


Product datasheet

Anti-APC (phospho S2054) antibody ab59421

1 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-APC (phospho S2054) antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to APC (phospho S2054)
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	Detects endogenous levels of APC only when phosphorylated at serine 2054.
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA, IHC-P
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat 
Immunogen	Synthetic phosphopeptide derived from human APC around the phosphorylation site of serine 2054 (K-P-S ^P -R-L).
Positive control	Brain tissue

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide Constituents: 50% Glycerol, PBS, 150mM Sodium chloride, pH 7.4
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes	The antibody against non-phosphopeptide was removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the phosphorylation site.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab59421** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		1/40000.
IHC-P		1/50 - 1/100.

Target

Function

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.

Tissue specificity

Expressed in a variety of tissues.

Involvement in disease

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-polyposis 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.

Sequence similarities

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

Domain

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

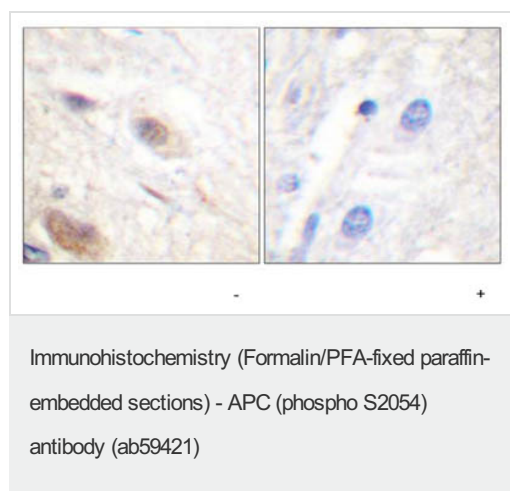
Post-translational modifications

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

Cellular localization

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.

Images



ab59421, at a 1/50 dilution, staining paraffin embedded human brain tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry in the absence (left image) or presence (right image) of the phosphopeptide.

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