

XIAP (BIRC4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6125a**Specification**

XIAP (BIRC4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P98170](#)**XIAP (BIRC4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 331

Other Names

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase XIAP, 632-, Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 4, IAP-like protein, ILP, hILP, Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 3, IAP-3, hIAP-3, hIAP3, X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein, X-linked IAP, XIAP, API3, BIRC4, IAP3

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6125a](/product/products/AP6125a) was selected from the N-term region of human BIRC4. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

XIAP (BIRC4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** XIAP {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12121969, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:592}**Function**

Multi-functional protein which regulates not only caspases and apoptosis, but also modulates inflammatory signaling and immunity, copper homeostasis, mitogenic kinase signaling, cell proliferation, as well as cell invasion and metastasis (PubMed:[11447297](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11447297), PubMed:[12121969](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12121969), PubMed:[9230442](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9230442), PubMed:[11257230](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11257230), PubMed:[11257231](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11257231), PubMed:[12620238](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12620238), PubMed:[17967870](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17967870), PubMed:

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19473982" target="_blank">19473982, PubMed:20154138, PubMed:22103349, PubMed:17560374). Acts as a direct caspase inhibitor (PubMed:11257230, PubMed:11257231, PubMed:12620238). Directly bind to the active site pocket of CASP3 and CASP7 and obstructs substrate entry (PubMed:11257230, PubMed:11257231, PubMed:16352606, PubMed:16916640). Inactivates CASP9 by keeping it in a monomeric, inactive state (PubMed:12620238). Acts as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase regulating NF-kappa-B signaling and the target proteins for its E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity include: RIPK1, RIPK2, MAP3K2/MEKK2, DIABLO/SMAC, AIFM1, CCS, PTEN and BIRC5/survivin (PubMed:17967870, PubMed:19473982, PubMed:20154138, PubMed:22103349, PubMed:22607974, PubMed:30026309, PubMed:29452636, PubMed:17560374). Acts as an important regulator of innate immunity by mediating 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of RIPK2 downstream of NOD1 and NOD2, thereby transforming RIPK2 into a scaffolding protein for downstream effectors, ultimately leading to activation of the NF-kappa-B and MAP kinases signaling (PubMed:19667203, PubMed:22607974, PubMed:30026309, PubMed:29452636). 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of RIPK2 also promotes recruitment of the LUBAC complex to RIPK2 (PubMed:22607974, PubMed:29452636). Regulates the BMP signaling pathway and the SMAD and MAP3K7/TAK1 dependent pathways leading to NF-kappa-B and JNK activation (PubMed:17560374). Ubiquitination of CCS leads to enhancement of its chaperone activity toward its physiologic target, SOD1, rather than proteasomal degradation (PubMed:20154138). Ubiquitination of MAP3K2/MEKK2 and AIFM1 does not lead to proteasomal degradation (PubMed:17967870, PubMed:22103349). Plays a role in copper homeostasis by ubiquitinating COMMD1 and promoting its proteasomal degradation (PubMed:14685266). Can also function as E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase of the NEDD8 conjugation pathway, targeting effector caspases for neddylation and inactivation (PubMed:21145488). Ubiquitinates and therefore mediates the proteasomal degradation of BCL2 in response to apoptosis (PubMed:29020630). 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 (PubMed:22095281). Suppresses ripoptosome formation by ubiquitinating RIPK1 and CASP8 (PubMed:22095281). Acts as a positive regulator of Wnt signaling and ubiquitinates TLE1, TLE2, TLE3, TLE4 and AES (PubMed:<a

[22304967](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22304967)). Ubiquitination of TLE3 results in inhibition of its interaction with TCF7L2/TCF4 thereby allowing efficient recruitment and binding of the transcriptional coactivator beta-catenin to TCF7L2/TCF4 that is required to initiate a Wnt-specific transcriptional program (PubMed: [22304967](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22304967)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=TLE3 promotes its nuclear localization.

Tissue Location

Expressed in colonic crypts (at protein level) (PubMed:30389919). Ubiquitous, except peripheral blood leukocytes (PubMed:8654366).

XIAP (BIRC4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

XIAP (BIRC4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**XIAP (BIRC4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

BIRC4 is a member of a family of proteins which inhibit apoptosis through binding to tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factors TRAF1 and TRAF2. Similar to API1, BIRC4 inhibits apoptosis induced by menadione, a potent inducer of free radicals, and ICE. BIRC4 also inhibits at least two members of the caspase family of cell-death proteases, caspase-3 and caspase-7.

XIAP (BIRC4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Srinivasula, S.M., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(34):31469-31472 (2003). Miranda, M.B., et al., Leukemia 17(2):390-400 (2003). Ahn, S.K., et al., Int. J. Mol. Med. 12(2):231-236 (2003). Yu, L.Y., et al., Mol. Cell. Neurosci. 22(3):308-318 (2003). Nomura, T., et al., Urol. Res. 31(1):37-44 (2003).