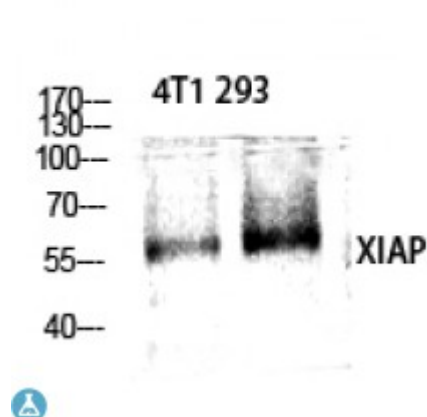


Anti-XIAP antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to XIAP.
Model	STJ96278
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human XIAP around the non-phosphorylation site of S87.
Immunogen Region	30-110 aa
Gene ID	331
Gene Symbol	XIAP
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	XIAP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of XIAP protein.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous, except peripheral blood leukocytes.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase XIAP Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 4 IAP-like protein ILP hILP Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 3 IAP-3 hIAP-3 hIAP3 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase XIAP
Molecular Weight	56 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:592OMIM:300079
Alternative Names	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase XIAP Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 4 IAP-like protein ILP hILP Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 3 IAP-3 hIAP-3 hIAP3 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase XIAP
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.</p>
Sequence and Domain Family	The first BIR domain is involved in interaction with TAB1/MAP3K7IP1 and is important for dimerization. The second BIR domain is sufficient to inhibit CASP3 and CASP7, while the third BIR is involved in CASP9 inhibition. The interactions with DIABLO/SMAC and PRSS25 are mediated by the second and third BIR domains.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. TLE3 promotes its nuclear localization.
Post-translational Modifications	<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</p>

protects the protein against proteasomal degradation.

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