

**Aven Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASC10134****Specification**

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**Aven Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Application       | WB, IHC-P, IF, E   |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O9NQS1</a>   |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NP_065104</a> , <a href="#">9966841</a>  |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat  |
| Host              | Rabbit   |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal   |
| Isotype           | IgG  |
| Application Notes | Aven antibody can be used for detection of Aven by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Despite its predicted molecular weight, Aven often migrates at 55 kDa in SDS-PAGE. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL. |

**Aven Antibody - Additional Information**

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Gene ID   | 57099 |
| <b>Other Names</b>  |       |
| Aven Antibody: PDCD12, Cell death regulator Aven, apoptosis, caspase activation inhibitor |       |

**Target/Specificity**  
AVEN;**Reconstitution & Storage**

Aven antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

Aven Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Aven Antibody - Protein Information****Name** AVEN**Function**

Protects against apoptosis mediated by Apaf-1.

**Cellular Location**

Endomembrane system; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Associated with intracellular membranes

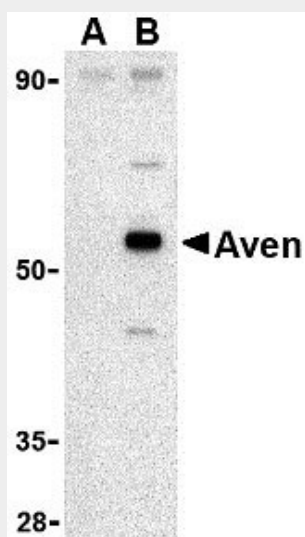
**Tissue Location**

Highly expressed in testis, ovary, thymus, prostate, spleen, small intestine, colon, heart, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney and pancreas

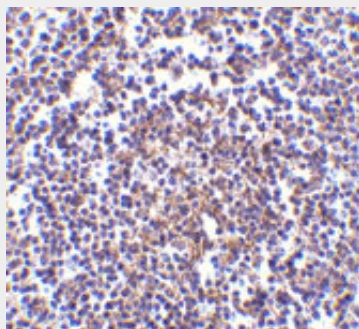
**Aven Antibody - Protocols**

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

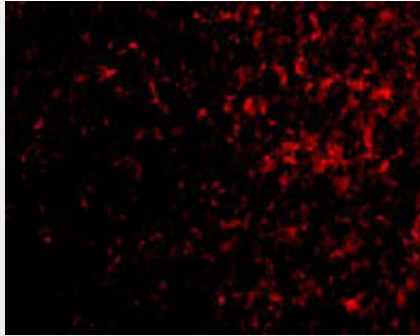
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Aven Antibody - Images**

Western blot analysis of Aven in Raji cell lysate with Aven antibody at 1  $\mu$ g/mL in (A) the presence and (B) the absence of blocking peptide.



Immunohistochemistry of Aven in human spleen tissue with Aven antibody at 5  $\mu$ g/mL.



Immunofluorescence of AVEN in Human Spleen cells with AVEN antibody at 20 µg/mL.

#### **Aven Antibody - Background**

Aven Antibody: Apoptosis plays a major role in normal organism development, tissue homeostasis, and removal of damaged cells. Disruption of this process has been implicated in a variety of diseases such as cancer. Aven is a recently discovered protein that blocks apoptosis induced by Apaf-1 and caspase-9. It is thought that Aven functions by binding to Bcl-xL, an antiapoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family, and to Apaf-1, possibly interfering with the ability of Apaf-1 to self-associate, suggesting that Aven impedes Apaf-1-mediated caspase activation. Higher levels of Aven mRNA are seen in patients with acute leukemia than in control patients, suggesting that Aven may be useful as a prognostic indicator in leukemia patients.

#### **Aven Antibody - References**

Lockshin RA, Osborne B, and Zakeri Z. Cell death in the third millennium. *Cell Death Differ.* 2000; 7:2-7.  
Chau BN, Cheng EH-Y, Kerr DA, et al. Aven, a novel inhibitor of caspase activation. Binds Bcl-xL and Apaf-1. *Mol. Cell* 2000; 6:31-40.  
Paydas S, Tanriverdi K, Yavuz S, et al. Survivin and aven: two distinct antiapoptotic signals in acute leukemias. *Ann. Oncology* 2003; 14:1045-50.