

## DESCRIPTION

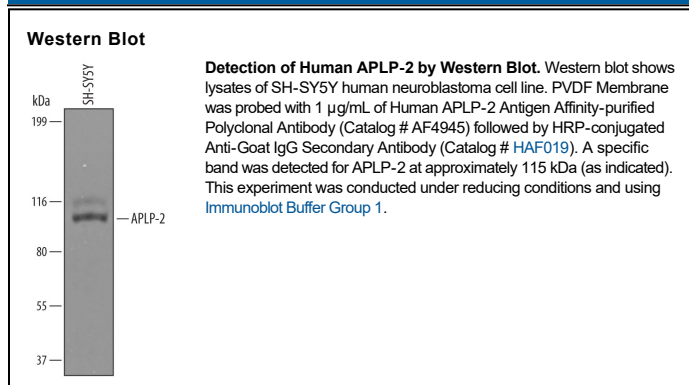
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human APLP-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 30% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) APLP-2 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human APLP-1 and rmAPLP-1 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human APLP-2 Leu37-Ser680 Accession # AAH00373
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

APLP-2 is a 100-170 kDa glycoprotein, member of the APP family of neuronal type I transmembrane proteins. Its extracellular domain consists of an N-terminal Cys-rich domain, an Asp/Glu-rich acidic region, a Kunitz protease inhibitor (KPI) domain, and a GAG attachment site in the membrane proximal domain. APLP-2 forms both homodimers and heterodimers with APP and APLP-1. Proteolytic cleavage of APLP-2 generates peptides similar to the amyloidogenic Aβ peptides and a cytoplasmic fragment that functions as a transcriptional coactivator. Alternate splicing of APLP-2 generates isoforms that lack the KPI domain or contain an insertion that prevents GAG attachment. The extracellular domain of human APLP-2 shares 81% and 93% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat APLP-2, respectively.