

Bim BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1308a**Specification**

Bim BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O43521](#)**Bim BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10018**Other Names**

Bcl-2-like protein 11, Bcl2-L-11, Bcl2-interacting mediator of cell death, BCL2L11, BIM

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1308a](/product/products/AP1308a) was selected from the region of human Bim 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.

Bim BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** BCL2L11**Synonyms** BIM**Function**

Induces apoptosis and anoikis. Isoform BimL is more potent than isoform BimEL. Isoform Bim-alpha1, isoform Bim-alpha2 and isoform Bim-alpha3 induce apoptosis, although less potent than isoform BimEL, isoform BimL and isoform BimS. Isoform Bim-gamma induces apoptosis. Isoform Bim-alpha3 induces apoptosis possibly through a caspase- mediated pathway. Isoform BimAC and isoform BimABC lack the ability to induce apoptosis.

Cellular Location

Endomembrane system; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Associated with intracytoplasmic membranes. [Isoform BimL]: Mitochondrion. [Isoform Bim-alpha1]: Mitochondrion.

Tissue Location

Isoform BimEL, isoform BimL and isoform BimS are the predominant isoforms and are widely expressed with tissue-specific variation. Isoform Bim-gamma is most abundantly expressed in small intestine and colon, and in lower levels in spleen, prostate, testis, heart, liver and kidney.

Bim BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Bim BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Images**Bim BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Background**

Bim belongs to the BCL-2 protein family. BCL-2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. Bim contains a Bcl-2 homology domain 3 (BH3). It has been shown to interact with other members of the BCL-2 protein family, including BCL2, BCL2L1/BCL-X(L), and MCL1, and to act as an apoptotic activator. The expression of this gene can be induced by nerve growth factor (NGF), as well as by the forkhead transcription factor FKHR-L1, which suggests a role of this gene in neuronal and lymphocyte apoptosis. Transgenic studies of the mouse counterpart suggested that this gene functions as an essential initiator of apoptosis in thymocyte-negative selection.

Bim BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - References

Chen, D., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(5):1235-1240 (2004).Luciano, F., et al., Oncogene 22(43):6785-6793 (2003).Sunters, A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(50):49795-49805 (2003).Reginato, M.J., et al., Nat. Cell Biol. 5(8):733-740 (2003).Chen, D., et al., EMBO J. 21(24):6801-6810 (2002).