

**Anti-ALIX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO14607****Specification****Anti-ALIX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8WUM4</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-ALIX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-ALIX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 10015

**Other Names**

Programmed cell death 6-interacting protein, PDCD6-interacting protein, ALG-2-interacting protein 1, ALG-2-interacting protein X, Hp95, PDCD6IP ([http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\\_symbol\\_report?hgnc\\_id=8766](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=8766)), AIP1, ALIX, KIAA1375

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000  
FC 1:100

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human ALIX

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-ALIX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - 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 intraluminal 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14739459" target="\_blank">14739459</a>). The ESCRT machinery also functions in topologically equivalent membrane fission events, such as the terminal stages of cytokinesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17556548" target="\_blank">17556548</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17853893" target="\_blank">17853893</a>). Adapter for a subset of ESCRT-III proteins, such as CHMP4, to function at distinct membranes. Required for completion of cytokinesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17556548" target="\_blank">17556548</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17853893" target="\_blank">17853893</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18641129" target="\_blank">18641129</a>). May play a role in the regulation of both apoptosis and cell proliferation. Regulates exosome biogenesis in concert with SDC1/4 and SDCBP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22660413" target="\_blank">22660413</a>). 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).

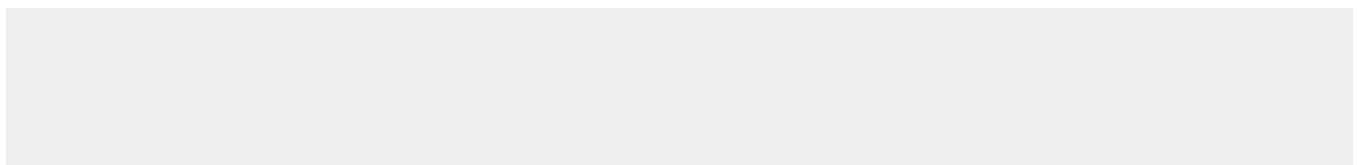
**Cellular Location**

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). PDCCD6IP 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}

**Anti-ALIX Rabbit Monoclonal 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](#)

**Anti-ALIX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images**

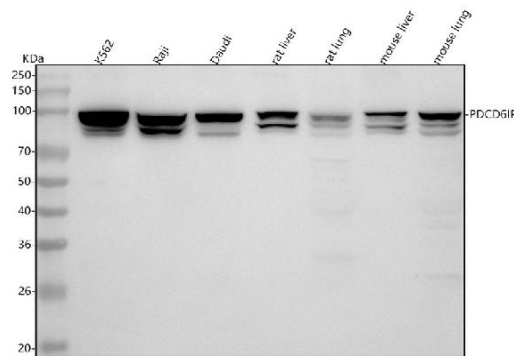


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of ALIX using anti-ALIX antibody (M01751).

Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

- Lane 1: human K562 whole cell lysates,
- Lane 2: human Raji whole cell lysates,
- Lane 3: human Daudi whole cell lysates,
- Lane 4: rat liver tissue lysates,
- Lane 5: rat lung tissue lysates,
- Lane 6: mouse liver tissue lysates,
- Lane 7: mouse lung tissue lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-ALIX antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M01751) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for ALIX at approximately 96 kDa. The expected band size for ALIX is at 96 kDa.