

BMF

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10244

Specification

BMF - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype WB, IHC <u>O96LC9</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG

BMF - Additional Information

Gene ID 90427

Positive Control

Application & Usage

Western Blot: Jurkat cell lysate and Rat kidney tissue lysate. IHC: Kidney tissue Western blotting (0.5-4 μ g/ml) and Immunohistochemistry (5 μ g/ml). However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. The antibody recognizes ~28 kDa BMF in sample from human, mouse and rat origins. Reactivity to other species has not been tested.

Other Names BMF, FLJ00065, Bcl-2-modifying factor

Target/Specificity BMF

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation 100 μ g (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit anti-BMF polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions



Precautions

BMF is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BMF - 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 - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

BMF - Images

BMF - Background

Bmf (for Bcl-2-modifying factor) is a novel BH3-only protein recently identified in human and mouse. The BH3 domain in Bmf is required for both binding to Bcl-2 proteins and for triggering apoptosis. In healthy cells, Bmf associates with the dynein light chain 2 (DLC2) component of the myosin V motors and is sequestered by the cell's actin cytoskeleton. Disruption of the actin cytoskeleton, either by depolymerization of actin filaments or by detachment of cells from the extracellular matrix, triggers release and activation of Bmf, initiating the downstream apoptosis program.