

**cIAP-2 Blocking Peptide**  
**Catalog # PBV10071b****Specification**

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**cIAP-2 Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

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|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q13489</a>    |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NP_892007</a> |
| Gene ID           | <b>330</b>                |
| Calculated MW     | <b>68372</b>              |

**cIAP-2 Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 330**Application & Usage**

**The peptide is used for blocking the antibody activity of cIAP-2. It usually blocks the antibody activity completely in Western blot analysis by incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for 30 minutes at 37°C.**

**Other Names**

Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 3, 6.3.2.-, Apoptosis inhibitor 2, API2, C-IAP2, IAP homolog C, Inhibitor of apoptosis protein 1, IAP-1, hIAP-1, hIAP1, RING finger protein 49, TNFR2-TRAF-signaling complex protein 1, BIRC3, API2, IAP1, MIHC, RNF49

**Target/Specificity**

cIAP-2

**Formulation**

50 µg (0.2 mg/ml) in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 0.1% BSA and 0.02% thimerosal.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

cIAP-2 Blocking Peptide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**cIAP-2 Blocking Peptide - 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

**clAP-2 Blocking Peptide - 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](#)

**clAP-2 Blocking Peptide - Images**