

#2877 Store at -20°C

FE65 Antibody

✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)



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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Entrez-Gene ID #322
Swiss-Prot Acc. #O00213

Applications W Endogenous	Species Cross-Reactivity* M, R, (H)	Molecular Wt. 100 kDa	Source Rabbit**
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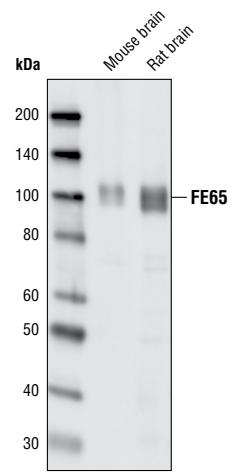
Background: FE65, FE65L1 and FE65L2 are members of the FE65 protein family. FE65 is an adaptor protein with protein-protein interaction domains including a WW domain followed by two phosphotyrosine interaction domains (PID1 and PID2) (1). Amyloid β precursor protein (APP) binds to PID2 and undergoes sequential cleavage. First α/β secretases cleave and release the ectodomain into the extracellular environment. Subsequent processing by the γ-secretase complex results in the APP intracellular domain (AICD) and the β-amyloid peptides. The latter A-β fragments form the main components of amyloid plaques in patients with Alzheimer's disease (2). FE65 family members can regulate APP processing, resulting in elevated levels of A-β (3). Double knock-out mice of FE65 and FE65L1 display a phenotype that occurs in animals lacking APP family members, supporting a functional interaction between FE65 and APP (4).

Specificity/Sensitivity: FE65 Antibody detects endogenous levels of FE65. It does not cross-react with FE65L1 or FE65L2.

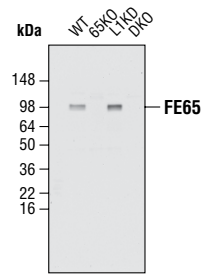
Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human FE65. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background References:

- (1) Russo, T. et al. (1998) *FEBS Lett.* 434, 1–7.
- (2) Selkoe, D.J. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 18295–18298.
- (3) King, G.D. and Scott Turner, R. (2004) *Exp. Neurol.* 185, 208–219.
- (4) Guénette, S. et al. (2006) *EMBO J.* 25, 420–331.



Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse and rat brain, using FE65 Antibody.



Western blot analysis of extracts from wild type (WT), FE65 knock-out (65KO), FE65L1 knock-out (L1KO) and FE65/FE65L1 double knock-out (DKO) mouse brain lysates, using FE65 Antibody. (Kindly provided by Dr. Suzanne Guenette, Mass-General Institute for Neurodegenerative Disease, Charlestown, Massachusetts).

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.