

APIP Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22073c**Specification**

APIP Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O96GX9
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	27125

APIP Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 51074**Other Names**

Methylthioribulose-1-phosphate dehydratase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03116}, MTRu-1-P dehydratase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03116}, 4.2.1.109 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03116}, APAF1-interacting protein {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03116}, hAPIP, APIP {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03116}

Target/Specificity

This APIP antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 111-142 amino acids from the Central region of human APIP.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

IHC-P~~1:25

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

APIP Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

APIP Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**Name** APIP {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03116}

Function Catalyzes the dehydration of methylthioribulose-1-phosphate (MTRu-1-P) into 2,3-diketo-5-methylthiopentyl-1-phosphate (DK-MTP-1-P). Functions in the methionine salvage pathway, which plays a key role in cancer, apoptosis, microbial proliferation and inflammation. May inhibit the CASP1-related inflammatory response (pyroptosis), the CASP9-dependent apoptotic pathway and the cytochrome c-dependent and APAF1-mediated cell death.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03116, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15262985, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23285211}

Tissue Location

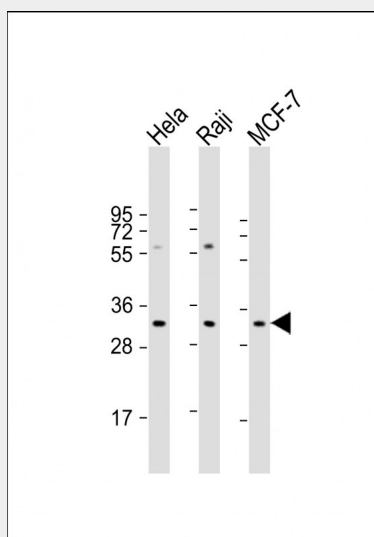
Isoform 1 is ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is expressed at lower levels and detected in heart, brain, pancreas, liver, placenta, skeletal muscle and kidney

APIP Antibody (Center) - Protocols

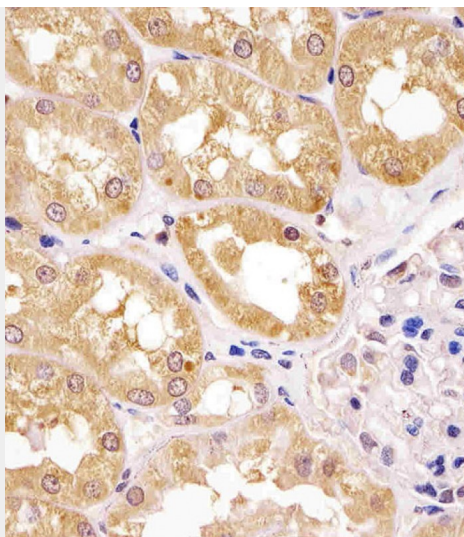
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

APIP Antibody (Center) - Images



All lanes : Anti-APIP Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: Raji whole cell lysate Lane 3: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 27 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AP22073c staining APIP in human kidney tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

APIP Antibody (Center) - Background

Catalyzes the dehydration of methylthioribulose-1-phosphate (MTRu-1-P) into 2,3-diketo-5-methylthiopentyl-1-phosphate (DK-MTP-1-P). Functions in the methionine salvage pathway, which plays a key role in cancer, apoptosis, microbial proliferation and inflammation. May inhibit the CASP1-related inflammatory response (pyroptosis), the CASP9-dependent apoptotic pathway and the cytochrome c-dependent and APAF1-mediated cell death.

APIP Antibody (Center) - References

Lai C.-H., et al. *Genome Res.* 10:703-713(2000).
Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).
Taylor T.D., et al. *Nature* 440:497-500(2006).
Cho D.-H., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279:39942-39950(2004).
Burkard T.R., et al. *BMC Syst. Biol.* 5:17-17(2011).