophobic environment of the lipid bilayer. This cleavage is responsible for a key step in signaling from several cell-surface receptors and is thought to be required for the generation of the neurotoxic amyloid peptides that are central to the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. Like the tumor necrosis factor-alpha-converting enzyme (TACE) and the beta-site cleavage enzyme (BACE) protease families, gamma-secretase will cleave the amyloid precursor protein (APP), but within the intramembrane region of APP, resulting in either the non-toxic p3 (from the alpha and gamma cleavage site) or the toxic Abeta amyloid peptide (from the beta and gamma cleavage site). It is thought that accumulation of the Abeta peptide is the precursor to Alzheimer's disease.

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December 12, 2016