Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human XIAP/BIRC4 Protein (AVI Tag)(Active)

RPES3648

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3648

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: NP_001158.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 29.1 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 29.1 kDa

Tag:

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 0.125.0 µg/ml.

Purity: > 75 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Please contact us for more information.

Storage: 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℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: API3;BIRC4;hIAP-3;hIAP3;IAP-3;ILP1;MIHA;XLP2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Leu 121-Thr 356

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.