

Livin Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99940

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q96CA5
Other Accession	Q96CA5
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	32798
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Livin
Epitope Specificity	101-200/298
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the IAP family. Contains 1 BIR repeat. Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Livin is a novel member of the IAP protein family and contains a single baculoviral IAP repeat (BIR) domain and a RING finger domain and has two isoforms termed Livin alpha and Livin beta. The BIR domain is essential for inhibitory activity and interacts with caspases, while the RING finger domain sometimes enhances antiapoptotic activity but does not inhibit apoptosis alone. The two isoforms of Livin appear to have different functions and tissue distributions.

Additional Information

Gene ID	79444
Other Names	KIAP; LIVIN; ML-IAP; MLIAP; RNF50; BIRC7_HUMAN; BIRC7; Kidney inhibitor of apoptosis protein (KIAP); Melanoma inhibitor of apoptosis protein (ML-IAP); RING finger protein 50; RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase BIRC7; 2.3.2.27; baculoviral IAP repeat containing 7; baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 7; melanoma inhibitor of apoptosis protein; kidney inhibitor of apoptosis protein; livin inhibitor-of-apoptosis
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °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

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