

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
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

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.

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