

**clAP2 Antibody**  
**Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AP52771****Specification**

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**clAP2 Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | <b>WB</b>              |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q13489</a> |
| Reactivity        | <b>Human</b>           |
| Host              | <b>Mouse</b>           |
| Clonality         | <b>Monoclonal</b>      |
| Isotype           | <b>IgG1</b>            |
| Calculated MW     | <b>72 KDa</b>          |

**clAP2 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 330**Other Names**

AIP 1;AIP1;API 2;API2;API2;Apoptosis inhibitor 2;Baculoviral IAP repeat containing 3;Baculoviral IAP repeat containing protein 3;Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 3;BIRC 3;BIRC3;BIRC3;BIRC3\_HUMAN;C IAP2;C-IAP2;CIAP 2;CIAP 2;CIAP2;HAIP 1;HAIP1;HAIP1; HIAP 1;HIAP-1;HIAP1;IAP homolog C;IAP-1;Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 1;Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 1;MALT 2;MALT2;Mammalian IAP homolog C;MIHC;MIHC;RING finger protein 49;RNF49;TNFR2 TRAF signaling complex protein 1;TNFR2 TRAF signalling complex protein;TNFR2-TRAF-signaling complex protein 1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

ascites

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**clAP2 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** BIRC3**Synonyms** API2, MIHC, RNF49**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 Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

#### **Tissue Location**

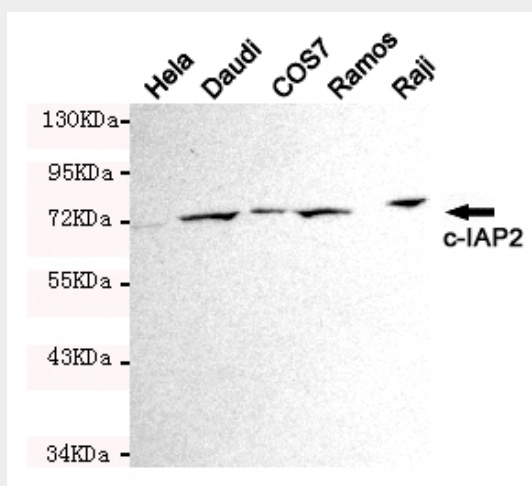
Highly expressed in fetal lung, and kidney. In the adult, expression is mainly seen in lymphoid tissues, including spleen, thymus and peripheral blood lymphocytes

### **cIAP2 Antibody - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **cIAP2 Antibody - Images**



Western blot detection of c-IAP2 in Ramos, COS7, Raji and Daudi cell lysates using c-IAP2 mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted). Predicted band size: 68KDa, Observed band size: 72KDa.

### **cIAP2 Antibody - Background**

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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.

#### **clAP2 Antibody - References**

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Uren A.G.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 93:4974-4978(1996).  
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