

Bmf BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP1309a

Specification

Bmf BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

Q96LC9

Bmf BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 90427

Other Names

Bcl-2-modifying factor, BMF

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1309a was selected from the region of human Bmf BH3 Domain. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Bmf BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name BMF

Function

May play a role in apoptosis. Isoform 1 seems to be the main initiator.

Tissue Location

Isoform 1 is mainly expressed in B-lymphoid cells. Isoform 2 and isoform 3 are mainly expressed in B-CLL and normal B- cells.

Bmf BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.



• Blocking Peptides

Bmf BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Images

Bmf BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Background

Bmf belongs to the BCL2 protein family. BCL2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. This protein contains a single BCL2 homology domain 3 (BH3), and has been shown to bind BCL2 proteins and function as an apoptotic activator. This protein is found to be sequestered to myosin V motors by its association with dynein light chain 2, which may be important for sensing intracellular damage and triggering apoptosis.

Bmf BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - References

Puthalakath, H., et al., Science 293(5536):1829-1832 (2001).