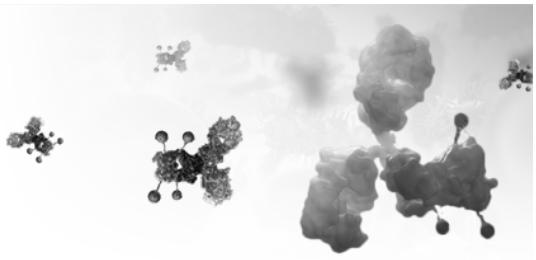

Mouse anti-Human c-IAP-2 monoclonal antibody (CABT-B9186)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Purification	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB; IP
Format	Liquid
Size	50 µg, 150 µg
Buffer	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.
Storage	Store undiluted at -20°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Programmed cell death is a normal physiologic process required for maintenance as well as for development in multi-cellular organisms. It is important for apoptosis to be tightly controlled because dysregulation of cell death pathways can lead to pathogenesis. One group of proteins which aids in the regulation of the apoptotic process is called inhibitors of apoptosis (IAPs). This group of proteins acts by directly inhibiting a class of proteins known as the executioners of apoptosis, the caspases. Caspases are inactive cytosolic proteases that upon activation can cause the demise of the cell. IAPs directly inhibit apoptosis by physically interacting with and

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	blocking caspase activity. The first human IAP to be identified, NAIP, was discovered based on its association with a neurodegenerative disorder. Subsequently, six additional human IAPs have been identified, including survivin, XIAP, c-IAP-1, c-IAP-2, BRUCE, and pIAP. These proteins share sequence motifs including a RING zinc finger domain as well two to three copies of an ~65 amino acid baculovirus IAP repeat (BIR) domain. BIR regions promote protein-protein interaction(s) with caspases and are required for inhibition of caspase activity and apoptosis. While the RING zinc finger regions are not required for this function, they have been found to enhance the caspase inhibitory action of IAPs. Each of these inhibitors displays some specificity with regard to their ability to bind and inhibit caspases. c-IAP-1, c-IAP-2 and XIAP have been shown to block the activity of caspases-3 and -7, while NAIP does not. Thus, IAPs provide a central role in regulation of apoptosis, while subtle differences between the IAPs may confer specificity in the regulation of the various caspases. c-IAP-1 has a molecular weight of ~72 kDa in SDS/PAGE. The antibody recognizes human c-IAP-2. Recombinant human c-IAP-2 expressed in E. coli was used as an immunogen.
Keywords	BIRC3; baculoviral IAP repeat containing 3; AIP1; API2; MIHC; CIAP2; HAIP1; HIAP1; MALT2; RNF49; c-IAP2; baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 3; IAP-1; IAP homolog C; apoptosis inhibitor 2; RING finger protein 49; mammalian IAP homolog C; inhibitor of apoptosis protein 1; baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 3; TNFR2-TRAF signaling complex protein; TNFR2-TRAF-signaling complex protein 1;

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID	330
UniProt ID	Q13489

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