



Goat anti Human PSEN1 (N-terminal, aa 14-33) polyclonal antibody (CABT-L532)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	N-terminal amino acid sequence 14-33 of human presenilin-1 protein
Target	Presenilin-1 Protein N-terminal
Immunogen	Peptide (AQMSEDNHLSTVRSQNDNR)
Source/Host	Goat
Species Reactivity	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Format	Liquid
Size	1 ml
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Short term: Refrigerate at 4°C; Long term: Freeze at -20°C

BACKGROUND

Introduction	The presenilin-1 (PS-1) gene was found on chromosome 14 and is responsible for an early onset form of Alzheimer's disease (AD) that accounts for 70-80% of the inherited forms of Alzheimer's. It is a membrane protein that has a region where at least seven mutations have been identified in family members with AD. The gene sequence of PS-1 does not match any known human gene sequences with the exception of PS-2; but has been found to be a new
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class of aspartic-proteases. It has now been identified as one of the γ -secretase proteases. Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by the progressive formation in the brain of insoluble amyloid plaques and vascular deposits consisting of the 4-kD amyloid β -peptide (A β). A β generation is initiated by proteolytic cleavage of the amyloid precursor protein (APP) at the N-terminal of A β by β -secretase (BACE). The A β peptide is then released by proteolytic cleavage at its C-terminus by γ -secretase (presenilins). Because both these proteases are prime candidates for therapeutic intervention, an intense search has been underway to identify these two enzymes.

Keywords	PSEN1;presenilin 1;AD3;FAD;PS1;PS-1;S182;presenilin-1;
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GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID	5663
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UniProt ID	P49768
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