

## DESCRIPTION

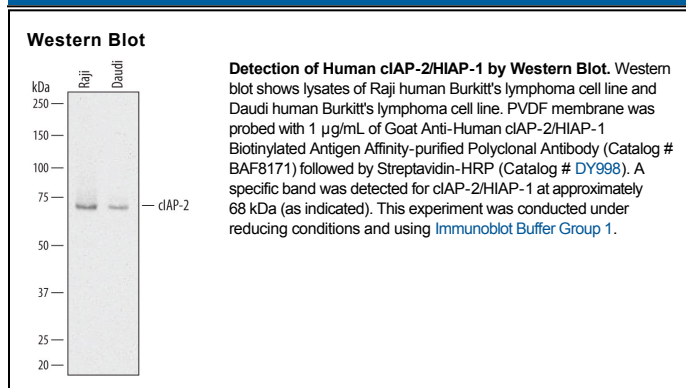
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human cIAP-2/HiAP-1 in Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human cIAP-2/HiAP-1 Asn2-Ser604 Accession # U45878
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

cIAP-2 (also known as MIHC and HIAP-1) is a member of the inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) family of proteins that inhibit the proteolytic activity of mature caspases. cIAP-2 has 3 BIR (baculovirus inhibitor of apoptosis) domains, a RING finger domain, and a caspase recruitment domain (CARD). cIAP-2 inhibits caspases through the direct interaction of its BIR domain with the active caspase. Caspase activity may be restored through interactions with the Reaper like motif on mitochondrial proteins such as SMAC/Diablo or HtrA2/Omi. cIAP-2 is reported to be cleaved by HtrA2/Omi.

### References:

1. Roy, N. *et al.* (1997) EMBO J. **23**:6914.
2. Deveraux, Q. *et al.* (1997) Nature **388**:300.
3. Deveraux, Q. and J. Reed (1999) Genes & Develop. **13**:239.
4. Srinivasula, S.M. *et al.* (2003) J. Biol. Chem. **278**:31469.
5. Yang, Q-H. *et al.* (2003) Genes Dev. **17**:1487.