

Rabbit anti-Human, Mouse Bik Polyclonal Antibody | anti-BIK antibody

Bik Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA40143	Rabbit	Human, Mouse	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA

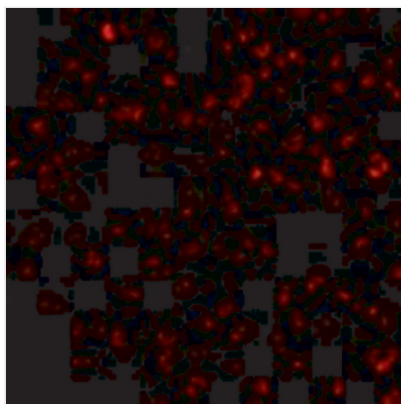
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Bik; Polyclonal Antibody; Bik Antibody; BP4; NBK; BIP1; Bcl-2-interacting killer; Apoptosis inducer NBK; BCL2-interacting killer (apoptosis-inducing); anti-BIK antibody

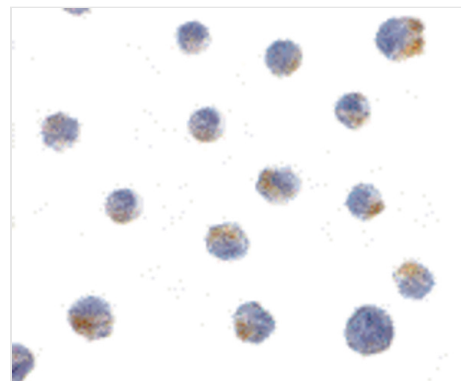
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Bik Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
Form/Format	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	160
Applicable Applications for anti-BIK antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	BIK antibody was raised against a 15 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the amino terminus of human BIK.
Buffer	Bik Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Preparation and Storage	Bik antibody can be stored at 4 degree C for three months and -20 degree C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

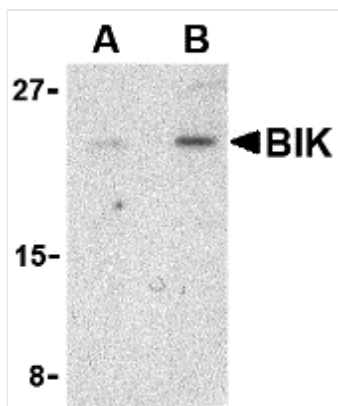
IMAGES


IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence of Bik in Jurkat cells with Bik antibody at 10 &#956;g/mL.


ICC (Immunocytochemistry)

Immunocytochemistry of BIK in Jurkat cells with BIK antibody at 1 &#956;g/mL.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of BIK in Jurkat cell lysate with BIK antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 μg/mL.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-BIK antibody

Bik Antibody: Apoptosis plays a major role in normal organism development, tissue homeostasis, and removal of damaged cells and is caused by the activation of proteolytic enzymes termed caspases. Proteins that comprise the Bcl-2 family appear to control the activation of these enzymes. One such protein BIK was recently identified as an endoplasmic reticulum (ER)-residing pro-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 homology domain-3 (BH3)-only group of the Bcl-2 family that stimulates mitochondrial release of cytochrome c following p53 induction of apoptosis. A significant fraction of BIK is found as an ER transmembrane protein, with most of the protein facing the cytosol. Restricting BIK to the ER membrane by replacing the transmembrane region with that of the ER-selective membrane anchor of cytochrome b resulted in a decreased cytochrome c release from mitochondria and a corresponding drop in cell death. Recent evidence suggests that BIK cooperates with NOXA, another BH3-only protein, to somehow enhance the activation of Bax to stimulate the rapid release of cytochrome c from mitochondria.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	47678311
NCBI GeneID	638
UniProt Accession #	Q13323; Q16582; Q6FH93
Molecular Weight	18,016 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	BIK
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	BCL2-interacting killer (apoptosis-inducing)
NCBI Official Symbol	BIK
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BP4; NBK; BIP1
NCBI Protein Information	bcl-2-interacting killer; apoptosis inducer NBK; apoptosis-inducing NBK
UniProt Protein Name	Bcl-2-interacting killer
UniProt Gene Name	BIK
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NBK
UniProt Entry Name	BIK_HUMAN

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/bik-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-western-blot-elisa/40143>