

Product Information

Recombinant Anti-Human APP Antibody scFv Fragment

Cat. No.: **MOM-18229-S(P)**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Overview

Recombinant Human Antibody scFv Fragment specifically binds to Human Abeta, expressed in E. coli

Antigen Description

Functions as a cell surface receptor and performs physiological functions on the surface of neurons relevant to neurite growth, neuronal adhesion and axonogenesis. Involved in cell mobility and transcription regulation through protein-protein interactions. Can promote transcription activation through binding to APBB1-KAT5 and inhibits Notch signaling through interaction with Numb. Defects in APP are the cause of Alzheimer disease type 1 (AD1) [MIM:104300]. AD1 is a familial early-onset form of Alzheimer disease.

Specific Activity

Tested positive against native antigen.

Target

Abeta

Source

Human

Species Reactivity

Human

Type

scFv Fragment from Human IgG1 - kappa

Expression Host

E. coli

Purity

>95.0% as determined by analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Applications

Suitable for use in ELISA, WB, Neut and most other immunological methods.

Storage

Store at -20°C for long-term storage. Store at 2-8°C for up to one month. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

ANTIGEN GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name

[APP amyloid beta \(A4\) precursor protein \[Homo sapiens \]](#)

Official Symbol

APP

Synonyms

APP; amyloid beta (A4) precursor protein; AD1, Alzheimer disease; amyloid beta A4 protein; peptidase nexin II; preA4; protease nexin-II; peptidase nexin-II; beta-amyloid peptide; alzheimer disease amyloid protein; cerebral vascular amyloid peptide; AAA; AD1; PN2; ABPP; APPI; CVAP; ABETA; PN-II; CTFgamma;

Gene ID

[351](#)

mRNA Refseq

[NM_000484](#)

Protein Refseq

[NP_000475](#)

MIM

[104760](#)

UniProt ID

P05067

Chromosome Location

21q21.2

Pathway

Activated TLR4 signalling, organism-specific biosystem; Advanced glycosylation endproduct receptor signaling, organism-specific biosystem; Alzheimers disease, organism-specific biosystem; Alzheimers disease, conserved biosystem; Amyloids, organism-specific biosystem; Caspase cascade in apoptosis, organism-specific biosystem; Class A/1 (Rhodopsin-like receptors), organism-specific biosystem;

Function

DNA binding; PTB domain binding; acetylcholine receptor binding; heparin binding; identical protein binding; peptidase activator activity; peptidase inhibitor activity; protein binding; receptor binding; serine-type endopeptidase inhibitor activity; transition metal ion binding;