

DAP1 Antibody

✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

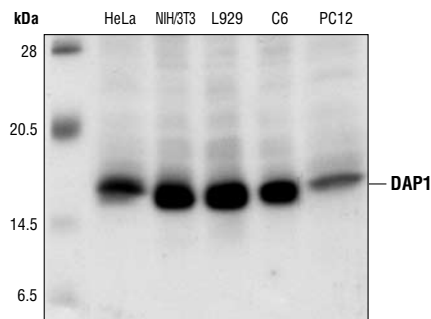
Entrez-Gene ID #1611
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P51397

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP Endogenous	H, M, R	15 kDa	Rabbit**

Background: Death associated protein 1 (DAP1) is a 15 kDa protein that functions as a positive mediator of cell death initiated by interferon- γ (1, 2). The DAP1 protein is proline rich and possesses one SH3 binding motif, as well as several consensus protein kinase phosphorylation sites (1). The protein is localized in the cytoplasm, but the detailed mechanism of its proapoptotic function is unclear. Death associated protein 3 (DAP3) is widely expressed, and the expression is upregulated during membrane receptor-mediated apoptosis. In interferon- γ - and Fas-induced apoptosis, DAP3 acts as a positive mediator, functioning downstream of the receptor signaling complex and upstream of the effector caspases (3,4). Death associated protein 5 (DAP5) is a 97 kDa protein with a high degree of amino acid sequence homology to eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4G (eIF4G) (1,5). Compared with eIF4G, DAP5 lacks the amino-terminal region necessary for cap-dependent translation, and has a unique carboxy-terminal region that functions as a regulator of interferon- γ -induced cell death (5,6). During induction of apoptosis, DAP5 is cleaved at aspartic acid 790. The carboxy-terminal truncated form of DAP5 functions as a cap-independent translation initiation factor responsible for the mediation of its own translation during apoptosis (7).

Specificity/Sensitivity: DAP1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total DAP1 protein. It does not cross-react with other DAP family members.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding amino acid 94 of human DAP1. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa, NIH/3T3, L929, C6 and PC12 cells, using DAP1 Antibody.

Background References:

- (1) Deiss, L.P. et al. (1995) *Genes Dev* 9, 15–30.
- (2) Levy-Strumpf, N. and Kimchi, A. (1998) *Oncogene* 17, 3331–40.
- (3) Kissil, J.L. et al. (1995) *J Biol Chem* 270, 27932–6.
- (4) Kissil, J.L. et al. (1999) *EMBO J* 18, 353–62.
- (5) Imataka, H. et al. (1997) *EMBO J* 16, 817–25.
- (6) Levy-Strumpf, N. et al. (1997) *Mol Cell Biol* 17, 1615–25.
- (7) Henis-Korenblit, S. et al. (2000) *Mol Cell Biol* 20, 496–506.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium 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 1:50

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.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 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.