

DESCRIPTION

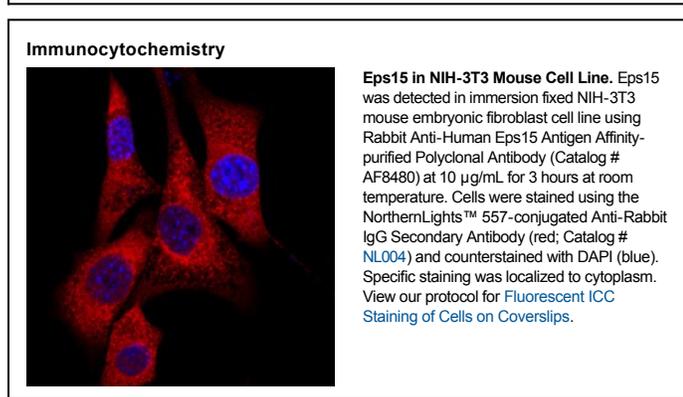
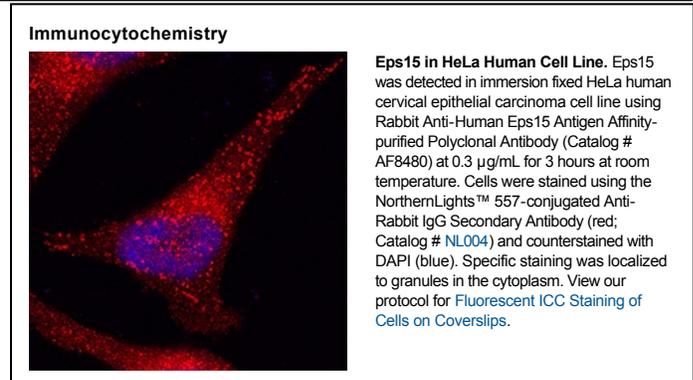
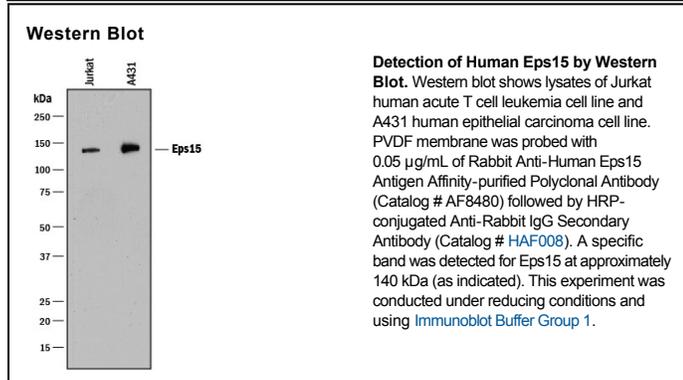
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Eps15 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Eps15 Met492-Thr579 Accession # P42566
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied 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
Western Blot	0.05 µg/mL	See Below
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	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
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

EPS15 (Epidermal growth factor receptor substrate 15) is a 138-140 kDa member of the EPS15 family of proteins. Eps15 has a tripartite structure comprising an amino terminal portion, which contains three evolutionary conserved EH protein-protein interaction domains, a central putative coiled-coil region required for constitutive oligmerization, and a carboxy terminal domain containing multiple copies of the amino acid triplet aspartate-prolinephenylalanine that constitute the AP2 binding domain. The carboxy terminal domain also contains two ubiquitin interaction motifs (UIMs), the last of which is indispensable for Eps15 binding to ubiquitin. Eps15 binds to AP-2 as well as other proteins involved in endocytosis and/or synaptic vesicle recycling, such as synaptojanin1 and epsin. Furthermore, Eps15 colocalizes with markers of the plasma membrane clathrin-coated pits and vesicles. The EPS15 gene yields two isoforms that are believed to reside in distinct subcellular locations and thus implicated in different facets of endosomal trafficking. Human EPS15 has been mapped to chromosome 1p31- p32, a region displaying several non-random chromosomal abnormalities, including deletions in neuroblastoma and translocation in acute lymphoblastic and myeloid leukemias. Over aa 492-579, human EPS15 shares 76% aa identity with mouse EPS15.