ARC (D7Q3G) Rabbit mAb 90080000000000000000000000000000000000				Cell Signaling         TECHNOLOGY*         Orders:       877-616-CELL (2355)		
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#			3 Trask L	ane   Danvers   Ma	ssachusetts   01923   USA	
For Research Use Only. No	ot for Use in Diagnostic Proc	edures.				
	eactivity: Sensitivity: H Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 27	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #O60936	Entrez-Gene Id: 8996	
Product Usage Information	Application				Dilution	
	Western Blotting				1:1000	
	Immunoprecipitation				1:100	
	Immunohistochemistry	/ (Paraffin)			1:400	
	Immunofluorescence (	Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)			1:1600	
	Flow Cytometry (Fixed	l/Permeabilized)			1:100	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu$ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity / Sensitivi	ARC (D7Q3G) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of tota			al ARC protein.		
Source / Purification	-	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Pro125 of human ARC protein, specific to a region encoded by isoform 2 of the <i>NOL3</i> gene.				
Background	enriched cytoplasmic p protein CARD domain i caspase-9, RAIDD, and kDa nucleolar protein (I while isoform 1 produce common amino-termina caspase-2 and inhibit a and DR3 (1). Additional intrinsic (mitochondrial) can disrupt the interacti signaling complex (DIS binding to the pro-apop targeting of ARC to the necrosis triggered by bi predominantly seen in t variety of cancers inclu	Apoptosis repressor with caspase recruitment domain (ARC), also independently identified as muscle- enriched cytoplasmic protein (MYP), is a CARD domain protein that regulates apoptosis (1). The ARC protein CARD domain is highly homologous to those in other cell death regulators, including caspase-2, caspase-9, RAIDD, and Apaf-1 (2). The <i>NOL3</i> gene encodes both the cytoplasmic ARC protein and a 30 kDa nucleolar protein (Nop30) that is involved in RNA splicing. ARC is encoded from isoform 2 of <i>NOL3</i> , while isoform 1 produced by alternative splicing encodes Nop30. Both ARC and Nop30 proteins share common amino-terminal sequences (3). Research studies show that ARC can bind to caspase-8 and caspase-2 and inhibit apoptosis through extrinsic pathways that involve the receptor proteins Fas, TNFR1, and DR3 (1). Additional research indicates that the ARC anti-apoptotic mechanism may include both intrinsic (mitochondrial) and extrinsic (death receptor) pathways (4). In addition to binding caspases, ARC can disrupt the interaction with the death domains of Fas and FADD, which inhibits death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) assembly. The CARD domain of ARC can inhibit intrinsic apoptosis through binding to the pro-apoptotic Bax protein (5). Phosphorylation of ARC at Thr149 by CK2 is required for targeting of ARC to the mitochondria (6). ARC is able to suppress necroptosis, a programmed pathway of necrosis triggered by blocking the recruitment of RIP1 to TNFR1 (7). Expression of ARC protein is predominantly seen in terminally differentiated cells under normal conditions and is markedly induced in a variety of cancers including pancreatic, colorectal, breast, lung, glioblastoma, liver, kidney, melanoma, and acute myeloid leukemia (1, 8-12).				
Background Referen	1. Koseki, T. et al. (1994)         2. Hofmann, K. et al. (1         3. Stoss, O. et al. (1999)         4. Nam, Y.J. et al. (2004)         5. Gustafsson, A.B. et al.         6. Li, P.F. et al. (2002)         7. Kung, G. et al. (2004)         8. Mercier, I. et al. (2002)         9. Wang, M. et al. (2002)         10. Mercier, I. et al. (2002)         11. Chen, L.H. et al. (2002)         12. Carter, B.Z. et al. (2002)	997) Trends Bioch ) J Biol Chem 274 4) Mol Cell 15, 903 al. (2004) J Biol Cl Mol Cell 10, 247-56 ) Cell Death Differ 8) Cell Cycle 7, 16 5) FEBS Lett 579, 5) Cell Death Differ 08) Cancer Res 68	nem Sci 22, 155-6. 4, 10951-62. 1-12. hem 279, 21233-8. 8. r 21, 634-44. 640-7. 2411-5. er 12, 682-6. 3, 834-42.			

5/13/24, 11:19 AM Species Reactivity	ARC (D7Q3G) Rabbit mAb (#38916) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).	
Western Blot Buffer	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.	
Applications Key	WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	
Cross-Reactivity Key	<ul> <li>H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster</li> <li>X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse</li> <li>GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected</li> </ul>	
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