



Goat anti Human PSEN2 (N-terminal, aa 31-47) polyclonal antibody (CABT-L533)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	N-terminal amino acid sequence 31-47 of human presenilin-2 protein
Target	Presenilin-2 Protein N-terminal
Immunogen	Peptide (CQEGRQGPEDGENTAQW)
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-2 (PS-2) gene was discovered on chromosome 1 and is responsible for an early onset form of autosomal dominant Alzheimer's disease (AD). The amino acid sequence is approximately 67% identical with that of the PS-1 protein. It also is a membrane protein that has regions where mutations have been identified in family members with AD. The gene sequence of PS-2 does not match any known human gene sequences, except for that of PS-1;
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but has been found to be a new 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 ($A\beta$). $A\beta$ generation is initiated by proteolytic cleavage of the amyloid precursor protein (APP) at the N-terminal of $A\beta$ by β -secretase (BACE). The $A\beta$ 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

PSEN2;presenilin 2;AD4;PS2;AD3L;STM2;CMD1V;presenilin-2;AD5;E5-1;PS-2;AD3LP;STM-2;Alzheimer disease 4;

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID

[5664](#)

UniProt ID

[P49810](#)
