

## Recombinant Human APBA3 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog No.** PKSH032064

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

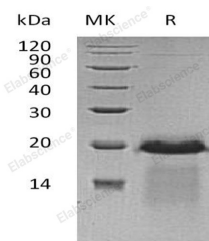
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Amyloid Beta A4 Precursor Protein-Binding Family A Member 3;Adapter protein X11Gamma;Neuron-Specific X11L2 Protein;Neuronal Munc18-1-Interacting Protein 3;Mint-3;APBA3;MINT3;X11L2
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-Leu138
<b>Accession</b>	O96018
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	15.5 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	20 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

Amyloid  $\beta$  A4 Precursor Protein-Binding Family A Member 3 (APBA3) is an adapter protein that belongs to the X11 family. APBA3 contains 2 PDZ (DHR) domains and 1 PID domain and interacts with the Alzheimer's disease amyloid precursor protein.. APBA3 is believed to be involved in signal transduction processes. Unlike X11- $\alpha$  and - $\beta$  which are generally neuronal proteins, APBA3 is widely expressed in all tissues examined with lower levels in brain and testis. It binds to the cytoplasmic domain of amyloid protein (APP) in vivo and may modulate processing of the  $\beta$ -amyloid precursor protein (APP) and hence formation of  $\beta$ -APP.