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ARA9/XAP2 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP54322

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	O00170
Reactivity	Rat, Dog, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	37664
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ARA9
Epitope Specificity	1-100/330
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm.
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 PPIase FKBP-type domain. Contains 2 TPR repeats.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with RET in the pituitary gland; this interaction prevents the formation of the AIP-survivin complex.
DISEASE	Defects in AIP are a cause of familial isolated pituitary adenoma (FIPA) [MIM:102200]. Defects in AIP are a cause of growth hormone-secreting pituitary adenoma (GHSPA) [MIM:102200]; also known as familial isolated somatotropinomas (FIS) or isolated familial somatotropinoma (IFS) or familial somatotrophinoma or acromegaly due to pituitary adenoma. Defects in AIP are a cause of ACTH-secreting pituitary adenoma (ASPA) [MIM:219090]; also known as pituitary Cushing disease. A pituary adenoma resulting in excessive production of adrenocorticotropic hormone. This leads to hypersecretion of cortisol by the adrenal glands and ACTH-dependent Cushing syndrome. Clinical manifestations of Cushing syndrome include facial and trunkal obesity, abdominal striae, muscular weakness, osteoporosis, arterial hypertension, diabetes. Defects in AIP are a cause of prolactin-secreting pituitary adenoma (PSPA) [MIM:600634]; also known as prolactinoma. Prolactin-secreting pituitary adenoma is the most common type of hormonally active pituitary adenoma.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene is a receptor for aryl hydrocarbons and a ligand-activated transcription factor. The encoded protein is found in the cytoplasm as part of a multiprotein complex, but upon binding of ligand is transported to the nucleus. This protein can regulate the expression of many xenobiotic metabolizing enzymes. Also, the encoded protein can bind specifically to and inhibit the activity of hepatitis B virus. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	9049
Other Names	AH receptor-interacting protein, AIP, Aryl-hydrocarbon receptor-interacting protein, HBV X-associated protein 2, XAP-2, Immunophilin homolog ARA9, AIP, XAP2
Target/Specificity	Widely expressed. Higher levels seen in the heart, placenta and skeletal muscle. Not expressed in the liver.
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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.

Protein Information

Name	AIP
Synonyms	XAP2
Function	May play a positive role in AHR-mediated (aromatic hydrocarbon receptor) signaling, possibly by influencing its receptivity for ligand and/or its nuclear targeting.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Widely expressed. Higher levels seen in the heart, placenta and skeletal muscle. Not expressed in the liver

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.