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Phospho-ALIX polyconal Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11754

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8WUM4
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	96023

Additional Information

Gene ID	10015
Application & Usage	Western blot, Immunoblot: 0.5-2 g/ml
Alias Symbol	PDCD6IP
Other Names	AIP1, ALIX, KIAA1375, HP95, DRIP4
Appearance	Colorless liquid
Formulation	100 ug (1mg/ml) of antibody in 0.01M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 0.15M NaCl, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Reconstitution & Storage	-20 °C
Background Descriptions	
Precautions	Phospho-ALIX polyconal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PDCD6IP (HGNC:8766)
Synonyms	AIP1, ALIX, KIAA1375
Function	Multifunctional protein involved in endocytosis, multivesicular body biogenesis, membrane repair, cytokinesis, apoptosis and maintenance of tight junction integrity. 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 requires the sequential function of ESCRT-O,

	-I,-II and -III complexes (PubMed:14739459). The ESCRT machinery also functions in topologically equivalent membrane fission events, such as the terminal stages of cytokinesis (PubMed:17556548, PubMed:17853893). Adapter for a subset of ESCRT-III proteins, such as CHMP4, to function at distinct membranes. Required for completion of cytokinesis (PubMed:17556548, PubMed:17853893, PubMed:18641129). May play a role in the regulation of both apoptosis and cell proliferation. Regulates exosome biogenesis in concert with SDC1/4 and SDCBP (PubMed:22660413). By interacting with F-actin, PARD3 and TJP1 secures the proper assembly and positioning of actomyosin-tight junction complex at the apical sides of adjacent epithelial cells that defines a spatial membrane domain essential for the maintenance of epithelial cell polarity and barrier (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QZA2}. Melanosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Secreted, extracellular exosome. Cell junction, tight junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WU78}. Midbody, Midbody ring Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. Colocalized with CEP55 at centrosomes of non-dividing cells. Component of the actomyosin-tight junction complex (By similarity). PDCD6IP targeting to the midbody requires the interaction with CEP55 (PubMed:18641129). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QZA2, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9WU78, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17081065, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17556548, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17853893, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18641129}

Background

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.