IBL Data Sheet

Code No. 10151

Anti-Human
Presenilin-1 (17C2) Mouse IgG MoAb

Volume : 200 µg

Introduction : Presenilin is a transmembrane protein which penetrates membranes several times and it mainly exists in endoplasmic reticulum.
Missense mutation of presenilin has been reported to link with familial Alzheimer's disease and to increase beta-Amyloid 42 in a transgenic mouse brain which over-expressed mutated presenilin-1 and presenilin-2.
It has been also reported that presenilin act as γ secretase with other co-factor to cleave C-terminal of beta-Amyloid and associate with Notch function which has an important role for cell differentiation.

Antigen : N-terminal fragment of recombinant Human Presenilin-1 (*E. coli*)

Source : Mouse-Mouse hybridoma
(X63 - Ag 8.653 × BALB/c mouse spleen cells, supernatant)

Clone : 17C2 **Subclass** : IgG_1

Purification : Affinity purified with ProteinA

Form : Lyophilized product from 1 % BSA in PBS containing 0.05 % NaN_3

How to use : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to 200 µg/mL

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 - 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

Application : This antibody can be stained in formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues after microwave treatment following formic acid treatment*1 by several Immunohistochemical techniques such as Avidin Bition Complex (ABC) Method.
The optimal dilution is 10µg/mL, however, the dilution rate should be optimized by each laboratories.
This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 5µg/mL.
*1 Rinsing by running water after formic acid treatment for 5 minutes following de-paraffin.

Specificity : Human Presenilin-1 specific, non-cross react with Human Presenilin-2

Reference :

1. Sherrington, R., et al. Cloning of gene bearing missense mutations in early-onset familial Alzheimer's disease. Nature, **375**: 754-760, 1995
2. Scheuner, D. et al. Secreted amyloid β-protein similar to that in the senile plaques of Alzheimer's disease is increased in vivo by the presenilin 1 and 2 and APP mutations linked to familial Alzheimer's disease. Nat. Med., **2**: 864-871, 1996
3. De Strooper, B., et al. Deficiency of presenilin-1 inhibits the normal cleavage of amyloid precursor protein. Nature, **391**: 387-390, 1998
4. De Strooper, B., et al. A presenilin-1-dependent gamma-secretase-like protease mediates release of Notch intracellular domain. Nature, **398**: 518-522, 1999