

## XIAP

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB ICC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:1000 - 1:2000 ICC 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**60kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human XIAP

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

bhl

**Synonym:**

XIAP;API3;BIRC4;ILP1;MIHA;XLP2 ;

**Catalog #:**A0383

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**331

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P98170

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The inhibitor of apoptosis protein (IAP) family consists of an evolutionarily conserved group of apoptosis inhibitors containing a conserved 70 amino acid BIR (baculovirus inhibitor repeat) domain (1,2). Human members of this family include c-IAP1, c-IAP2, XIAP, survivin, livin, and NAIP. Overexpression of IAP family members, particularly survivin and livin, in cancer cell lines and primary tumors suggests an important role for these proteins in cancer progression (3-5). In general, the IAP proteins function through direct interactions to inhibit the activity of several caspases, including caspase-3, caspase-7, and caspase-9 (5,6). In addition, binding of IAP family members to the mitochondrial protein Smac blocks their interaction with caspase-9, thereby allowing the processing and activation of the caspase (2).

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