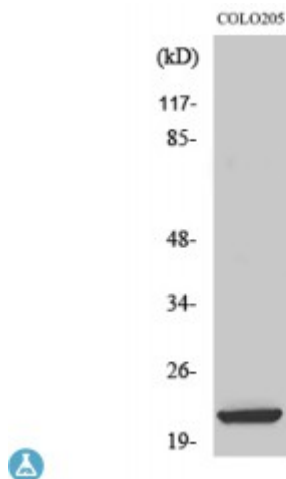


Anti-ML-IAP antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ML-IAP.
Model	STJ94147
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ML-IAP.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	79444
Gene Symbol	BIRC7
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	ML-IAP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ML-IAP protein.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are expressed at very low levels or not detectable in most adult tissues. Detected in adult heart, placenta, lung, lymph node, spleen and ovary, and in several carcinoma cell lines. Isoform 2 is detected in fetal kidney, heart and spleen, and at lower levels in adult brain, skeletal muscle and peripheral blood leukocytes.
Purification	The 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 7 Kidney inhibitor of apoptosis protein KIAP Livin Melanoma inhibitor of apoptosis protein ML-IAP RING

	finger protein 50 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase BIRC7 Bac
Molecular Weight	21 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:13702OMIM:605737
Alternative Names	Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 7 Kidney inhibitor of apoptosis protein KIAP Livin Melanoma inhibitor of apoptosis protein ML-IAP RING finger protein 50 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase BIRC7 Bac
Function	Apoptotic regulator capable of exerting proapoptotic and anti-apoptotic activities and plays crucial roles in apoptosis, cell proliferation, and cell cycle control. Its anti-apoptotic activity is mediated through the inhibition of CASP3, CASP7 and CASP9, as well as by its E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity. As it is a weak caspase inhibitor, its anti-apoptotic activity is thought to be due to its ability to ubiquitinate DIABLO/SMAC targeting it for degradation thereby promoting cell survival. May contribute to caspase inhibition, by blocking the ability of DIABLO/SMAC to disrupt XIAP/BIRC4-caspase interactions. Protects against apoptosis induced by TNF or by chemical agents such as adriamycin, etoposide or staurosporine. Suppression of apoptosis is mediated by activation of MAPK8/JNK1, and possibly also of MAPK9/JNK2. This activation depends on TAB1 and NR2C2/TAK1. In vitro, inhibits CASP3 and proteolytic activation of pro-CASP9. Isoform 1 blocks staurosporine-induced apoptosis. Isoform 2 blocks etoposide-induced apoptosis. Isoform 2 protects against natural killer (NK) cell killing whereas isoform 1 augments killing.
Sequence and Domain Family	The RING domain is essential for autoubiquitination.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus Cytoplasm Golgi apparatus. Nuclear, and in a filamentous pattern throughout the cytoplasm. Full-length livin is detected exclusively in the cytoplasm, whereas the truncated form (tLivin) is found in the peri-nuclear region with marked localization to the Golgi apparatus. the accumulation of tLivin in the nucleus shows positive correlation with the increase in apoptosis.
Post-translational Modifications	Autoubiquitinated and undergoes proteasome-mediated degradation.; The truncated protein (tLivin) not only loses its anti-apoptotic effect but also acquires a pro-apoptotic effect.