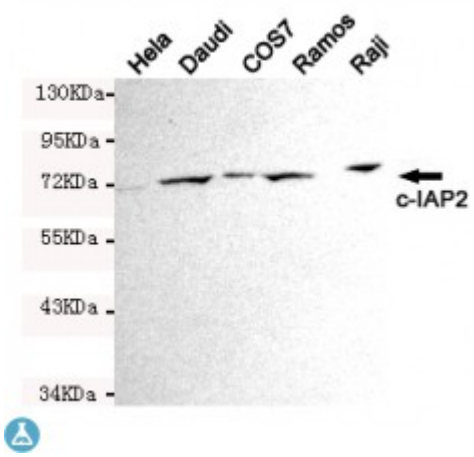
Anti-cIAP2 antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to cIAP2.

Model	STJ99165
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Simian
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human c-IAP2 protein fragments expressed in E.coli
Gene ID	330
Gene Symbol	BIRC3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of c-IAP2 and does not cross-react with related proteins.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in fetal lung, and kidney. In the adult, expression is mainly seen in lymphoid tissues, including spleen, thymus and peripheral blood lymphocytes.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clone ID	1F12-E5-G12
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 3 Apoptosis inhibitor 2 API2 Cellular inhibitor of apoptosis 2 C-IAP2 IAP homolog C Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 1 hIAP-1 hIAP1 RING finger protein 49

Molecular Weight	72kDa
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
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:591OMIM:601721
Alternative Names	Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 3 Apoptosis inhibitor 2 API2 Cellular inhibitor of apoptosis 2 C-IAP2 IAP homolog C Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 1 hIAP-1 hIAP1 RING finger protein 49
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 Localization	Cytoplasm Nucleus
Post-translational Modifications	Auto-ubiquitinated and degraded by the proteasome in apoptotic cells.