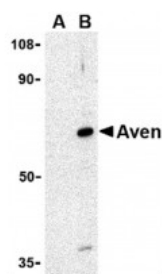


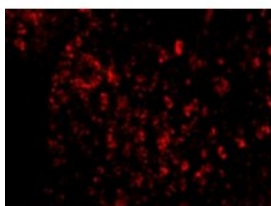


## Aven Antibody

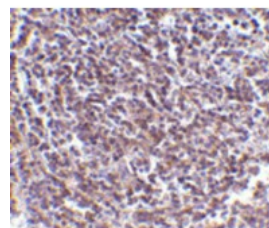
CATALOG NUMBER: 2417



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



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



Immunohistochemistry of Aven in human spleen tissue with Aven antibody at 5 ug/mL.

### Specifications

<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA, IF, IHC-P, WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	Aven antibody can be used for detection of Aven by Western blot at 1 ug/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 ug/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 ug/mL.
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
<b>POSITIVE CONTROL:</b>	1) Cat. No. 1207 - Raji Cell Lysate 2) Cat. No. 1306 - Human Spleen Tissue Lysate
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	Aven antibody was raised against a 18 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the amino terminus of human Aven.  The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of Aven.
<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit

### Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	Aven Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>BUFFER:</b>	Aven Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	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.
<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>ISOTYPE:</b>	IgG
<b>CONJUGATE:</b>	Unconjugated

### Additional Info

<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	Aven Antibody: PDCD12, Cell death regulator Aven
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	NP_065104
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	9966841
<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	AVEN
<b>GENE ID:</b>	57099

## Background

**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.

**REFERENCES:**

- 1) Lockshin RA, Osborne B, and Zakeri Z. Cell death in the third millennium. *Cell Death Differ.* 2000; 7:2-7.
- 2) 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.
- 3) Paydas S, Tanriverdi K, Yavuz S, et al. Survivin and aven: two distinct antiapoptotic signals in acute leukemias. *Ann. Oncology* 2003; 14:1045-50.

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

December 12, 2016