

Anti-APC antibody [CC-1] ab16794

★★★★★ [5 Abreviews](#) [107 References](#) [3 图像](#)

概述

产品名称	Anti-APC抗体[CC-1]
描述	小鼠单克隆抗体[CC-1] to APC
宿主	Mouse
经测试应用	适用于: Flow Cyt, IHC-P, ICC/IF
种属反应性	与反应: Human
免疫原	Synthetic peptide corresponding to APC aa 1-226.
表位	Epitope is within amino acid residues 1 - 226 of APC.
阳性对照	Purkinje cells or cerebellum tissue.
常规说明	<p>APC is well suited for immunohistochemical and immunofluorescence studies of oligodendrocytes and optic nerves due to the antibody's staining of the cell body as opposed to the myelinated processes.</p> <p>Although we list several publications demonstrating mouse reactivity, we have also received conflicting data from researchers demonstrating a lack of mouse reactivity. Therefore, we have removed mouse from our list of reactive species and no longer guarantee the product for this species.</p> <p>This product was changed from ascites to tissue culture supernatant on 17 May 2019. Please note that the dilutions may need to be adjusted accordingly. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our scientific support team.</p> <p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at +4°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

存储溶液	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.8766% Sodium chloride, 1.902% Tris glycine
纯度	Protein G purified
Primary antibody说明	APC is well suited for immunohistochemical and immunofluorescence studies of oligodendrocytes and optic nerves due to the antibody's staining of the cell body as opposed to the myelinated processes.
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	CC-1
同种型	IgG2b

应用

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab16794于以下的经测试应用

“应用说明”部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. ab170192 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2b, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
IHC-P	★★★★★ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval via the pressure cooker method before commencing with IHC staining protocol.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

靶标

功能	Tumor suppressor. Promotes rapid degradation of CTNNB1 and participates in Wnt signaling as a negative regulator. APC activity is correlated with its phosphorylation state. Activates the GEF activity of SPATA13 and ARHGEF4. Plays a role in hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)-induced cell migration. Required for MMP9 up-regulation via the JNK signaling pathway in colorectal tumor cells. Acts as a mediator of ERBB2-dependent stabilization of microtubules at the cell cortex. It is required for the localization of MACF1 to the cell membrane and this localization of MACF1 is critical for its function in microtubule stabilization.
组织特异性	Expressed in a variety of tissues.
疾病相关	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. Defects in APC are a cause of hereditary desmoid disease (HDD) [MIM:135290]; also known as familial infiltrative fibromatosis (FIF). HDD 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. 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). Defects in APC are a cause of mismatch repair cancer syndrome (MMRCS) [MIM:276300]; also known as Turcot syndrome or brain tumor-polypoid syndrome 1 (BTPS1). MMRCS 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.

Defects in APC are a cause of gastric cancer (GASC) [MIM:613659]; also called gastric cancer intestinal or stomach cancer. Gastric cancer is a malignant disease which starts in the stomach, can spread to the esophagus or the small intestine, and can extend through the stomach wall to nearby lymph nodes and organs. It also can metastasize to other parts of the body. The term gastric cancer or gastric carcinoma refers to adenocarcinoma of the stomach that accounts for most of all gastric malignant tumors. Two main histologic types are recognized, diffuse type and intestinal type carcinomas. Diffuse tumors are poorly differentiated infiltrating lesions, resulting in thickening of the stomach. In contrast, intestinal tumors are usually exophytic, often ulcerating, and associated with intestinal metaplasia of the stomach, most often observed in sporadic disease. Defects in APC are a cause of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) [MIM:114550]. This defect includes also the disease entity termed hepatoblastoma.

序列相似性

Belongs to the adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) family.
Contains 7 ARM repeats.

结构域

The microtubule tip localization signal (MtLS) motif; mediates interaction with MAPRE1 and targeting to the growing microtubule plus ends.

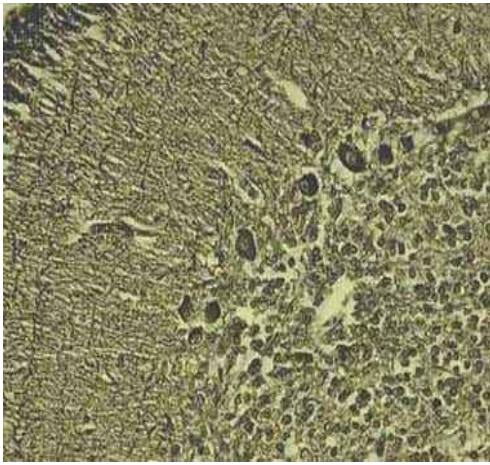
翻译后修饰

Phosphorylated by GSK3B.
Ubiquitinated, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. Ubiquitination is facilitated by Axin.
Deubiquitinated by ZRANB1/TRABID.

细胞定位

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. Accumulates in the lamellipodium and ruffle membrane in response to hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) treatment. The MEMO1-RHOA-DIAPH1 signaling pathway controls localization of the phosphorylated form to the cell membrane.

图片

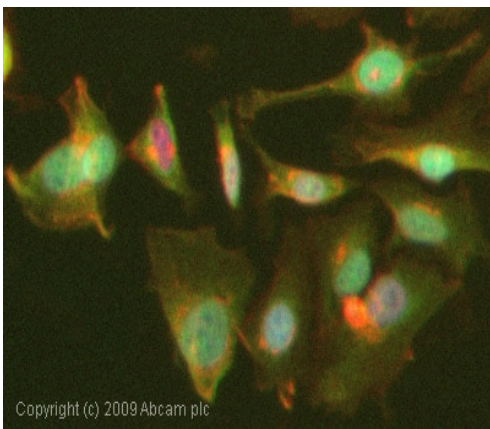


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-APC antibody [CC-1] (ab16794)

IHC-F formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded human cerebellum with **ab16794**.

Antibody was used at a concentration of 2.5 mg/ml and sections were pretreated with heat using a pressure cooker prior to staining. Detection with DAB and hematoxylin as a counterstain

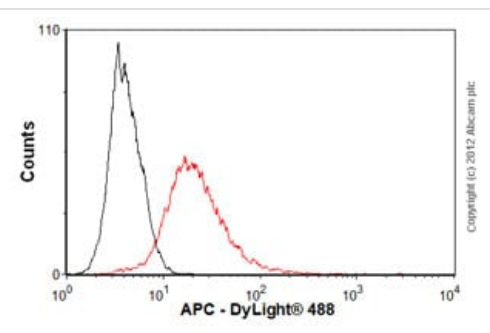
This image was generated using the ascites version of the product.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-APC antibody [CC-1] (ab16794)

ICC/IF image of **ab16794** stained HeLa cells. The cells were 4% PFA fixed (10 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab16794, 1µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM.

This image was generated using the ascites version of the product.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-APC antibody [CC-1] (ab16794)

Overlay histogram showing HCT116 cells stained with **ab16794** (red line). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab16794, 1µg/1x10⁶ cells) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was DyLight® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (**ab96879**) at 1/500 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG2b [PLPV219] (**ab91366**, 2µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions.

Acquisition of >5,000 events was performed. This antibody gave a positive signal in HCT116 cells fixed with 80% methanol (5 min)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min used under the same conditions.

This image was generated using the ascites version of the product.

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