β-Adaptin (100/1): sc-58226



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Clathrin-coated pits and vesicles are assembled for receptor-mediated endocytosis through interaction with Clathrin-associated protein complexes. Vesicle transport is mediated from the *trans*-Golgi network by the adapter complex AP-1 and from the plasma membrane by the AP-2 complex. The AP-1 and AP-2 adapter protein complexes consist of Clathrin binding Adaptin proteins (γ and β 1 for AP-1, α and β 2 for AP-2) and two smaller subunits known as AP50 and AP17. The α - and β -Adaptin chains have a similar two-domain organization with C-terminal domains that vary in both sequence and length. α -Adaptin splice variants A and C display variable relative expression levels and differential distribution in different tissues. AP180 (also designated AP-3 or F1-20) is a synapse-specific Clathrin assembly protein. The protein CALM (Clathrin assembly protein lymphoid myeloid leukemia) is highly homologous to AP180 and may also be involved in Clathrin assembly.

REFERENCES

- 1. Kirchhausen, T., et al. 1989. Structural and functional division into two domains of the large (100 to 115 kDa) chains of the Clathrin-associated protein complex AP-2. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86: 2612-2616.
- 2. Robinson, M.S. 1989. Cloning of cDNAs encoding two related 100 kDa coated vesicle proteins (α -Adaptins). J. Cell Biol. 108: 833-842.
- Robinson, M.S. 1990. Cloning and expression of γ-Adaptin, a component of Clathrin-coated vesicles associated with the Golgi apparatus. J. Cell Biol. 111: 2319-2326.
- 4. Ponnambalam, S., et al. 1990. Conservation and diversity in families of coated vesicle adaptins. J. Biol. Chem. 265: 4814-4820.
- Morris, S.A., et al. 1993. Clathrin assembly protein AP180: primary structure, domain organization and identification of a Clathrin binding site. EMBO J. 12: 667-675.
- 6. Ball, C.L., et al. 1995. Expression and localization of α -Adaptin isoforms. J. Cell Sci. 108: 2865-2875.
- 7. Mellman, I. 1996. Endocytosis and molecular sorting. Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol. 12: 575-625.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: AP2B1 (human) mapping to 17q12, AP1B1 (human) mapping to 22q12.2; Ap2b1 (mouse) mapping to 11 C, Ap1b1 (mouse) mapping to 11 A1.

SOURCE

 β -Adaptin (100/1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against β -Adaptin of bovine origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 $\mu g \ lg G_1$ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

β-Adaptin (100/1) is recommended for detection of β-Adaptin of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μg per 100-500 μg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

 β -Adaptin (100/1) is also recommended for detection of β -Adaptin in additional species, including bovine.

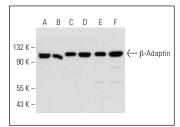
Molecular Weight of β-Adaptin: 106 kDa.

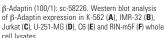
Positive Controls: Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204, IMR-32 cell lysate: sc-2409 or K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203.

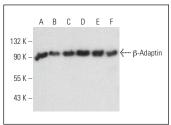
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA







 $\beta\text{-}Adaptin (100/1);$ sc-58226. Western blot analysis of $\beta\text{-}Adaptin expression in PC-12 (A), RAW 264.7 (B), NIH/3T3 (C), Neuro-2A (D), EOC 20 (E) and C3H/10T1/2 (F) whole cell lysates.$

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Zander, K.A., et al. 2009. Protein microarray analysis of nasal polyps from aspirin-sensitive and aspirin-tolerant patients with chronic rhinosinusitis. Am. J. Rhinol. Allergy 23: 268-272.
- 2. Peyta, L., et al. 2016. Reduced cardiolipin content decreases respiratory chain capacities and increases ATP synthesis yield in the human HepaRG cells. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1857: 443-453.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.