Recombinant Human XIAP/BIRC4 Protein (AVI Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031510

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

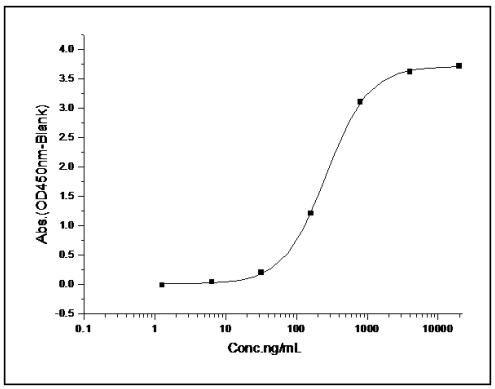
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human XIAP/BIRC4 protein Leu 121-Thr 356, with an C-terminal Avi
Calculated MW	29.1 kDa
Observed MW	29.1 kDa
Accession	NP_001158.2
Bio-activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized recombinant human SMAC-His at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind recombinant human XIAP-AVI with a linear range of 0.125-1.0 μg/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 75 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 25mM Tris, 10mM DTT, 1% glycerol, 0.2M Glutamine Potassium, pH 8.0 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized recombinant human SMAC-His (Cat: PKSH031669)at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind recombinant human XIAP-AVI (Cat: PKSH031510) with a linear range of 0.125-1.0 μg/ml.

Background

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase XIAP / BIRC4, also known as inhibitor of apoptosis protein 3, X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein, and IAP-like protein, is 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. XIAP / BIRC4 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. XIAP / BIRC4 also inhibits at least two members of the caspase family of cell-death proteases, caspase-3 and caspase-7. Mutations in this encoding gene are the cause of X-linked lymphoproliferative syndrome. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Thought to be the most potent apoptosis suppressor, XIAP / BIRC4, directly binds and inhibits caspases -3, -7 and -9. Survivin, which also binds to several caspases, is up-regulated in a many tumour cell types. Defects in XIAP / BIRC4 are the cause of lymphoproliferative syndrome X-linked type 2 (XLP2). XLP is a rare immunodeficiency characterized by extreme susceptibility to infection with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). Symptoms include severe or fatal mononucleosis, acquired hypogammaglobulinemia, pancytopenia and malignant lymphoma.

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