



Survivin Polyclonal Antibody(C-terminal)

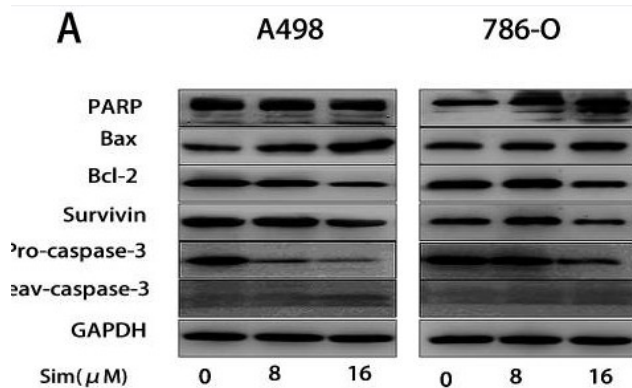
Catalog No	YP-Ab-00526
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	BIRC5
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Survivin. AA range:86-135
Specificity	Survivin Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Survivin protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Survivin;BIRC5;Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 5;API4;IAP4;Apoptosis inhibitor 4;Apoptosis inhibitor survivin
Observed Band	20kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	20kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Chromosome . Chromosome, centromere . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle . Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore . Midbody . Localizes at the centromeres from prophase to metaphase, at the spindle midzone during anaphase and at the midbody during telophase and cytokinesis. Accumulates in the nucleus upon treatment with leptomycin B (LMB), a XPO1/CRM1 nuclear export inhibitor (By similarity). Localizes on chromosome arms and inner centromeres from prophase through metaphase. Localizes to kinetochores in metaphase, distributes to the midzone microtubules in anaphase and at telophase, localizes exclusively to the midbody (PubMed:11084331). Colocalizes with AURKB at mitotic chromosomes (PubMed:14610074). Acetylation at Lys-129 directs its localization to the nucleus by enhanci



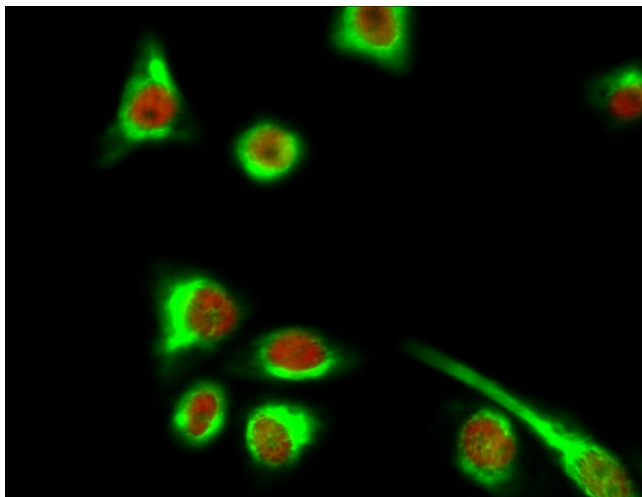
Tissue Specificity	Expressed only in fetal kidney and liver, and to lesser extent, lung and brain (PubMed:10626797). Abundantly expressed in adenocarcinoma (lung, pancreas, colon, breast, and prostate) and in high-grade lymphomas (PubMed:14741722, PubMed:16329164). Also expressed in various renal cell carcinoma cell lines (PubMed:10626797). Expressed in cochlea including the organ of Corti, the lateral wall, the interdental cells of the Limbus as well as in Schwann cells and cells of the cochlear nerve and the spiral ganglions (at protein level). Not expressed in cells of the inner and outer sulcus or the Reissner's membrane (at protein level) (PubMed:21364656, PubMed:20627126).
Function	domain:The BIR repeat is necessary and sufficient for HBXIP binding., function:May play a role in neoplasia. May counteract a default induction of apoptosis in G2/M phase. Interacts with tubulin. Inhibitor of caspase-3 and caspase-7. Component of the chromosomal passenger complex (CPC), a complex that acts as a key regulator of mitosis. The CPC complex has essential functions at the centromere in ensuring correct chromosome alignment and segregation and is required for chromatin-induced microtubule stabilization and spindle assembly. Isoforms 2 and 3 do not appear to play vital roles in mitosis. Isoform 3 shows a marked reduction in its anti-apoptotic effects when compared with the displayed wild-type isoform.,similarity:Belongs to the IAP family., similarity:Contains 1 BIR repeat.,subcellular location:Localizes on chromosome arms and inner centromeres from prophase through metaphase and t
Background	This gene is a member of the inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) gene family, which encode negative regulatory proteins that prevent apoptotic cell death. IAP family members usually contain multiple baculovirus IAP repeat (BIR) domains, but this gene encodes proteins with only a single BIR domain. The encoded proteins also lack a C-terminus RING finger domain. Gene expression is high during fetal development and in most tumors, yet low in adult tissues. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2011],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



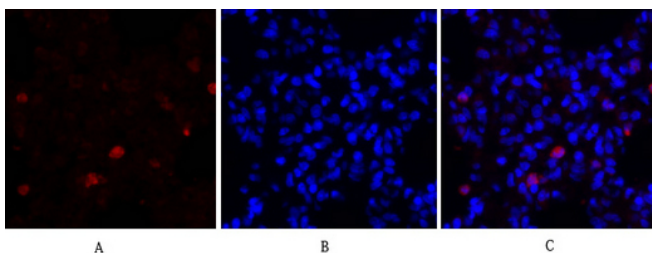
Products Images



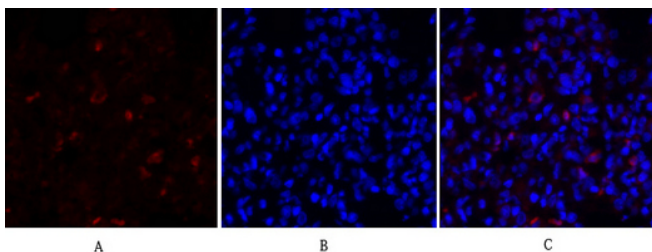
Fang, Zhiqing, et al. "Simvastatin inhibits renal cancer cell growth and metastasis via AKT/mTOR, ERK and JAK2/STAT3 pathway." PloS one 8.5 (2013): e62823.



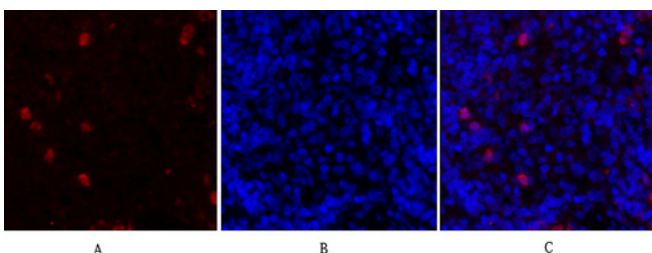
Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell. 1, Survivin Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). Active Caspase-3 Monoclonal Antibody (5E1) (green) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog: RS3611 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog: RS3208 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min).



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1, Survivin Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1, Survivin Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1, Survivin Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B