

BIRC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14418c**Specification**

BIRC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O13490](#)**BIRC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 329

Other Names

Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 2, 632-, C-IAP1, IAP homolog B, Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 2, IAP-2, hIAP-2, hIAP2, RING finger protein 48, TNFR2-TRAF-signaling complex protein 2, BIRC2, API1, IAP2, MIHB, RNF48

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BIRC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name BIRC2

Synonyms API1, MIHB, RNF48

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, TRAF2, DIABLO/SMAC, MAP3K14/NIK, MAP3K5/ASK1, IKBKG/NEMO, IKBKE and MXD1/MAD1. Can also function as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase of the NEDD8 conjugation pathway, targeting effector caspases for neddylation and inactivation. 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. Can stimulate the transcriptional activity of E2F1. Plays a role in the modulation of the cell cycle.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Agents that induce either the extrinsic or intrinsic apoptotic pathways promote its redistribution from the nuclear compartment to the cytoplasmic compartment. Associated with the midbody in telophase cells, and found diffusely in the nucleus of interphase cells

Tissue Location

Present in many fetal and adult tissues. Mainly expressed in adult skeletal muscle, thymus, testis, ovary, and pancreas, low or absent in brain and peripheral blood leukocytes

BIRC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

BIRC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

BIRC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of a family of proteins that inhibits apoptosis by binding to tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factors TRAF1 and TRAF2, probably by interfering with activation of ICE-like proteases. This encoded protein inhibits apoptosis induced by serum deprivation and menadione, a potent inducer of free radicals.

BIRC2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Hinz, M., et al. Mol. Cell 40(1):63-74(2010) Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Meng, N., et al. J. Cell. Physiol. 225(1):174-179(2010) Burke, S.P., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(39):30061-30068(2010) Mace, P.D., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 400(1):8-15(2010)