

Product datasheet for **TA336331**

XIAP Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

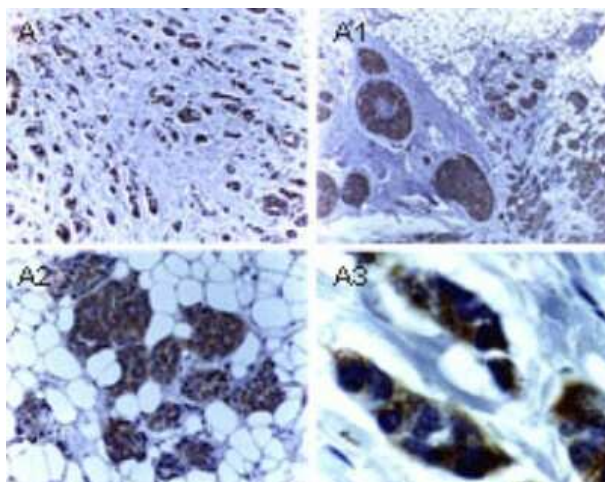
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ICC/IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry: 1:10-1:500, Immunoprecipitation: 1:50-1:200, Western Blot: 1:1000-1:2000, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin: 1:1000-1:5000
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant BIR2 domain protein fragment of human XIAP was used as immunogen. The BIR2 domain used for immunogen corresponds to amino acids 163-230 of human XIAP (Deveraux et al, 1999).
Formulation:	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Whole antisera
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis
Database Link:	NP_001158 Entrez Gene 11798 Mouse Entrez Gene 63879 Rat Entrez Gene 331 Human P98170



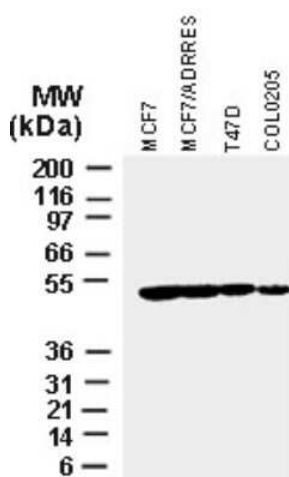
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Background:	<p>XIAP [human X-linked IAP, hILP (human IAP-like protein), MIHA, BIRC4) is a member of the family of inhibitor of apoptosis proteins (IAP). IAPs suppress mitochondria-dependent and independent apoptosis by binding to and inhibiting caspases through their BIR domains (reviewed in Liston et al, 2003; Wright and Duckett, 2005). Resistance towards apoptosis is a hallmark of cancer cells, and overexpression of IAPs can contribute to the development of cancer though inhibiting apoptosis. In addition to at least one BIR domain, some IAP members also have a RING-type finger motif at their carboxyl-terminal. The RING finger domain of several IAPs, including XIAP, have E3 ubiquitin ligase activity and target the degradation of Smac/DIABLO through ubiquitination (Morizane et al, 2005). Smac/DIABLO is a death inducer and functions by inhibiting IAP-caspase interactions, thereby promoting apoptosis. Degradation of cell death inducers like Smac/DIABLO is thought to be a conserved mechanism by which IAPs enhance their anti-apoptotic activity, thereby promoting cell survival. XIAP is highly characterized with respect to its structure and biochemical mechanisms, and has received interest as a therapeutic target (reviewed in Schimmer, 2006). Since XIAP blocks a substantial portion of the apoptosis pathway and is associated with chemoresistance in cancer cells, inhibiting XIAP has been a focus for potential therapeutics. Approaches have included antisense oligonucleotides and small molecule inhibitors. Small molecules that target the BIR2 and BIR3 domains of XIAP are considered particularly attractive. This is because the BIR domains inhibit caspase activity, and it is thought that removing the inhibition should increase the cell's ability to undergo apoptosis as well as decrease its potential for chemoresistance. Full-length human XIAP is a 497 amino acid protein and migrates at approx. 53 kDa on SDS-PAGE.</p>
Synonyms:	API3; BIRC4; hIAP-3; hIAP3; IAP-3; ILP1; MIHA; XLP2
Note:	Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin. Although not tested this antibody may be useful in Immunohistochemistry-Frozen.
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Apoptosis, Focal adhesion, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Small cell lung cancer, Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis

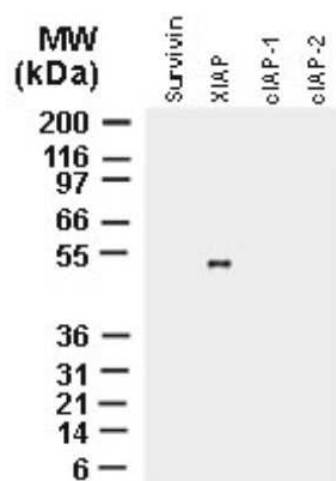
Product images:



Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin: XIAP Antibody - Unpurified TA336331 - Human breast carcinoma using this antibody at 1:2000. A-A3, successively higher magnifications of the breast carcinoma tissue section. Hematoxylin-eosin counterstain.



Western Blot: XIAP Antibody - Unpurified TA336331 - Analysis of XIAP in various tumor cell lines using this antibody at 1:2000.



Western Blot: XIAP Antibody - Unpurified TA336331 - XIAP Antibody TA336331 - Analysis of recombinant full-length IAP proteins using this antibody to XIAP at 1:2000. The data shows that the antibody recognizes only XIAP and not the other IAP proteins.