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

TargetMol

Anti-Nicastrin Antibody-PE (4B647)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	PE
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.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

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