

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

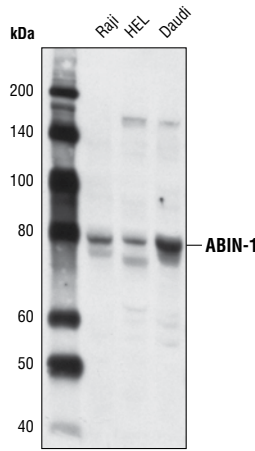
Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP Endogenous	H, M, R, (Mk)	80-85 kDa	Rabbit**

Background: The ABIN family (ABIN-1, -2, and -3) is a group of adaptor proteins that associate and cooperate with A20/TNFAIP3 (1), a ubiquitin editing protein that inhibits the key inflammatory transcription factor NF-κB (2-4). Mechanistically, A20 acts by regulating the ubiquitination of the kinase RIP, which leads to inhibition of the IKK complex (5).

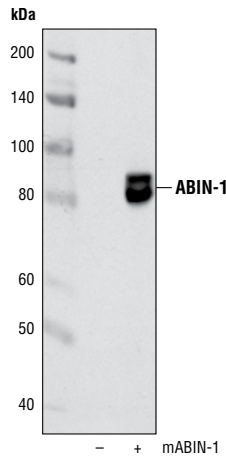
ABIN-1 (Naf1/TNIP1) was identified based on its binding to A20 (6), as well as the HIV protein Nef-1 (7). Overexpression of ABIN-1 inhibits NF-κB activation by a number of stimuli including TNF, IL-1, and LPS. It is widely expressed and can be induced by NF-κB, providing a negative feedback loop of NF-κB signaling. In addition to binding to A20, ABIN-1 can function on other key components of NF-κB signaling including IKKγ/NEMO (8) and NF-κB family members p100 and p105 (9), and can also inhibit ERK signaling (10). Knockout mice of ABIN-1 are embryonic lethal, with fetal liver apoptosis, anemia and hypoplasia (11). ABIN-1 deficient cells are hypersensitive to TNF-mediated apoptosis.

Specificity/Sensitivity: ABIN-1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total ABIN-1 protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human ABIN-1 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using ABIN-1 Antibody.



Western blot analysis of extracts from 293T cells, mock transfected (-) or transfected with mouse ABIN-1 (+), using ABIN-1 Antibody.

Entrez-Gene ID #10318
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q15025

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:100

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

- (1) Verstrepen, L. et al. (2009) *Biochem Pharmacol* 78, 105-14.
- (2) Beyaert, R. et al. (2000) *Biochem Pharmacol* 60, 1143-51.
- (3) Lee, E.G. et al. (2000) *Science* 289, 2350-4.
- (4) Dixit, V.M. et al. (1990) *J Biol Chem* 265, 2973-8.
- (5) Wertz, I.E. et al. (2004) *Nature* 430, 694-9.
- (6) Heyninck, K. et al. (1999) *J Cell Biol* 145, 1471-82.
- (7) Fukushi, M. et al. (1999) *FEBS Lett* 442, 83-8.
- (8) Mauro, C. et al. (2006) *J Biol Chem* 281, 18482-8.
- (9) Cohen, S. et al. (2009) *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 389, 205-10.
- (10) Zhang, S. et al. (2002) *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 297, 17-23.
- (11) Oshima, S. et al. (2009) *Nature* 457, 906-9.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine

Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.