

ML-IAP Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP70965

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q96CA5
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	32798

Additional Information

Gene ID	79444
Other Names	BIRC7; KIAP; LIVIN; MLIAP; RNF50; Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 7; Kidney inhibitor of apoptosis protein; KIAP; Livin; Melanoma inhibitor of apoptosis protein; ML-IAP; RING finger protein 50
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

Protein Information

Name	BIRC7
Synonyms	KIAP, LIVIN, MLIAP, RNF50
Function	Apoptotic regulator capable of exerting proapoptotic and anti-apoptotic activities and plays crucial roles in apoptosis, cell proliferation, and cell cycle control (PubMed: 11024045 , PubMed: 11084335 , PubMed: 11162435 , PubMed: 16729033 , PubMed: 17294084). Its anti-apoptotic activity is mediated through the inhibition of CASP3, CASP7 and CASP9, as well as by its E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity (PubMed: 11024045 , PubMed: 16729033). As it is a weak caspase inhibitor, its anti-apoptotic activity is thought to be due to its ability to ubiquitinate DIABLO/SMAC targeting it for degradation thereby promoting cell survival (PubMed: 16729033). May contribute to caspase inhibition, by blocking the ability of DIABLO/SMAC to disrupt XIAP/BIRC4-caspase interactions (PubMed: 16729033). Protects against apoptosis induced by TNF or by chemical agents such as adriamycin, etoposide or staurosporine (PubMed: 11084335 , PubMed: 11162435 , PubMed: 11865055). Suppression of apoptosis is mediated by activation of

MAPK8/JNK1, and possibly also of MAPK9/JNK2 (PubMed:[11865055](#)). This activation depends on TAB1 and MAP3K7/TAK1 (PubMed:[11865055](#)). In vitro, inhibits CASP3 and proteolytic activation of pro-CASP9 (PubMed:[11024045](#)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus. Note=Nuclear, and in a filamentous pattern throughout the cytoplasm. Full-length livin is detected exclusively in the cytoplasm, whereas the truncated form (tLivin) is found in the peri-nuclear region with marked localization to the Golgi apparatus; the accumulation of tLivin in the nucleus shows positive correlation with the increase in apoptosis

Tissue Location

Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are expressed at very low levels or not detectable in most adult tissues. Detected in adult heart, placenta, lung, lymph node, spleen and ovary, and in several carcinoma cell lines. Isoform 2 is detected in fetal kidney, heart and spleen, and at lower levels in adult brain, skeletal muscle and peripheral blood leukocytes

Background

Apoptotic regulator capable of exerting proapoptotic and anti-apoptotic activities and plays crucial roles in apoptosis, cell proliferation, and cell cycle control. Its anti-apoptotic activity is mediated through the inhibition of CASP3, CASP7 and CASP9, as well as by its E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity. As it is a weak caspase inhibitor, its anti-apoptotic activity is thought to be due to its ability to ubiquitinate DIABLO/SMAC targeting it for degradation thereby promoting cell survival. May contribute to caspase inhibition, by blocking the ability of DIABLO/SMAC to disrupt XIAP/BIRC4-caspase interactions. Protects against apoptosis induced by TNF or by chemical agents such as adriamycin, etoposide or staurosporine. Suppression of apoptosis is mediated by activation of MAPK8/JNK1, and possibly also of MAPK9/JNK2. This activation depends on TAB1 and NR2C2/TAK1. In vitro, inhibits CASP3 and proteolytic activation of pro-CASP9. Isoform 1 blocks staurosporine-induced apoptosis. Isoform 2 blocks etoposide-induced apoptosis. Isoform 2 protects against natural killer (NK) cell killing whereas isoform 1 augments killing.

Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using ML-IAP Polyclonal Antibody

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