



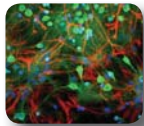
CATALOG OF ANTIBODIES FOR

# NEUROSCIENCE

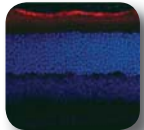


# Table of Contents

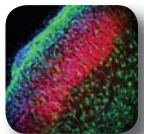
Neurodegenerative Conditions.. **2-9**



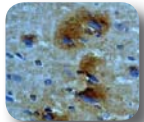
Sensory Systems..... **10-13**



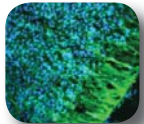
Channels..... **14-15**



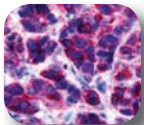
Signaling ..... **16-17**



Neural Cell Markers..... **18-20**



GPCR, NMDA Receptors,  
In the News..... **21-22**



## Application Key

- ELISA** - Elisa
- FACS** - Fluorescent Activated Cell Sorting
- ICC** - Immunocytochemistry
- IF** - Immunofluorescence
- IHC** - Immunohistochemistry
- IHC-Fr** - Immunohistochemistry Frozen
- IHC-P** - Immunohistochemistry Paraffin
- IP** - Immunoprecipitation
- WB** - Western Blot

## Reactivity Key

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Av</b> - Avian      | <b>Ma</b> - Mammal     |
| <b>Bv</b> - Bovine     | <b>Mk</b> - Monkey     |
| <b>Ca</b> - Canine     | <b>Mu</b> - Mouse      |
| <b>Ch</b> - Chicken    | <b>Po</b> - Porcine    |
| <b>Eq</b> - Equine     | <b>Rb</b> - Rabbit     |
| <b>Fe</b> - Feline     | <b>Rt</b> - Rat        |
| <b>Gp</b> - Guinea Pig | <b>Sh</b> - Sheep      |
| <b>Ha</b> - Hamster    | <b>Xp</b> - Xenopus    |
| <b>Hu</b> - Human      | <b>Ze</b> - Zebra Fish |

# Neuroscience Antibodies

**Neurodegenerative Conditions.....2-9**

Mitochondrial Dynamics..... **2**

Parkinson’s Disease..... **3-5**

Alzheimer’s Disease..... **5-7**

Huntington’s Disease ..... **8**

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis ..... **9**

**Sensory Systems .....10-13**

Vision..... **10-13**

Hearing..... **13**

**Channels.....14-15**

Voltage-gated..... **14-15**

TRP ..... **15**

**Signaling .....16-17**

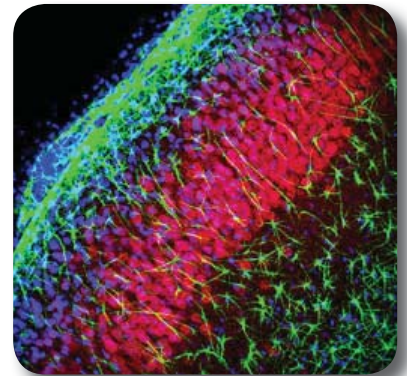
**Neurotrophins ..... 17**

**Neural Cell Markers.....18-20**

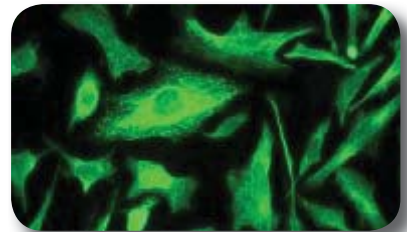
**GPCR..... 21**

**NMDA Receptors..... 21**

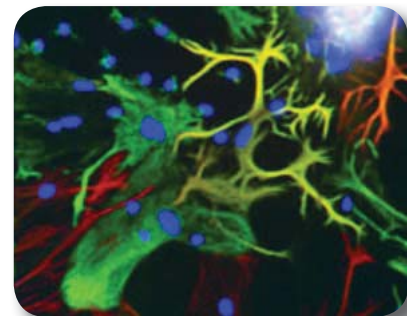
**New Publications..... 22**



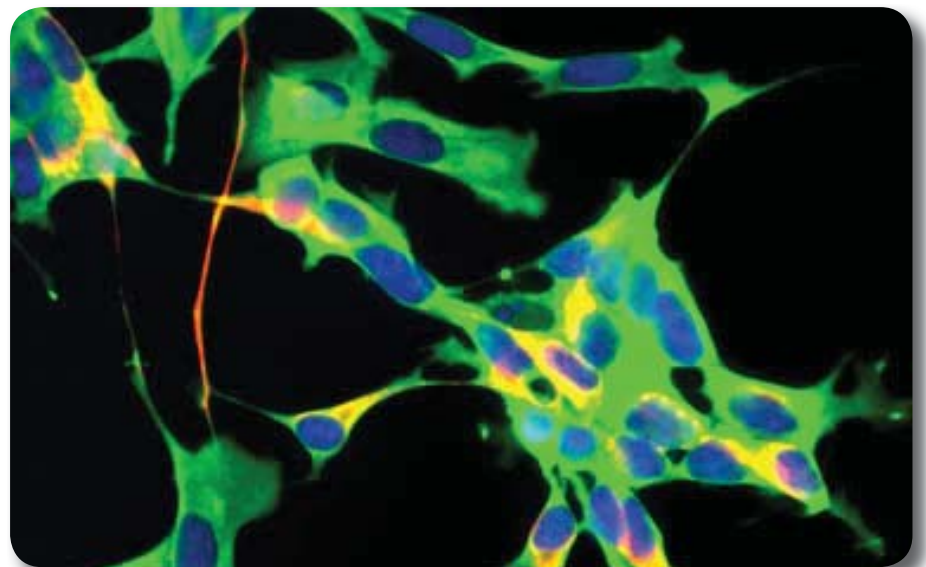
**TRPM2**



**SOD1**



**Vimentin**



**GAPDH**

## About the Cover Image

Quadruple fluorescence image of mouse retina stained to reveal the distribution of GFAP in glial cells (green), f-actin in endothelial cells (blue), neurofilament 68kd in optic nerve axons (red), and DNA/RNA in cell nuclei and cytoplasm (orange).

# Mitochondrial Dynamics

Mitochondria in healthy cells constantly cycle through fission and fusion. These mitochondrial dynamics are essential for mitochondrial energy production as well as regulation of cell proliferation and death via apoptosis.

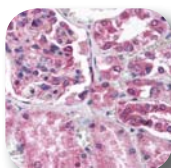
Problems with mitochondrial fusion and fission can be responsible for cell death leading to organism death in the fetal stages or neurodegenerative conditions such as Parkinson's disease later in life.

## DRP1

A human dynamin-related protein, DRP1 contributes to mitochondrial division in mammalian cells. It plays this important role in mitochondrial fission at steady state and during apoptosis. DRP1 is required for proper cellular distribution of mitochondria and is important in regulating apoptosis and triggering cell death through increased mitochondrial fission. Overexpression promotes apoptosis.

Sample sizes are available for all products on this page.

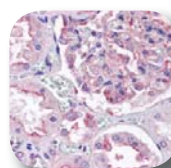
### DRP1 Antibody NB110-55237



Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IHC, WB

Staining of renal tubular epithelium and visceral epithelial cells of glomerulus using NB110-55237.

### DRP1 Antibody NB110-55288



Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IHC, WB

Staining of renal tubular epithelium and visceral epithelial cells of the glomerulus using NB110-55288.

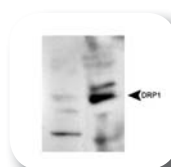
### DRP1 Antibody NB110-55237



Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IHC, WB

Detection of DRP-1 in mouse embryonic fibroblast post-nuclear extracts using NB110-55237.

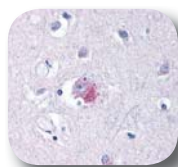
### DRP1 Antibody NB110-55288



Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IHC, WB

Lane 1: DRP1 knockout  
Lane 2: Detection of DRP-1 in wildtype MEF lysates using NB110-55288.

### Mitofusin1 Antibody NB110-58853



Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IHC, WB

Intracellular staining of MFN-1 in neuronal cell body detected in sectioned human brain using NB110-58853.

### Mitofusin1 Antibody NB110-58853



Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IHC, WB

Detection of MFN1 using NB110-58853.

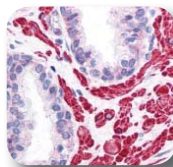
## Mitofusin 1

A GTPase embedded in the outer membrane of the mitochondrion, Mfn1, along with Mfn2, is an essential promoter of mitochondrial fusion in mammalian cells. Overexpression of Mfn1 causes extensive tethering of mitochondria and an inhibition of apoptosis. Mfn1 is crucial to mediating the cycled balance between mitochondrial fusion and fission in mammalian cells.

## OPA1

OPA1 is a dynamin-related protein on the inner membrane of the mitochondrion and is required for mitochondrial fusion. OPA1 is similar to dynamin-GTPases such as mitofusin 1. OPA1 is required for regulation of apoptosis via mitochondrial fusion. Mutations in the OPA1 gene cause the dominant disease Optic Atrophy type 1.

### OPA1 Antibody NB110-55290



Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IHC, WB

Staining in prostatic smooth muscle and glandular epithelium using NB110-55290.

### OPA1 Antibody NB110-55290



Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IHC, WB

Detection of Opa-1 in post-nuclear extracts of mouse embryonic fibroblasts using NB110-55290.

# Parkinson's Disease

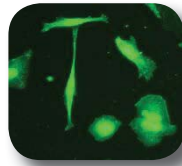
Parkinson's Disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative condition that primarily affects motor coordination. PD generally affects the elderly, although early-onset cases do occur. Protein aggregates called Lewy bodies

develop inside neural cells and displace other cellular contents in PD, leading to the neurodegeneration that is characteristic of the disease.

## Alpha Synuclein

Alpha-synuclein is a presynaptic neuronal protein that is thought to be involved in the formation of SNARE complexes. Alpha-synuclein aggregations are a major component of the Lewy bodies that cause Parkinson's Disease. Alpha-synuclein aggregations can also be found in other neurodegenerative conditions. Mutations in alpha-synuclein, thought to be responsible for this aggregation, are linked to familial Parkinson's Disease.

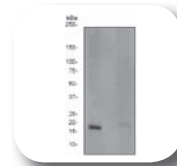
### Alpha synuclein Antibody NB110-57475



Immunofluorescent staining of PC12 cells using NB110-57475.

Species: Hu, Mu, Rt  
Applications: ICC, WB

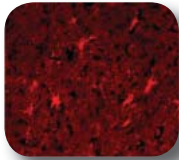
### Alpha synuclein Antibody [Ser129] NB110-57476



Detection of phospho-alpha synuclein in fetal brain lysates using NB110-57476.

Species: Hu  
Applications: WB

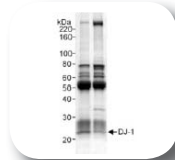
### DJ-1 Antibody NB300-270



Staining of human cortex using NB300-270.

Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: ICC, IHC, IP, WB

### DJ-1 Antibody NB100-2272



Detection of Human DJ-1 in HeLa whole cell extracts using NB100-2272.

Species: Hu  
Applications: IP, WB

## DJ-1 (PARK7)

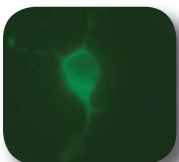
DJ-1 (PARK7) is related to autosomal-recessive early-onset Parkinsonism. DJ-1 works with alpha-synuclein to protect neuronal cells from oxidative damage, and downregulation or mutation of DJ-1 eliminates this protection, leading to neural degeneration. Several distinct types of DJ-1 mutations have been linked to PD.

## LRRK2 (PARK8)

This gene is a member of the leucine-rich repeat kinase family and encodes a protein with an ankryin repeat region, a leucine-rich repeat (LRR) domain, a kinase domain, a DFG-like motif, a RAS domain, a GTPase

domain, an MLK-like domain, and a WD40 domain. The protein is present largely in the cytoplasm but also associates with the mitochondrial outer membrane. Mutations in this gene have been associated with PD.

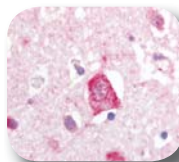
### LRRK2 Antibody NB300-268



Detection of LRRK2 in transfected mouse CAD cells using NB300-268.

Species: Bv, Hu  
Applications: IF, IHC, IP, WB

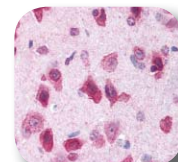
### LRRK2 Antibody NB300-267



Staining of neurons and glia in human brain using NB300-267.

Species: Hu  
Applications: IHC-P, WB

### LRRK2 Antibody NB110-55289



Staining of neurons and glia in mouse brain using NB110-55289.

Species: Mu  
Applications: IHC-P, WB

### LRRK2 Antibody NB110-58771



Staining of mouse brainstem using NB110-58771.

Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IHC-Fr, WB



### LRRK2 Antibody NB110-78625



Species: Hu  
Applications: WB

Detection of LRRK2 in human brain using NB110-78625.

### LRRK2 Antibody NB110-78628



Species: Hu  
Applications: WB

Detection of LRRK2 in human brain using NB110-78628.

- [LRRK2 NB300-267] Kingsbury AE, Sancho RM, Law B, Caley A, Lees AJ, Harvey K. Interaction of the Multidomain Protein Lrrk2 with Tubulin. 12th International Congress of Parkinson Disease and Movement Disorders; June 22 2008. Chicago, IL; USA.
- [LRRK2 NB300-268] Melrose, HL, et al. A comparative analysis of leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (Lrrk2) expression in mouse brain and Lewy Body disease. *Neurosci.* 147: 1047-1058 (2007) [Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry]

## Parkin

Mutations in the Parkin (PARK2) gene appear to be responsible for autosomal recessive juvenile Parkinsonism. Parkin plays a role in the ubiquitin-mediated proteolytic pathway by removal and/or detoxification

of abnormally folded or damaged protein. Loss of this ubiquitin ligase activity appears to be the mechanism underlying pathogenesis of Parkinson.



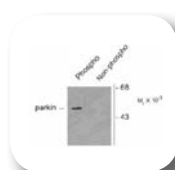
### Parkin Antibody [Ser101] NB100-61106



Species: Hu  
Applications: WB

Detection of Parkin [Ser101] using NB100-61106. A. HEK293 cells transfected with phospho Parkin. B. HEK293 non-phospho Parkin.

### Parkin Antibody [Ser378] NB100-61107



Species: Hu  
Applications: WB

Detection of Parkin [Ser378] using NB100-61107. A. HEK293 cells transfected with phospho Parkin. B. HEK293 non-phospho Parkin.

### Parkin Antibody NB110-57319



Staining of paraffin-embedded human brain using NB110-57319.

Species: Hu, Mu, Rt  
Applications: FACS, ICC, IHC, WB

Pink1 antibody, BC100-494 is used in *J. Neurosci.*, Nov 2007; 27:12413-12418 and *Human Molecular Genetics.* 2008; 17: 602-616 p.

### PINK1 Antibody NB100-493



Species: Mu  
Applications: WB

Detection of murine PINK1 in MES cell mitochondrial extracts using NB100-493.

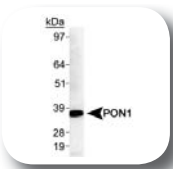
## PINK1

PTEN induced putative kinase 1 (Pink1) is found in the mitochondria and its homozygous C-terminus mutation has been implicated in the early development of PD.

## PON1

PON1 is found on high-density lipoproteins (HDL) and can prevent neuronal damage by protecting against the accumulation of oxidized proteins in low-density lipoproteins (LDLs). PON1 expression levels are reduced in Alzheimer's Disease, and PON1 polymorphisms are involved in the development of both Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases.

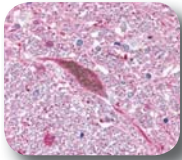
### PON1 Antibody NB110-39114



Species: Hu  
Applications: WB

Detection of PON1 in HeLa whole cell extract using NB110-39114.

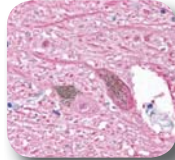
### PGP9.5 Antibody NB300-675



Staining of neurons and cell processes using NB300-675.

Species: Hu  
Applications: IHC-P, WB

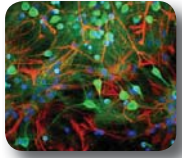
### UCHL1 Antibody NB300-676



Staining of neurons and cell processes using NB300-676.

Species: Hu  
Applications: IHC-P, WB

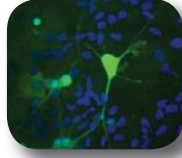
### UCHL1 Antibody NB110-58872



Rat mixed neuron/glia cultures stained with anti-UCHL1 (green) and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP-red), NB300-141. Blue is a DNA stain.

Species: Hu, Rt  
Applications: IF, WB

### PGP9.5 Antibody NB110-58874



Rat mixed neuron/glia cultures stained with anti-UCHL1 (green). Blue is a DNA stain.

Species: Hu, Rt  
Applications: IF, WB

## UCHL1 (PGP9.5)

Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolase 1 (UCHL1), also known as PGP9.5, was originally identified as a major component of the neuronal cytoplasm from 2-dimensional gel analysis of brain tissues. Point mutations in the UCHL1 gene are associated with some forms of PD. Recent studies suggest that UCHL1 also has a ubiquitinyl ligase activity, being able to couple ubiquitin monomers by linking the C-terminus of one with lysine 63 of the other.

# Alzheimer's Disease

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is a progressive neurodegenerative condition that affects mental capacity, especially memory and behavior, as a result of amyloid plaques that accumulate in the brain of

Alzheimer's patients. These plaques are believed to release radicals that kill local neurons by way of oxidative stress, reducing the number of neurons in AD sufferers.

## Amyloid Beta

Amyloid beta-protein ( $A\beta$ ) is associated with neuronal injury and death in Alzheimer's disease.  $A\beta$  can cluster into oligomers, which form fibrils and then amyloid plaques that accumulate in the brain. The accumulation of plaques causes oxidative stress that leads to neuronal damage and subsequently AD. There are two types of  $A\beta$ ,  $A\beta$  40 and  $A\beta$  42.  $A\beta$  42 is more soluble and tends to aggregate into plaques more than  $A\beta$  40.

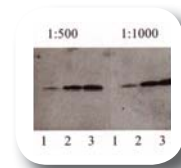
### Amyloid Beta 40 Antibody NB300-225



Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IP, WB

Detection of Abeta 40 on 5 ng of peptide per lane using NB 300-225. Lane 1: Abeta-40, lane 2: Abeta-42, lane 3: Abeta-40 and -42 mix.

### Amyloid Beta 42 Antibody NB300-226



Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IP, WB

Detection of Abeta 42 on 5 ng of peptide per lane using NB 300-226. Lane 1: Abeta-40, lane 2: Abeta-42, lane 3: Abeta-40 and -42 mix.

## ApoE/ApoER2

Apolipoprotein E is a lipoprotein involved in cholesterol transport. There are three isoforms of the ApoE lipoprotein, the ApoE4 has been suggested to play

a role in type 2 (late onset) Alzheimer disease. ApoE2 seems to be one of several genetic factors that plays a part in increased risk of heart attacks and strokes.

### ApoE Antibody NB100-1530



Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: ELISA, WB

Detection of ApoE in human brain lysate using NB100-1530.

### ApoE Antibody NB110-60531



Species: Hu  
Applications: ELISA, WB

Detection of ApoE in human tissue lysate using NB110-60531. Lane 1: liver Lane 2: brain

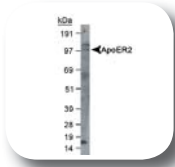
### ApoE Antibody NB100-79899



Species: Hu  
Applications: FACS, IHC, IP, WB

Detection of ApoE in fetal liver lysate using NB100-79899.

**ApoER2 Antibody  
NB100-2216**



Detection of ApoER2 in mouse brain lysate using NB100-2216.

Species: Mu  
Applications: WB

**ApoER2 Antibody  
NB100-2217**



Detection of ApoER2 in mouse brain membrane lysate using NB100-2217.

Species: Mu  
Applications: WB



**ApoE Antibody  
NB100-79899**



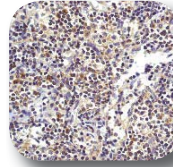
Detection of ApoE in fetal liver lysate using NB100-79899.

Species: Hu  
Applications: FACS, IHC, IP, WB

**Bax**

A pro-apoptotic protein found in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, and nucleus, Bax binds the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 as a heterodimer or forms homodimers. The relative levels of pro-apoptotic proteins such as Bax and anti-apoptotic proteins such as Bcl-2 determine whether cell death will occur following an apoptotic stimulus. Increases in Bax expression promote the degeneration that comes as a result of increased apoptosis in progressing Alzheimer's. Bax plays a similar role in Huntington's Disease.

**Bax Antibody  
NB110-55492**



Staining of paraffin-embedded human lymph node using NB110-55492.

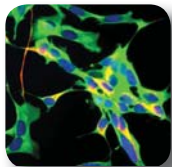
Species: Hu, Mu, Rt  
Applications: IHC, IP, WB

**GAPDH**

Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (GAPDH) is a tetramer composed of four subunits and a metabolic enzyme responsible for catalyzing the reversible oxidative phosphorylation of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate, one step in the glycolytic pathway. GAPDH is reported to bind to a variety of other

proteins, including the amyloid precursor protein, mutations, which cause some forms of Alzheimer's disease, and the polyglutamine tracts of Huntingtin. The protein may also have a role in the regulation of apoptosis and migrates from the cytoplasm into the nucleus when cells become apoptotic.

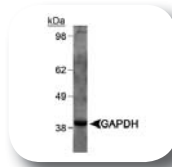
**GAPDH Antibody  
NB300-221**



Human neuroblastoma line Sh-SY5Y stained with anti-GAPDH (NB300-221) [green].

Species: Bv, Hu, Mu, Po, Rt, Av  
Applications: IF, WB

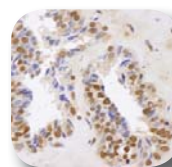
**GAPDH Antibody  
NB300-328**



Detection of GAPDH in mouse liver using NB300-328.

Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: ICC, IF, WB

**GAPDH Antibody  
NB110-40628**

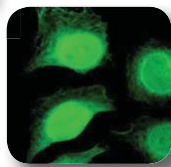


Staining of human prostate adenocarcinoma using NB110-40628.

Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IHC



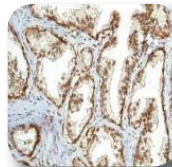
**GAPDH Antibody  
H00002597-B01**



Immunofluorescent staining of HeLa cells using H00002597-B01.

Species: Hu  
Applications: ELISA, IF, WB

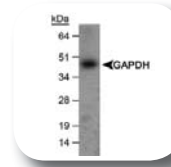
**GAPDH Antibody  
NB100-79955**



Staining of paraffin-embedded human colon adenocarcinoma using NB100-79955.

Species: Hu, Mu, Rt  
Applications: ICC, IHC, IP, WB

**GAPDH Antibody  
NB300-327**



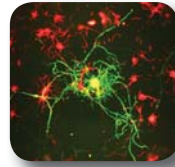
Detection of GAPDH in mouse liver using NB300-327.

Species: Bv, Hu, Mu, Po, Rt, Av  
Applications: IF, WB

## Neurofilament M

Neurofilaments are intermediate filament proteins found specifically in neurons. NF-M is the medium neurofilament subunit. Antibodies to NF-M are useful to detect this protein and identify neurons and their processes in tissue sections and in tissue culture. NF-M can also be useful in studies of neurofilament accumulations seen in many neurological diseases, such as AD or ALS.

### Neurofilament M Antibody NB300-134



Staining of adult neural cells using NB300-134.

Species: Hu, Ma, Mu, Av  
Applications: ICC, IHC, WB

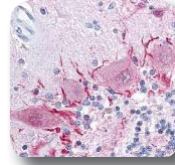
### Neurofilament M Antibody NB300-133



Detection of NF-M in rat cerebellum homogenate using NB300-133.

Species: Bv, Hu, Ma, Mu, Po, Rt, Fe, Av  
Applications: ICC, IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, WB

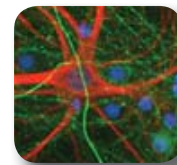
### Neurofilament M Antibody NB100-78451



Staining of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human cerebellum tissue using NB100-78451.

Species: All  
Applications: ICC, IHC, WB

### Neurofilament M Antibody NB110-58372

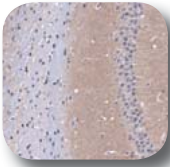


Staining of neurites (green) using NB110-58372.

Species: Rt  
Applications: ICC, IHC

**NEW**

### BA11 Antibody NB110-81586



Staining of mouse brain using NB110-81586

Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: IHC-P

## BA11

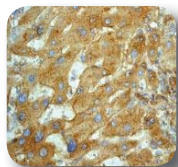
BA11, or brain specific angiogenesis inhibitor 1, is a phosphatidylserine receptor that is critical for the recognition and engulfment of apoptotic cells. Reduced blood flow and inhibition of formation of new vasculature are both present in neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's. Increased expression of BA11 may be responsible for these reductions in angiogenesis, and may contribute to or be a by-product of neurodegeneration.

## PSEN1/PSEN2

Alzheimer's disease patients with an inherited form of the disease carry mutations in the presenilin proteins (PSEN1; PSEN2). The discovery that a deficiency of PSEN1 decreases the production of amyloid beta-protein (A $\beta$ ) identified the presenilins as important mediators of the gamma-secretase cleavage of beta-amyloid precursor protein (APP). It has been shown that

two conserved transmembrane aspartates in PSEN1 are critical for A $\beta$  production, providing evidence that PS either functions as a required diaspartyl cofactor for gamma-secretase or is itself gamma-secretase. PSEN2 shares substantial sequence and possibly functional homology with PSEN1.

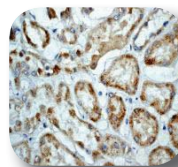
### PSEN1 Antibody NB110-59959



Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded human liver using NB110-59959.

Species: Hu, Mu, Rt  
Applications: ICC, IHC, IP, WB

### PSEN2 Antibody NB110-57435



Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded human kidney using NB110-57435.

Species: Hu, Mu, Rt  
Applications: ICC, IHC, IP, WB

**NEW**

### PSEN1 Antibody NB110-66667



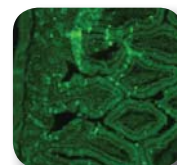
Western blot analysis on (A) Jurkat and (B) HEK293 cell lysates using NB110-66667.

Species: Hu, Mu, Rt  
Applications: FACS, WB

## Somatostatin Receptor 2

Somatostatin is a tetradecapeptide that is widely distributed in the body and functions as a neuropeptide affecting electrical activity of neurons. Somatostatin levels decrease with the development and progression of Alzheimer's disease and have been shown to be a reliable marker of AD. Somatostatin Receptor 2 expression has been shown to accurately reflect the changes in Somatostatin levels that come with AD.

### Somatostatin Receptor 2 Antibody NB300-157



Staining of paraffin embedded rat tissue using NB300-157.

Species: Hu, Mu, Rt  
Applications: IF, IHC-P, WB

# Huntington's Disease

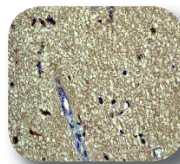
Huntington's disease (HD) is a neurodegenerative disorder caused by an expanding polyglutamine repeat in the huntingtin gene. HD is a mid-life onset autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disease that is characterized by psychiatric disorders, dementia, and

involuntary movements (chorea), leading to death in 10-20 years. The HD gene product is widely expressed in human tissues, with the highest level of expression in the brain.

## Huntingtin

The huntingtin gene product is expressed at similar levels in patients and controls, which suggests that the expansion of the polyglutamine repeat induces a toxic gain of function perhaps through interactions with other cellular proteins. Huntingtin associated protein 1 (HAP1) has been identified as a protein that associates with huntingtin. In vitro data suggest that the association between HAP1 and huntingtin is enhanced by increasing length of glutamine repeat in huntingtin.

### Huntingtin Antibody NB110-57069



Staining of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using NB110-57069.

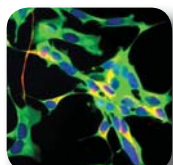
Species: Hu, Mu, Rt  
Applications: FACS, ICC, IHC, WB

## GAPDH

Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (GAPDH) is a tetramer composed of four subunits and a metabolic enzyme responsible for catalyzing the reversible oxidative phosphorylation of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate, one step in the glycolytic pathway. GAPDH is reported to bind to a variety of other proteins, including the amyloid precursor protein,

mutations in which cause some forms of Alzheimer's disease, and the polyglutamine tracts of Huntingtin, the protein product aberrant forms of which are causative of Huntington's disease. The protein may also have a role in the regulation of apoptosis and, interestingly, migrates from the cytoplasm into the nucleus when cells become apoptotic.

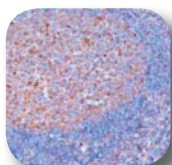
### GAPDH Antibody NB300-221



Human neuroblastoma line Sh-SY5Y stained with anti-GAPDH (NB 300-221) [green].

Species: Hu, Mu, Rt  
Applications: IF, IHC-P, WB

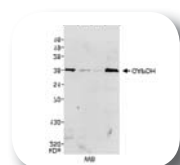
### GAPDH Antibody NB300-320



Staining of paraffin-embedded human tonsil using NB300-320.

Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: ELISA, IHC, IHC-P, WB

### GAPDH Antibody NB300-322



Detection of human and mouse GAPDH using NB300-322.

Species: Hu, Mu  
Applications: WB

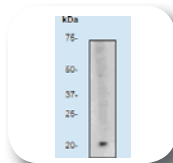
## HIP1

The Huntingtin Interacting Protein 1 (HIP-1) is a reportedly proapoptotic, cargo-specific adaptor protein that may be involved in the pathogenesis of Huntington's disease. In addition to playing a role in

Huntington's, it is likely to be involved in the recruitment of clathrin coats to lipid membranes and it may also factor in tumorigenesis by allowing the survival of precancerous and cancerous cells.

NB300-203 (clone 4B10) • NB300-204 (clone 1D11) • NB300-205 (clone IC5) • NB300-206 (clone 1E1)

### Bax Antibody NB110-55492



Detection of Bax in Jurkat cell lysate using NB110-55492.

Species: Hu, Mu, Rt  
Applications: IHC, IP, WB

## Bax

A pro-apoptotic protein found in the cytoplasm, mitochondria, and nucleus, Bax binds the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 as a heterodimer or forms homodimers. The relative levels of pro-apoptotic proteins such as Bax and anti-apoptotic proteins such as Bcl-2 determine whether cell death will occur following an apoptotic stimulus. Increases in Bax expression promote the degeneration that comes as a result of increased apoptosis in progressing Alzheimer's. Bax appears to play a similar role in Huntington's Disease.





























