Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-01719F)

Anti-Nicastrin Antibody-FITC (4B647)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	FITC
Clone:	4B647
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of NCSTN on HepG2 cells.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	10 μl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human Nicastrin / NCSTN protein (TMPY-01297)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	Kiaa0253;AA727311;mKIAA0253;NCSTN;Nct;9430068N19Rik;Aph2;nicastrin;D1Dau13e

Research Background

Nicastrin (NCST, or NCT), a single-pass membrane glycoprotein that harbors a large extracellular domain, is an essential component of the gamma-secretase complex. Several lines of evidence indicate that the members of these complexes could also contribute to the control of cell death. NCT controls cell death via phosphoinositide 3-kinase/Akt and p53-dependent pathways and that this function remains independent of the activity and molecular integrity of the gamma-secretase complexes. Increasing pieces of evidence have shown that Nicastrin/NCSTN plays a crucial role in gamma-cleavage of the amyloid precursor protein (APP). The glycoprotein Nicastrin is an essential component of the gamma-secretase complex, a high molecular weight complex that also contains the presenilin proteins, Aph-1 and Pen-2. The gamma-secretase complex is not only involved in APP processing but also in the processing of an increasing number of another type I integral membrane proteins. As the largest subunit of the gamma-secretase complex, Nicastrin plays a crucial role in its activation. Inhibition of NCSTN demonstrated an altered gamma-cleavage activity, suggesting its potential implication in developing Alzheimer's disease (AD). Besides, Nicastrin can function to maintain epithelial to mesenchymal transition during breast cancer progression. Anti-nicastrin polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies were able to decrease notch1 and vimentin expression and reduced the invasive capacity of breast cancer cells in vitro.

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