

# Siva (F-1): sc-376260

## BACKGROUND

A cytoplasmic domain of approximately 80 amino acids was identified in the apoptosis-mediating receptors TNFR1 and Fas. This region was determined to be necessary for the transduction of the apoptotic signal and was designated the "death domain". Other death domain-containing, but otherwise structurally unrelated, proteins have been identified on the basis of their ability to associate with the cytoplasmic domains of TNFR1 or FAS. FADD (also designated MORT1) and TRADD bind to Fas and TNFR1, respectively. RIP is a death domain-containing serine/threonine kinase that binds to TRADD. RAIDD (also designated CRADD) was identified as a RIP binding protein. Both RAIDD and FADD can associate with members of the caspase family, providing a link between the activation of the TNFRs and the triggering of the cysteine protease cascade. The death domain-containing protein SIVA binds to the TNFR family member CD27 and appears to play a role in CD27 mediated apoptosis.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SIVA1 (human) mapping to 14q32.33; Siva1 (mouse) mapping to 12 F1.

## SOURCE

Siva (F-1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-175 representing full length Siva of mouse origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG<sub>1</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Siva (F-1) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-376260 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-376260 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-376260 PE), fluorescein (sc-376260 FITC), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 (sc-376260 AF488), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 546 (sc-376260 AF546), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594 (sc-376260 AF594) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 (sc-376260 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 680 (sc-376260 AF680) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 790 (sc-376260 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

## APPLICATIONS

Siva (F-1) is recommended for detection of Siva of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for Siva siRNA (h): sc-37385, Siva siRNA (m): sc-37386, Siva shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37385-SH, Siva shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37386-SH, Siva shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37385-V and Siva shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37386-V.

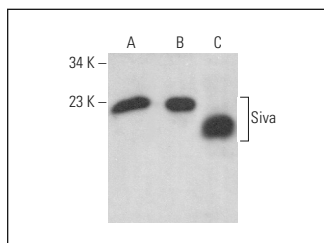
Molecular Weight of Siva: 19 kDa.

Positive Controls: PC-3 cell lysate: sc-2220, HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or F9 cell lysate: sc-2245.

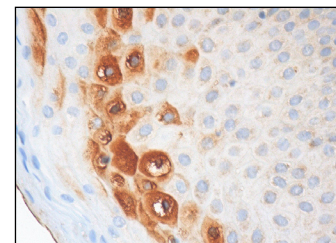
## RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BPHRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BPHRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BPFITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BPE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use m-IgGκ BPHRP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

## DATA



Siva (F-1): sc-376260. Western blot analysis of Siva expression in HeLa (A), PC-3 (B) and F9 (C) whole cell lysates.



Siva (F-1): sc-376260. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of germinal center cells, non-germinal center cells and squamous epithelial cells.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Palrasu, M., et al. 2020. Bacterial CagA protein compromises tumor suppressor mechanisms in gastric epithelial cells. *J. Clin. Invest.* 130: 2422-2434.
- Palrasu, M., et al. 2022. *Helicobacter pylori* pathogen inhibits cellular responses to oncogenic stress and apoptosis. *PLoS Pathog.* 18: e1010628.
- de Almeida, B.O., et al. 2022. ANKHD1 contributes to the malignant phenotype of triple-negative breast cancer cells. *Cell Biol. Int.* 46: 1433-1446.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.

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