

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human VAP-B in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat VAP-B is observed and no cross-reactivity with recombinant human VAP-A is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 695791
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human VAP-B Ala2-Pro132 Accession # O95292
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Immunohistochemistry Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Vesicle-associated membrane protein (VAMP)-associated protein B (VAP-B; also VAMP-B) is an ~30 kDa ubiquitously expressed type IV transmembrane protein belonging to the VAP family (1, 2). It is found in endoplasmic reticulum (ER), Golgi and other membranes as a homodimer or a heterodimer with VAP-A, probably associating through a GxxxG motif in the transmembrane regions (1, 2). Human VAP-B cDNA encodes 243 amino acids (aa) that include a 222 aa cytoplasmic domain and a 21 aa C-terminal membrane anchor. The cytoplasmic domain contains a mobile sperm protein (MSP) domain (aa 7-124) and a coiled-coil region (aa 159-196). Human VAP-B shares 90%, 89%, 96%, 96% and 94% aa identity with mouse, rat, canine, bovine and porcine VAP-B, respectively. VAP-A and VAP-B MSP domains recruit FFAT (two phenylalanines in an acidic tract)-motif-containing proteins to the cytosolic surface of ER membranes (2-4). FFAT proteins mediate many of the effects of VAPs on regulation of membrane transport, phospholipid biosynthesis, microtubule organization, and the unfolded protein response (2, 3). VAPs also interact with some SNARE and viral proteins (2). A human polymorphism of VAP-B, P56S, is found in three familial motor neuron diseases, notably the amyotrophic lateral sclerosis variant ALS8 (2). It produces a non-functional protein that can dimerize with and inhibit function of normal VAP-B, leading formation of intracellular aggregates and increased ER-stress-induced death of motor neurons (5-7). It can also promote cleavage and secretion of soluble VAP-B, which can then function as a ligand for EPH receptors (8). A naturally occurring 99 aa isoform of VAP-B that diverges at aa 71 within the MSP domain is termed VAP-C (1, 9). It also appears to be a negative regulator of VAP-A and VAP-B (9). While VAP-B is used by hepatitis C virus (HCV) for its propagation, VAP-C inhibits HCV propagation (9).

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