

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human cIAP-1/HiAP-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) cIAP-2 (aa 2-604) and no cross-reactivity with rhBIRC6 (aa 4582-4735), rhcIAP-2 (aa 94-178), rh
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 681732
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human cIAP-1/HiAP-2 His2-Ser618 Accession # Q13490
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

cIAP-1 (also known as BIR2, MIHB and HIAP-2) is a member of the inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) family of proteins that inhibit the proteolytic activity of mature caspases. cIAP-1 has 3 BIR (baculovirus inhibitor of apoptosis) domains, a RING finger domain, and a caspase recruitment domain (CARD). cIAP-1 inhibits caspases by interaction of the 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 HTRA-2/Omi. cIAP-1 is reported to be cleaved by caspases in fetal rat hepatocytes treated with TGF-β.

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