10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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ARMER Antibody
Catalog # ASC10241

Specification

ARMER Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IF**
Primary Accession	Q15041
Other Accession	Q15041, 14424435
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**ARMER antibody can be used for detection of ARMER by Western blot at 0.5 to 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 2 µg/mL.**

ARMER Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **23204**

Other Names
ARMER Antibody: AIP1, ARMER, SPG61, ARL6IP, KIAA0069, ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein 6-interacting protein 1, ARL-6-interacting protein 1, ADP-ribosylation factor-like 6 interacting protein 1

Target/Specificity
ARL6IP1;

Reconstitution & Storage
ARMER antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, 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.

Precautions
ARMER Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ARMER Antibody - Protein Information

Name ARL6IP1

Function
Positively regulates SLC1A1/EAAC1-mediated glutamate transport by increasing its affinity for glutamate in a PKC activity- dependent manner. Promotes the catalytic efficiency of SLC1A1/EAAC1 probably by reducing its interaction with ARL6IP5, a negative regulator of SLC1A1/EAAC1-mediated glutamate transport (By similarity). Plays a role in the formation and stabilization of endoplasmic reticulum tubules (PubMed:24262037). Negatively

regulates apoptosis, possibly by modulating the activity of caspase-9 (CASP9). Inhibits cleavage of CASP9-dependent substrates and downstream markers of apoptosis but not CASP9 itself (PubMed:12754298). May be involved in protein transport, membrane trafficking, or cell signaling during hematopoietic maturation (PubMed:10995579).

Cellular Location
Endomembrane system; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JKW0}. Note=Predominantly localized to intracytoplasmic membranes. Preferentially localizes at the ER tubules and the edge of the ER sheets, both of which are characterized by a high membrane curvature.

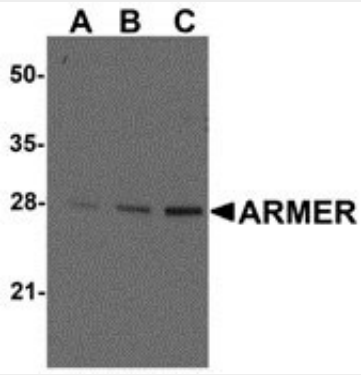
Tissue Location
Expressed in all hematopoietic cell lineages, but the highest level of expression is found in early myeloid progenitor cells. Expressed in brain, bone marrow, thymus and lung. Expressed at low level in liver, kidney and spleen. Not detected in heart

ARMER Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

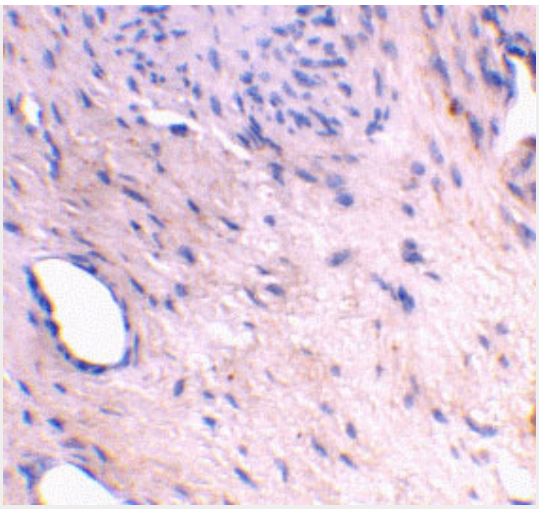
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ARMER Antibody - Images

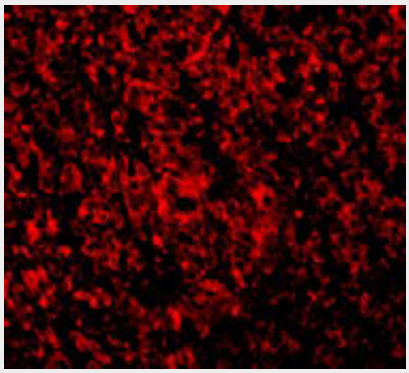


Western blot ana-lysis of ARMER in mouse small intestine tissue lysates with ARMER antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 µg/mL.

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Immunohistochemical staining of human bladder tissue using ARMER antibody at 2 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of ARMER in Mouse Intestine cells with ARMER antibody at 2 µg/mL.

ARMER Antibody - Background

ARMER Antibody: Apoptosis is important for normal development and tissue homeostasis. It is mediated by various caspases and ultimately results in the activation of endogenous endonucleases that degrade cellular DNA. Although apoptosis induced by endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress is thought to be mediated by caspase-12, other caspases such as caspase-9 are also thought to be activated following ER stress. Recently, ARMER, a novel integral ER-membrane protein was shown to protect cells from ER stress-induced apoptosis. Analysis of the caspase proteolytic cascade suggests that ARMER acts by inhibiting caspase-9 activity, although the mechanism for this remains unkown. It should be noted that ARMER is not related to the inhibitor of apoptosis proteins (IAP) family and does not contain any baculoviral IAP repeat (BIR) domains.

ARMER Antibody - References

Stellar H. Mechanisms and genes of cellular suicide. Science 1995; 267:1445-9.
Nakagawa T, Zhu H, Morishima N, Li E, Xu J, Yankner BA, Yuan J. Caspase-12 mediates endoplasmic-reticulum-specific apoptosis and cytotoxicity by amyloid-β. Nature 2000; 403:98-103.
Lui HM, Chen J, Wang L, et al. ARMER, Apoptotic regulator in the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum, a novel inhibitor of apoptosis. Mol. Cancer Res. 2003; 1:508-18.