

ARG56215
anti-XIAP antibody [1020CT7.2.2]Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes XIAP
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	1020CT7.2.2
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	XIAP
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human XIAP protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	XLP2; MIHA; hIAP3; Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 4; EC 6.3.2.-; API3; hIAP-3; hILP; ILP1; BIRC4; E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase XIAP; IAP-like protein; IAP-3; Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 3; ILP; X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein; X-linked IAP

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000 - 1:4000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Raji	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide.
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Database links	GeneID: 331 Human Swiss-port # P98170 Human
Gene Symbol	XIAP
Gene Full Name	X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis, E3 ubiquitin protein ligase
Background	<p>This gene encodes a protein that belongs to a family of apoptotic suppressor proteins. Members of this family share a conserved motif termed, baculovirus IAP repeat, which is necessary for their anti-apoptotic function. This protein functions through binding to tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factors TRAF1 and TRAF2 and inhibits apoptosis induced by menadione, a potent inducer of free radicals, and interleukin 1-beta converting enzyme. This protein also inhibits at least two members of the caspase family of cell-death proteases, caspase-3 and caspase-7. Mutations in this gene are the cause of X-linked lymphoproliferative syndrome. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Pseudogenes of this gene are found on chromosomes 2 and 11.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]</p>
Function	<p>Multi-functional protein which regulates not only caspases and apoptosis, but also modulates inflammatory signaling and immunity, copper homeostasis, mitogenic kinase signaling, cell proliferation, as well as cell invasion and metastasis. Acts as a direct caspase inhibitor. Directly bind to the active site pocket of CASP3 and CASP7 and obstructs substrate entry. Inactivates CASP9 by keeping it in a monomeric, inactive state. Acts as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase regulating NF-kappa-B signaling and the target proteins for its E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity include: RIPK1, CASP3, CASP7, CASP8, CASP9, MAP3K2/MEKK2, DIABLO/SMAC, AIFM1, CCS and BIRC5/survivin. Ubiquitination of CCS leads to enhancement of its chaperone activity toward its physiologic target, SOD1, rather than proteasomal degradation. Ubiquitination of MAP3K2/MEKK2 and AIFM1 does not lead to proteasomal degradation. Plays a role in copper homeostasis by ubiquitinating COMMD1 and promoting its proteasomal degradation. Can also function as E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase of the NEDD8 conjugation pathway, targeting effector caspases for neddylation and inactivation. Regulates the BMP signaling pathway and the SMAD and MAP3K7/TAK1 dependent pathways leading to NF-kappa-B and JNK activation. Acts as an important regulator of innate immune signaling via regulation of Nodlike receptors (NLRs). Protects cells from spontaneous formation of the ripoptosome, a large multi-protein complex that has the capability to kill cancer cells in a caspase-dependent and caspase-independent manner. Suppresses ripoptosome formation by ubiquitinating RIPK1 and CASP8. Acts as a positive regulator of Wnt signaling and ubiquitinates TLE1, TLE2, TLE3, TLE4 and AES. Ubiquitination of TLE3 results in inhibition of its interaction with TCF7L2/TCF4 thereby allowing efficient recruitment and binding of the transcriptional coactivator beta-catenin to TCF7L2/TCF4 that is required to initiate a Wnt-specific transcriptional program. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	57 kDa
PTM	<p>S-Nitrosylation down-regulates its E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity.</p> <p>Autoubiquitinated and degraded by the proteasome in apoptotic cells.</p> <p>Phosphorylation by PKB/AKT protects XIAP against ubiquitination and protects the protein against proteasomal degradation.</p>



ARG56215 anti-XIAP antibody WB image

Western blot: 20 µg of Raji cell lysate stained with ARG56215 anti-XIAP antibody at 1:1000 - 1:4000 dilution.