Product Name: Alix Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab06777

Summary

Production Name	Alix Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	PDCD6IP AIP1 ALIX KIAA1375
Alternative Names	Programmed cell death 6-interacting protein (PDCD6-interacting protein;ALG-2-interacting protein 1;Hp95)
Gene ID	10015.0
SwissProt ID	Q8WUM4.Synthesized peptide derived from human Alix AA range: 410-490

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000, ELISA(peptide)1:5000-20000
Molecular Weight	85-100kD

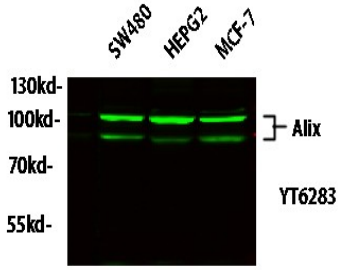
Background

This gene encodes a protein that functions within the ESCRT pathway in the abscission stage of cytokinesis, in intralumenal

endosomal vesicle formation, and in enveloped virus budding. Studies using mouse cells have shown that overexpression of this protein can block apoptosis. In addition, the product of this gene binds to the product of the PDCD6 gene, a protein required for apoptosis, in a calcium-dependent manner. This gene product also binds to endophilins, proteins that regulate membrane shape during endocytosis. Overexpression of this gene product and endophilins results in cytoplasmic vacuolization, which may be partly responsible for the protection against cell death. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Related pseudogenes have been identified on chromosome 15. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2012],function:Class E VPS protein involved in concentration and sorting of cargo proteins of the multivesicular body (MVB) for incorporation into intralumenal vesicles (ILVs) that are generated by invagination and scission from the limiting membrane of the endosome. Binds to the phospholipid lysobisphosphatidic acid (LBPA) which is abundant in MVBs internal membranes. The MVB pathway appears to require the sequential function of ESCRT-O, -I,-II and -III complexes. The ESCRT machinery also functions in topologically equivalent membrane fission events, such as the terminal stages of cytokinesis and enveloped virus budding (HIV-1 and other lentiviruses). Appears to be an adapter for a subset of ESCRT-III proteins, such as CHMP4, to function at distinct membranes. Required for completion of cytokinesis. Involved in HIV-1 virus budding. Can replace TSG101 it its role of supporting HIV-1 release; this function implies the interaction with CHMP4B. May play a role in the regulation of both apoptosis and cell proliferation.,similarity:Contains 1 BRO1 domain.,subcellular location:Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. Colocalized with CEP55 in the midbody during cytokinesis. Colocalized with CEP55 at centrosomes of non-dividing cells.,subunit:Interacts with SH3KBP1. Interacts with PDCD6; the interaction is calcium-dependent (By similarity). Interacts with TSG101 and SGSM3. Self-associates. Interacts with CHMP4A; the interaction is direct. Interacts with CHMP4B; the interaction is direct. Interacts with CHMP4C; the interaction is direct. Interacts with HIV-1 p6. Interacts with EIAV p9; the interaction has been shown in vitro. Interacts with CEP55; the interaction is direct; CEP55 binds PDCD6IP in a 2:1 stoechiometry. Interacts with SH3GL1 and SH3GL2.,

Research Area

Image Data



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Western blot analysis of lysates from HT-29, NIH/3T3, and HepG2 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night, secondary antibody was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.

Note

For research use only.