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BMF
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10244

Specification

BMF - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	Q96LC9
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**

BMF - Additional Information

Gene ID 90427

Positive Control	**Western Blot: Jurkat cell lysate and Rat kidney tissue lysate. IHC: Kidney tissue**
Application & Usage	**Western blotting (0.5-4 µg/ml) and Immunohistochemistry (5 µg/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 µg (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.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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.