

**ZBP1 antibody - middle region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI11021****Specification****ZBP1 antibody - middle region - Product Information**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Application       | WB  |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O9H171</a>                                |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NM_030776</a> , <a href="#">NP_110403</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human   |
| Predicted         | Human   |
| Host              | Rabbit  |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal  |
| Calculated MW     | 47kDa KDa   |

**ZBP1 antibody - middle region - Additional Information****Gene ID** 81030**Alias Symbol** DAI, DLM1, DLM-1, C20orf183**Other Names**

Z-DNA-binding protein 1, Tumor stroma and activated macrophage protein DLM-1, ZBP1, C20orf183, DLM1

**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 100 ul of distilled water. Final anti-ZBP1 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

ZBP1 antibody - middle region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ZBP1 antibody - middle region - Protein Information****Name** ZBP1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:16876127, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:16176}**Function**

Key innate sensor that recognizes and binds Z-RNA structures, which are produced by a number of viruses, such as herpesvirus, orthomyxovirus or flavivirus, and triggers different forms of cell death (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32200799" target="\_blank">32200799</a>). ZBP1 acts as an essential mediator of pyroptosis, necroptosis and apoptosis (PANoptosis), an integral part of host defense against pathogens, by activating RIPK3, caspase-8 (CASP8), and the NLRP3 inflammasome (By similarity). Key activator of necroptosis, a programmed cell death process in response to death-inducing TNF-alpha family members, via its ability to bind Z-RNA: once activated upon Z-RNA-binding, ZBP1 interacts and

stimulates RIPK3 kinase, which phosphorylates and activates MLKL, triggering execution of programmed necrosis (By similarity). In addition to TNF-induced necroptosis, necroptosis can also take place in the nucleus in response to orthomyxoviruses infection: ZBP1 recognizes and binds Z-RNA structures that are produced in infected nuclei by orthomyxoviruses, such as the influenza A virus (IAV), leading to ZBP1 activation, RIPK3 stimulation and subsequent MLKL phosphorylation, triggering disruption of the nuclear envelope and leakage of cellular DNA into the cytosol (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32200799" target="\_blank">32200799</a>). ZBP1-dependent cell death in response to IAV infection promotes interleukin-1 alpha (IL1A) induction in an NLRP3- inflammasome-independent manner: IL1A expression is required for the optimal interleukin-1 beta (IL1B) production, and together, these cytokines promote infiltration of inflammatory neutrophils to the lung, leading to the formation of neutrophil extracellular traps (By similarity). In addition to its direct role in driving necroptosis via its ability to sense Z-RNAs, also involved in PANoptosis triggered in response to bacterial infection: component of the AIM2 PANoptosome complex, a multiprotein complex that triggers PANoptosis (By similarity). Also acts as the apical sensor of fungal infection responsible for activating PANoptosis (By similarity). Involved in CASP8-mediated cell death via its interaction with RIPK1 but independently of its ability to sense Z-RNAs (By similarity). In some cell types, also able to restrict viral replication by promoting cell death-independent responses (By similarity). In response to Zika virus infection in neurons, promotes a cell death-independent pathway that restricts viral replication: together with RIPK3, promotes a death- independent transcriptional program that modifies the cellular metabolism via up-regulation expression of the enzyme ACOD1/IRG1 and production of the metabolite itaconate (By similarity). Itaconate inhibits the activity of succinate dehydrogenase, generating a metabolic state in neurons that suppresses replication of viral genomes (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic (PubMed:16876127, PubMed:16990255). Accumulates in the nucleus in response to influenza A virus (IAV) infection: senses IAV defective viral genomes RNA in the nucleus (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QY24, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16876127, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16990255}

#### **Tissue Location**

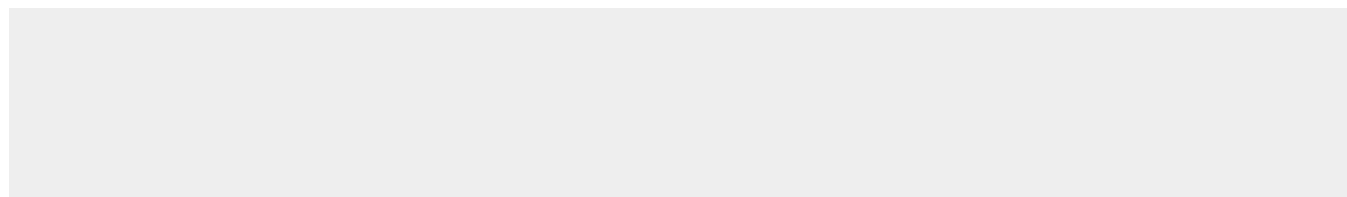
Highly expressed in lymphatic tissues including lymph node, leukocytes, tonsil, bone marrow and spleen (PubMed:11842111). Expressed to a lesser extent in thymus, lung and liver (PubMed:11842111).

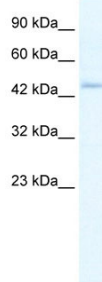
### **ZBP1 antibody - middle region - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **ZBP1 antibody - middle region - Images**





WB Suggested Anti-ZBP1 Antibody Titration: 5.0 µg/ml  
Positive Control: HepG2 Whole Cell