

ILP-2 Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10246

Specification

ILP-2 Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession Q96P09
Other Accession AAK81892
Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal Isotype Rabbit IgG Calculated MW 27089

ILP-2 Antibody - Additional Information

Application & Usage Western blotting (0.5-4 µg/ml). However, the optimal dilution conditions should be

determined individually. The

affinity-purified rabbit antibody recognizes ~32 kDa ILP-2 in samples from human,

mouse and rat origins.

Other Names

BIRC8, BIRC 8, BIRC-8, ILP2, hILP2, ILP-2, hILP 2, IAP like protein 2

Target/Specificity

ILP-2

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

 $100~\mu g$ (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit anti-ILP-2 polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

ILP-2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



ILP-2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name BIRC8

Synonyms ILP2

Function

Protects against apoptosis mediated by BAX.

Cellular Location Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Testis specific in normal tissues.

ILP-2 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ILP-2 Antibody - Images

ILP-2 Antibody - Background

ILP-2 (for IAP-like protein-2) is a novel member of in the IAP (Inhibitor of Apoptosis) protein family. ILP-2 has high homology to ILP-1, but is encoded by a distinct gene that is solely expressed in testis of tested normal human tissues. ILP-2, unlike ILP-1, has no inhibitory effect on Fas and TNF induced apoptosis, but potently inhibit apoptosis induced by overexpression of Bax or by coexpression of caspase-9 with Apaf-1. ILP-2 interacts with the processed caspase-9.