

BAG1
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2728a**Specification**

BAG1 - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC, ICC, E |
| Primary Accession | Q99933 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Isotype | Mouse IgG1 |
| Calculated MW | 38.8kDa KDa |

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of human BAG1 (AA: 219-346) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

BAG1 - Additional Information

Gene ID 573

Other Names

HAP; BAG-1; RAP46

Dilution

WB~~ 1/500 - 1/2000

IHC~~ 1:100~500

ICC~~ 1/100 - 1/500

E~~ 1/10000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

BAG1 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BAG1 - Protein Information

Name BAG1

Synonyms HAP

Function

Co-chaperone for HSP70 and HSC70 chaperone proteins. Acts as a nucleotide-exchange factor

(NEF) promoting the release of ADP from the HSP70 and HSC70 proteins thereby triggering client/substrate protein release. Nucleotide release is mediated via its binding to the nucleotide-binding domain (NBD) of HSPA8/HSC70 where as the substrate release is mediated via its binding to the substrate-binding domain (SBD) of HSPA8/HSC70 (PubMed:24318877, PubMed:27474739, PubMed:9873016). Inhibits the pro-apoptotic function of PPP1R15A, and has anti-apoptotic activity (PubMed:12724406). Markedly increases the anti-cell death function of BCL2 induced by various stimuli (PubMed:9305631). Involved in the STUB1-mediated proteasomal degradation of ESR1 in response to age-related circulating estradiol (17-beta-estradiol/E2) decline, thereby promotes neuronal apoptosis in response to ischemic reperfusion injury (By similarity).

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Isoform 1 localizes predominantly to the nucleus [Isoform 4]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Isoform 4 localizes predominantly to the cytoplasm. The cellular background in which it is expressed can influence whether it resides primarily in the cytoplasm or is also found in the nucleus. In the presence of BCL2, localizes to intracellular membranes (what appears to be the nuclear envelope and perinuclear membranes) as well as punctate cytosolic structures suggestive of mitochondria

Tissue Location

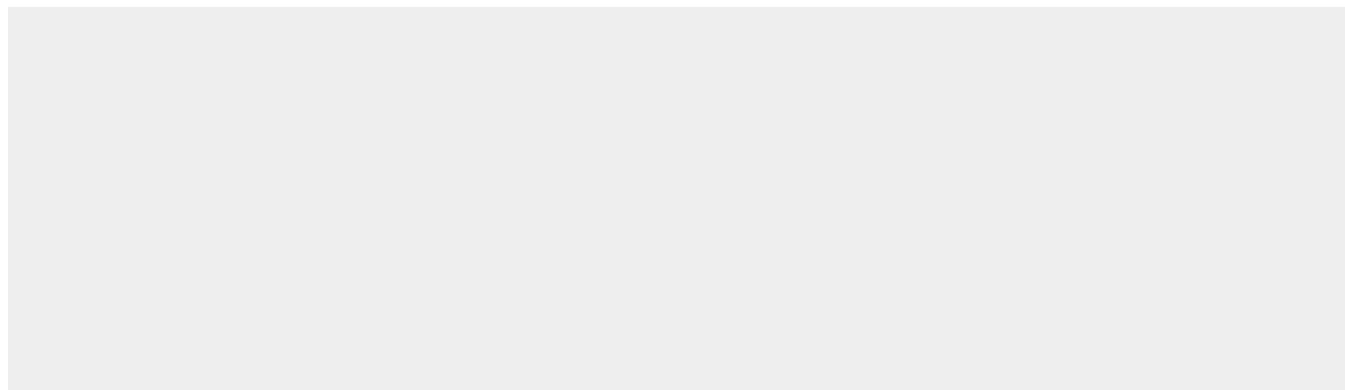
Isoform 4 is the most abundantly expressed isoform. It is ubiquitously expressed throughout most tissues, except the liver, colon, breast and uterine myometrium. Isoform 1 is expressed in the ovary and testis. Isoform 4 is expressed in several types of tumor cell lines, and at consistently high levels in leukemia and lymphoma cell lines. Isoform 1 is expressed in the prostate, breast and leukemia cell lines. Isoform 3 is the least abundant isoform in tumor cell lines (at protein level).

BAG1 - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

BAG1 - Images



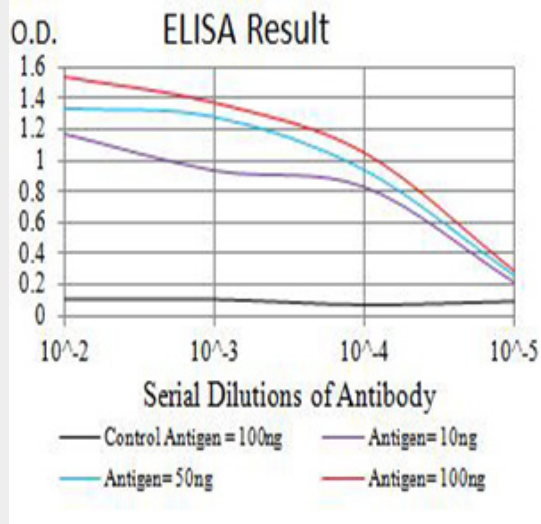


Figure 1: Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng); Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line: Antigen (100 ng)

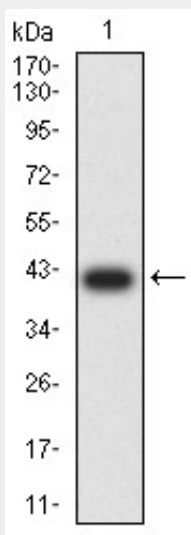


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using BAG1 mAb against human BAG1 (AA: 219-346) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 40.6 kDa)

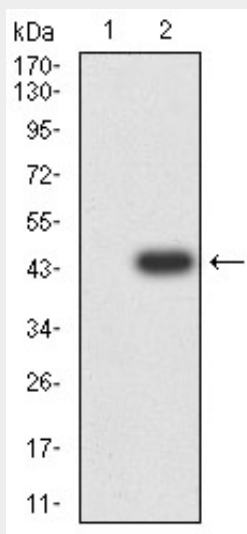


Figure 3:Western blot analysis using BAG1 mAb against HEK293 (1) and BAG1 (AA: 219-346)-hlgGfc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

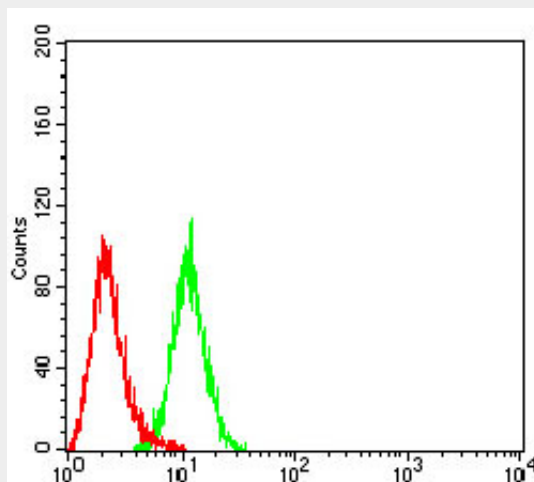


Figure 5:Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using BAG1 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

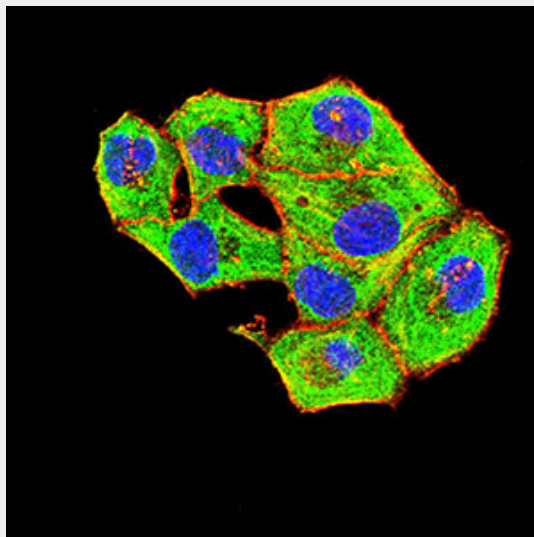


Figure 4:Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cells using BAG1 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor- 555 phalloidin. Secondary antibody from Fisher (Cat#: 35503)

BAG1 - References

1.Oncol Rep. 2014 Oct;32(4):1441-6.2.Cell Physiol Biochem. 2014;33(2):365-74.