

Rabbit Anti-HBXIP antibody

SL6869R

HBXIP
乙型肝炎病毒X蛋白相互作用蛋白
HBV X interacting protein; HBX interacting protein; Hepatitis B virus X interacting protein; MGC71071; XIP; HBXIP HUMAN.
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Rabbit,
ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
9.6kDa
cytoplasmic
Lyophilized or Liquid
1mg/ml
KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HBXIP:41-91/91
IgG
affinity purified by Protein A
0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed
HBXIP (Hepatitis B virus X interacting protein) complexes with the C-terminus of hepatitis B virus X protein (HBx) and down-regulates hepatitis B virus (HBV) replication. When complexed to BIRC5, it interferes with apoptosome assembly, preventing recruitment of pro-caspase-9 to oligomerized APAF1, thereby selectively suppressing apoptosis initiated via the mitochondrial/cytochrome c pathway.

Function:

When complexed to BIRC5, interferes with apoptosome assembly, preventing recruitment of pro-caspase-9 to oligomerized APAF1, thereby selectively suppressing apoptosis initiated via the mitochondrial/cytochrome c pathway. Down-regulates hepatitis B virus (HBV) replication.

Subunit:

Homodimer (Probable). Interacts with phosphorylated BIRC5; the resulting complex binds pro-caspase-9, as well as active caspase-9, but much less efficiently. Interacts with SUPV3L1. Interacts with hepatitis B virus (HBV) oncoprotein HBX C-terminus.

Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in skeletal and cardiac muscle, followed by pancreas, kidney, liver, brain, placenta and lung. Elevated levels in both cancerous and non-cancerous liver tissue of patients with chronic HBV infection compared with hepatic tissue without HBV infection.

Post-translational modifications: Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

Similarity: Belongs to the HBXIP family.

SWISS: 043504

Gene ID: 10542

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 10542Human

Entrez Gene: 68576 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 295357Rat

Omim: 608521Human

SwissProt: O43504Human

SwissProt: Q9D1L9Mouse

Unigene: 439815Human

	Important Note:
ľ	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,
	therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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