



Human PSENEN blocking peptide (DAG-P1748)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	Presenilins, which are components of the gamma-secretase protein complex, are required for intramembranous processing of some type I transmembrane proteins, such as the Notch proteins and the beta-amyloid precursor protein. Signaling by Notch receptors mediates a wide range of developmental cell fates. Processing of the beta-amyloid precursor protein generates neurotoxic amyloid beta peptides, the major component of senile plaques associated with Alzheimers disease. This gene encodes a protein that is required for Notch pathway signaling, and for the activity and accumulation of gamma-secretase. Mutations resulting in haploinsufficiency for this gene cause familial acne inversa-2 (ACNINV2). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]
Specificity	Widely expressed. Expressed in leukocytes, lung, placenta, small intestine, liver, kidney, spleen, thymus, skeletal muscle, heart and brain.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	BL
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the PEN-2 family.
Format	Liquid
Buffer	Information available upon request.
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	PSENEN presenilin enhancer gamma secretase subunit [Homo sapiens (human)]
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Official Symbol	PSENEN
Synonyms	PSENEN; presenilin enhancer gamma secretase subunit; PEN2; PEN-2; MDS033; MSTP064; gamma-secretase subunit PEN-2; presenilin enhancer 2 homolog; hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells protein MDS033;
Entrez Gene ID	55851
mRNA Refseq	NM_001281532.1
Protein Refseq	NP_001268461.1
UniProt ID	Q9NZ42
Chromosome Location	19q13.12
Pathway	Activated NOTCH1 Transmits Signal to the Nucleus, organism-specific biosystem; Alzheimers disease, organism-specific biosystem; Alzheimers disease, conserved biosystem; Alzheimers Disease, organism-specific biosystem; Cell death signalling via NRAGE, NRIF and NADE, organism-specific biosystem; Constitutive Signaling by NOTCH1 HD+PEST Domain Mutants, organism-specific biosystem; Constitutive Signaling by NOTCH1 PEST Domain Mutants, organism-specific biosystem; Delta-Notch Signaling Pathway, organ
Function	protein binding;
