

Rabbit BOK Polyclonal Antibody | anti-BOK antibody

BOK Antibody

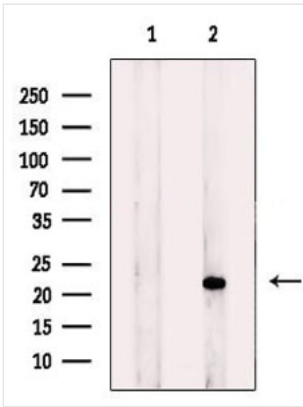
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA324503	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

BOK; Polyclonal Antibody; BOK Antibody; Bcl 2 related ovarian killer protein; Bcl-2-like protein 9; Bcl-2-related ovarian killer protein; BCL2 related ovarian killer; Bcl2-L-9; BCL2L9; BOK_HUMAN; BOKL; Hbok; MGC4631; anti-BOK antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	BOK antibody detects endogenous levels of total BOK
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	212
Applicable Applications for anti-BOK antibody	ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human BOK, corresponding to a region within N-terminal amino acids.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Important	For western blot, incubate membrane with diluted primary Ab in 5% w/v milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween®20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts from PC-3 cells, using BOK Antibody. The lane on the left was treated with blocking peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-BOK antibody	Function: Isoform 1: Apoptosis regulator that functions through different apoptotic signaling pathways (PubMed:27076518, PubMed:15102863, PubMed:20673843). Plays a roles as pro-apoptotic protein that positively regulates intrinsic apoptotic process in a BAX-and BAK1-dependent manner or in a BAX-and BAK1-independent manner (PubMed:27076518, PubMed:15102863). In response to endoplasmic reticulum stress promotes mitochondrial apoptosis through downstream BAX/BAK1 activation and positive regulation of PERK-mediated unfolded protein response (By similarity). Activates apoptosis independently of heterodimerization with survival-promoting BCL2 and BCL2L1 through induction of mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization, in a BAX-and BAK1-independent manner, in response to inhibition of ERAD-proteasome degradation system, resulting in cytochrome c release (PubMed:27076518). In response to DNA damage, mediates intrinsic apoptotic process in a TP53-dependent manner (PubMed:15102863). Plays a role in granulosa cell apoptosis by CASP3 activation (PubMed:20673843). Plays a roles as anti-apoptotic protein during neuronal apoptotic process, by negatively regulating poly ADP-ribose polymerase-dependent cell death through regulation of neuronal calcium homeostasis and mitochondrial bioenergetics in response to NMDA excitation (By similarity). In addition to its role in apoptosis, may regulate trophoblast cell proliferation during the early stages of placental development, by acting on G1/S transition through regulation of CCNE1 expression (PubMed:19942931). May also play a role as an inducer of autophagy by disrupting interaction between MCL1 and BECN1 (PubMed:24113155). Subunit Structure: Monomer; positively regulates apoptotic process. Homodimer (By similarity). Heterodimer (By similarity). Oligomer; promoted by apoptotic stimuli and BH3-only proteins; mediates constitutive activation (PubMed:15868100). Interacts (via BH4 domain) with ITPR1; enhances BOK expression and stabilization; limits apoptosis and prevents ubiquitination and then degradation; protects ITPR1 from proteolysis by CASP3 during apoptosis (PubMed:23884412). Interacts with ITPR2 AND ITPR3; binds most strongly to ITPR2, and barely to ITPR3; regulates their expression (By similarity). Interacts with XPO1; translocates to the cytoplasm (PubMed:16302269). Interacts with BNIP3; promotes oligomerization (PubMed:15868100). Post-translational Modifications: Ubiquitinated by AMFR/gp78 E3 ubiquitin ligase complex; mediates degradation by ubiquitin-proteasome pathway in a VCP/p97-dependent manner; prevents from pro-apoptotic activity; promotes degradation of newly synthesized proteins that are not ITPR1 associated. Similarity: BH4 domain mediates interaction with ITPR1. Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	14210524
NCBI GeneID	666
NCBI Accession #	NP_115904.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_032515.4
UniProt Accession #	Q9UMX3
Molecular Weight	23 KD

NCBI Official Full Name	bcl-2-related ovarian killer protein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	BCL2 family apoptosis regulator BOK
NCBI Official Symbol	BOK
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BOKL; BCL2L9
NCBI Protein Information	bcl-2-related ovarian killer protein
UniProt Protein Name	Bcl-2-related ovarian killer protein
UniProt Gene Name	BOK
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	hBOK1 PublicationManual assertion based on opinion iniRef.7; Bcl2-L-9

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/bok-antibody-western-blot-elisa/324503>