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Bit1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1323a

Specification

Bit1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9Y3E5

Bit1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 51651

Other Names
Peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase 2, mitochondrial, PTH 2, Bcl-2 inhibitor of transcription 1, PTRH2, BIT1, PTH2

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1323a was selected from the Center region of human Bit1. 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.

Bit1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name PTRH2

Synonyms BIT1, PTH2

Function
The natural substrate for this enzyme may be peptidyl-tRNAs which drop off the ribosome during protein synthesis.

Cellular Location
Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein

Bit1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

Bit1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

Bit1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

Adhesion to extracellular matrix regulates cell survival via integrin engagement and cell spreading. Anoikis is the molecular mechanism of apop-tosis induced by integrin detachment. A role for Bit1 (Bcl-2 inhibitor of transcription 1) has been identified in this process. Bit1 is a mitochondrial protein released into the cytoplasm upon onset of apoptosis where it forms a complex with AES, a small Groucho/transducin-like enhancer of split (TLE) protein and induces caspase-independent apoptosis. AES and TLE proteins are transcriptional co-repressors that play important roles in neurogenesis, segmentation, and sex determination. Bit1-AES complexes may switch off a survival-promoting gene transcription program controlled by TLE. Apoptosis of Bit1/AES transfected cells is inhibited when cells are permitted to attach to fibronectin through the alpha-beta integrin, suggesting that the contribution of the Bit1-AES pathway to anoikis is regulated by integrins.

Bit1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Cell 116(5):751-762 (2004).Biochim Biophys Acta. 1692:145-57 (2004).Gene 2000; 249:1-16.