

DESCRIPTION

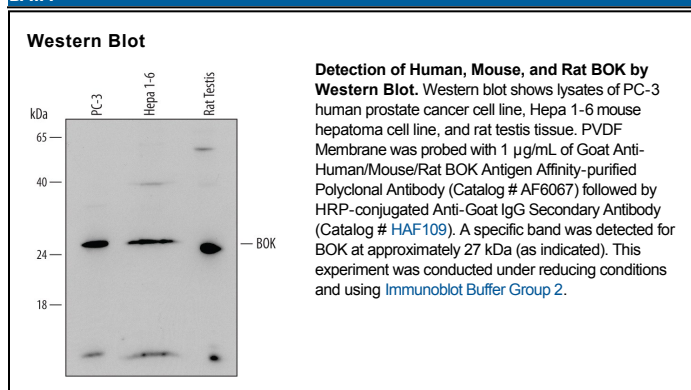
| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Species Reactivity | Human/Mouse/Rat |
| Specificity | Detects human, mouse, and rat BOK in Western blots. |
| Source | Polyclonal Goat IgG |
| Purification | Antigen Affinity-purified |
| Immunogen | <i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human BOK Met15-Val123 Accession # Q9UMX3 |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. |

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

| | Recommended Concentration | Sample |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Western Blot | 1 µg/mL | See Below |

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Reconstitution | Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS. |
| Shipping | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C |
| Stability & Storage | Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. |

BACKGROUND

BOK (Bcl-2-related ovarian killer protein; also Bcl2L9 and Mtd) is a 27 kDa member of the Bax subgroup of the Bcl-2 family of molecules. It is expressed in spermatocytes, ovarian granulosa cells, and liver cells. BOK is activated by E2F proteins, and sensitizes replicating cells to apoptosis when under stress. It is normally found in the cytosol, and upon activation, becomes incorporated into mitochondrial membranes. Human BOK is 212 amino acids (aa) in length and contains one BH4 domain (aa 32-44), one BH3 domain (aa 66-82), a BH1 domain (aa 112-131) and a BH2 domain (aa 164-178). A potential transmembrane span has been identified between aa 189-210. BOK heterodimerizes with Mcl-1, BHRF-1, Bfl-1 and Bnip3, and is known to form heterooligomers. There are two potential splice variants. One contains an alternative start site at Met145, while another shows a five aa substitution for aa 117-212. Over aa 15-123, human BOK shares 94% aa identity with mouse BOK.