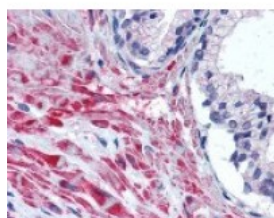




BIRC2 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-264



Immunohistochemistry staining of BIRC2
in prostate tissue using BIRC2 Antibody.

Specifications

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| SPECIES REACTIVITY: | Human |
| TESTED APPLICATIONS: | IHC, WB |
| APPLICATIONS: | BIRC2 antibody can be used in immunohistochemistry starting at 10 ug/mL. |
| USER NOTE: | Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher. |
| IMMUNOGEN: | BIRC2 antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 361 - 372 of BIRC2 (Human). |
| HOST SPECIES: | Rabbit |

Properties

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|----------------------------|---|
| PURIFICATION: | Antiserum |
| PHYSICAL STATE: | Liquid |
| BUFFER: | Neat serum, 0.05% sodium azide. |
| STORAGE CONDITIONS: | BIRC2 antibody can be stored short term 4 °C. For long term storage aliquot and store at -20 °C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| CLONALITY: | Polyclonal |
| ISOTYPE: | IgG |
| CONJUGATE: | Unconjugated |

Additional Info

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ALTERNATE NAMES: | BIRC2, API1, C-IAP1, CIAP1, Hiap-2, IAP homolog B, HIAP2, IAP-2, RNF48, Apoptosis inhibitor 1, IAP2, MIHB, RING finger protein 48 |
| ACCESSION NO.: | Q13490 |
| PROTEIN GI NO.: | 2497238 |
| OFFICIAL SYMBOL: | BIRC2 |
| GENE ID: | 329 |

Background

BACKGROUND: The inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) family of proteins regulates programmed cell death triggered by various stimuli.

All IAPs have at least one baculovirus IAP repeat (BIR) motif that is essential for their anti-apoptotic activity. c-IAP1 and c-IAP2, that are closely related mammalian members of the inhibitor of apoptosis protein (IAP) family originally identified in baculoviruses. Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, is related to many diseases, such as cancer. Apoptosis is triggered by a variety of stimuli including members in the TNF family and can be prevented by the inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) proteins. IAP proteins form a conserved gene family that binds to and inhibits cell death proteases. The two isoforms of c-IAP (c-IAP1 and c-IAP2) are structurally related to XIAP, containing 3 baculoviral IAP repeat (BIR) motifs that are essential and sufficient for the binding and inhibition of caspases-3, -7. The c-IAPs can associate with the death receptor TNF-R2, and mediate the ubiquitization of TRAF2 following the binding of TNF- α by its receptor. Omi, a negative regulator of c-IAP, inhibits its activity by catalytically cleaving c-IAP. Another negative regulator, Smac/DIABLO, acts by enhancing the auto-ubiquitization activity of c-IAP.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 13, 2016