



Rabbit Anti-Bik antibody

SL3784R

Product Name:	Bik
Chinese Name:	促凋亡Bik蛋白抗体
Alias:	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.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	18kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Bik:35-130/160
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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
Product Detail:	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 programmed 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 proteasome-dependent mechanism.

SWISS:

Q13323

Gene ID:

638

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 638](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 12124](#)Mouse

[Omim: 603392](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q13323](#)Human

[SwissProt: O70337](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 475055](#)Human

Important Note:

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