促凋亡 Bik 蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR3784

英文名称： Bik

中文名称： 促凋亡 Bik 蛋白抗体

别　　名： Apoptosis inducer NBK; BBC1; Bcl-2-interacting killer; BCL2 interacting killer; bhikhari; BIK; Bik-like killer protein; BIK_HUMAN; BIP 1; BIP1; BP 4; BP4; cb 60; NBK.

研究领域： 细胞生物　免疫学　细胞凋亡

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应　： Human, Mouse, Rat,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 18kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Bik:35-130/160

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. 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.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍： The protein encoded by this gene is known to interact with cellular and viral survival-promoting proteins, such as BCL2 and the Epstein-Barr virus in order to enhance programed cell death. Because its activity is suppressed in the presence of survival-promoting proteins, this protein is suggested as a likely target for antiapoptotic proteins. This protein shares a critical BH3 domain with other death-promoting proteins, BAX and BAK.

Function:

Accelerates programmed cell death. Association to the apoptosis repressors Bcl-X(L), BHRF1, Bcl-2 or its adenovirus homolog E1B 19k protein suppresses this death-promoting activity. Does not interact with BAX.

Subunit:

Interacts with RHBDL4/RHBDD1.

Subcellular Location:

Endomembrane system; Single-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion membrane; Single-pass membrane protein (By similarity). Note=Around the nuclear envelope, and in cytoplasmic membranes.

Post-translational modifications:

Proteolytically cleaved by RHBDL4/RHBDD1. RHBDL4/RHBDD1-induced cleavage is a necessary step prior its degradation by the proteosome-dependent mechanism.

SWISS:

Q13323

Gene ID:

638

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.