10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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cIAP-2/HIAP-1 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10149

Specification

cIAP-2/HIAP-1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	Q13489
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**68372**

cIAP-2/HIAP-1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 330

Application & Usage	**Western blot analysis (0.5-4 µg/ml). However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. Jurkat cell lysate can be used as a positive control.**

Other Names
CIAP2 , cIAP2 , IAP1, AIP1, HIAP-1, HIAP1, API2, C-IAP2 , hiap-1, HAIP1, MIHC, MALT2, BIRC3

Target/Specificity
cIAP-2/HIAP-1

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
100 µg (0.2 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit anti-cIAP-2 polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
cIAP-2/HIAP-1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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cIAP-2/HIAP-1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name BIRC3

Synonyms API2, MIHC, RNF49

Function
Multi-functional protein which regulates not only caspases and apoptosis, but also modulates inflammatory signaling and immunity, mitogenic kinase signaling and cell proliferation, as well as cell invasion and metastasis. Acts as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase regulating NF-kappa-B signaling and regulates both canonical and non- canonical NF-kappa-B signaling by acting in opposite directions: acts as a positive regulator of the canonical pathway and suppresses constitutive activation of non-canonical NF-kappa-B signaling. The target proteins for its E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity include: RIPK1, RIPK2, RIPK3, RIPK4, CASP3, CASP7, CASP8, IKBKE, TRAF1, and BCL10. Acts as an important regulator of innate immune signaling via regulation of Toll-like receptors (TLRs), Nodlike receptors (NLRs) and RIG-I like receptors (RLRs), collectively referred to as pattern recognition receptors (PRRs). Protects cells from spontaneous formation of the ripoptosome, a large multi-protein complex that has the capability to kill cancer cells in a caspase-dependent and caspase- independent manner. Suppresses ripoptosome formation by ubiquitinating RIPK1 and CASP8.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in fetal lung, and kidney. In the adult, expression is mainly seen in lymphoid tissues, including spleen, thymus and peripheral blood lymphocytes

cIAP-2/HIAP-1 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

cIAP-2/HIAP-1 Antibody - Images

cIAP-2/HIAP-1 Antibody - Background

Apoptosis can be inhibited by a group of proteins called inhibitors of apoptosis (IAPs). These proteins contain a BIR (baculovirus IAP repeat) domain near the amino-terminus. The BIR domain can bind some caspases. Many members of the IAP family of proteins block proteolytic activation of caspase-3 and –7. For example, XIAP, cIAP-1 and cIAP-2 appear to block cytochrome c-induced activation of caspase-9, thereby preventing initiation of the caspase cascade. Since cIAP-1 and cIAP-2 were first identified as components in the cytosolic death domain-induced complex associated with the TNF family of receptors, they may inhibit apoptosis by additional mechanisms.