APC (Phospho Ser2054) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0724 Orthogonal Validated

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,IHC,IF,ELISA

MW
- 311kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:100-1:300
ELISA 1:40000
IF 1:50-200

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human APC around the phosphorylation site of Ser2054. AA range:2020-2069

Specificity	Phospho-APC (S2054) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of APC protein only when phosphorylated at S2054.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):KPsRL

Target Information

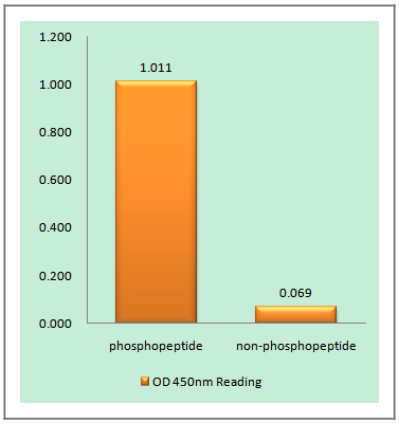
Gene name	APC
Protein Name	Adenomatous polyposis coli protein

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	324;	P25054;
Mouse		Q61315;

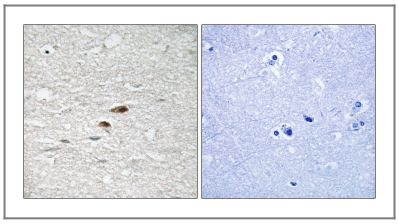
Cellular Localization	Cell junction, adherens junction . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cell projection, lamellipodium . Cell projection, ruffle membrane . Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . Associated with the microtubule network at the growing distal tip of microtubules (PubMed:19632184). Accumulates in the lamellipodium and ruffle membrane in response to hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) treatment (PubMed:19151759). The MEMO1-RHOA-DIAPH1 signaling pathway controls localization of the phosphorylated form to the cell membrane (PubMed:20937854). .
Tissue specificity	Expressed in a variety of tissues: brain, small intestine, colon, thymus, skeletal muscle, heart, prostate, lung, spleen, ovary, testis kidney, placenta, blood and liver (PubMed:21643010, PubMed:27217144). Isoform 1A: Very strongly expressed in brain but has relatively low expression levels in other tissues (PubMed:19527921, PubMed:21643010, PubMed:27217144). Isoform 1B: Predominant form in all tissues except for brain, including gastric mucosa and blood (PubMed:19527921, PubMed:21643010, PubMed:27217144).

Function	Disease:APC mutations have led to some interesting observations. (1) the great majority of the mutations found to date would result in truncation of the APC product. (2) almost all the mutations have occurred within the first half of the coding sequence, and somatic mutations in colorectal tumors are further clustered in a particular region, called MCR (mutation cluster region). (3) most identified point mutations in the APC gene are transitions from cytosine to other nucleotides. (4) the location of germline mutations tends to correlate with the number of colorectal polyps in FAP patients. Inactivation of both alleles of the APC gene seems to be required as an early event to develop most adenomas and carcinomas in the colon and rectum as well as some of those in the stomach.,Disease:Defects in APC are a cause of familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) [MIM:175100]; which includes also Gardner syndrome (GS). FAP and GS contribute to tumor development in patients with uninherited forms of colorectal cancer. FAP is characterized by adenomatous polyps of the colon and rectum, but also of upper gastrointestinal tract (ampullary, duodenal and gastric adenomas). This is a viciously premalignant disease with one or more polyps progressing through dysplasia to malignancy in untreated gene carriers with a median age at diagnosis of 40 years.,Disease:Defects in APC are a cause of hereditary desmoid disease (HDD) [MIM:135290]; also called familial infiltrative fibromatosis (FIF). It is an autosomal dominant trait with 100% penetrance and possible variable expression among affected relatives. HDD patients show multifocal fibromatosis of the paraspinal muscles, breast, occiput, arms, lower ribs, abdominal wall, and mesentery. Desmoid tumors appears also as a complication of familial adenomatous polyposis.,Disease:Defects in APC are a cause of medulloblastoma (MDB) [MIM:155255]. MDB is a malignant, invasive embryonal tumor of the cerebellum with a preferential manifestation in children. Although the majority of medulloblastomas occur sporadically, some manifest within familial cancer syndromes such as Turcot syndrome and basal cell nevus syndrome (Gorlin syndrome).,Disease:Defects in APC are a cause of Turcot syndrome [MIM:276300]. Turcot syndrome is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by malignant tumors of the brain associated with multiple colorectal adenomas. Skin features include sebaceous cysts, hyperpigmented and cafe au lait spots.,Function:Tumor suppressor. Promotes rapid degradation of CTNNB1 and participates in Wnt signaling as a negative regulator. APC activity is correlated with its phosphorylation state.,online information:APC entry,online information:Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) website,online information:Information about APC mutations,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,PTM:Phosphorylated by GSK3B.,PTM:Ubiquitinated, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. Ubiquitination is facilitated by Axin. Deubiquitinated by ZRANB1/TRABID.,similarity:Belongs to the adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) family.,similarity:Contains 7 ARM repeats.,subunit:Forms homooligomers. Interacts with DIAPH1 and DIAPH2 (By similarity). Interacts with PDZ domains of DLG1 and DLG3. Associates with catenins. Binds axin. Interacts with the N-terminus of ARHGEF4, and the C-terminus of MAPRE1, MAPRE2 and MAPRE3. Found in a complex consisting of ARHGEF4, APC and CTNNB1. Interacts with APC2.,tissue specificity:Expressed in a variety of tissues.,

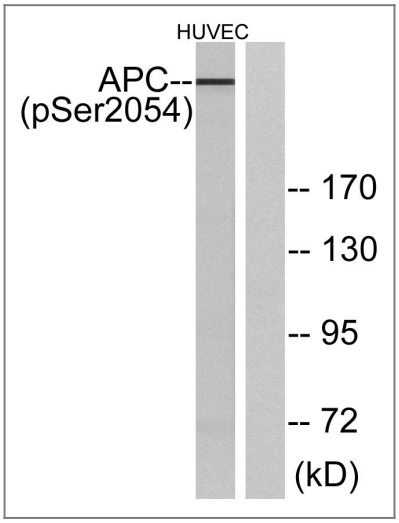
Validation Data



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using APC (Phospho-Ser2054) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using APC (Phospho-Ser2054) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells treated with PMA 125ng/ml 30', using APC (Phospho-Ser2054) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Contact information

Orders:	order@immunoway.com
Support:	tech@immunoway.com
Telephone:	877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
Website:	http://www.immunoway.com
Address:	2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA

Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **APC (Phospho Ser2054) Rabbit pAb**