Anti-BIRC2 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to BIRC2

Model	STJ193113
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Gene ID	329
Gene Symbol	BIRC2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	BIRC2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Present in many fetal and adult tissues. Mainly expressed in adult skeletal muscle, thymus, testis, ovary, and pancreas, low or absent in brain and peripheral blood leukocytes.
Purification	BIRC2 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 2 Cellular inhibitor of apoptosis 1 C-IAP1 IAP homolog B Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 2 hIAP-2 hIAP2 RING finger protein 48 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase BIRC
Molecular Weight	67 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:590OMIM:601712
Alternative Names	Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 2 Cellular inhibitor of apoptosis 1 C-IAP1 IAP homolog B Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 2 hIAP-2 hIAP2 RING finger protein 48 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase BIRC
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, TRAF2, DIABLO/SMAC, MAP3K14/NIK, MAP3K5/ASK1, IKBKG/NEMO, IKBKE and MXD1/MAD1. Can also function as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase of the NEDD8 conjugation pathway, targeting effector caspases for neddylation and inactivation. 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. Can stimulate the transcriptional activity of E2F1. Plays a role in the modulation of the cell cycle.
Sequence and Domain Family	The BIR domains mediate nuclear localization. The CARD domain is necessary to stabilize the protein and inhibit the activation of E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity of BIRC2/c-IAP1 by preventing RING domain dimerization and E2 ubiquitin donor binding and activation.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Agents that induce either the extrinsic or intrinsic apoptotic pathways promote its redistribution from the nuclear compartment to the cytoplasmic compartment. Associated with the midbody in telophase cells, and found diffusely in the nucleus of interphase cells.
Post-translational Modifications	Auto-ubiquitinated and degraded by the proteasome in apoptotic cells.