

BOK Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16794a

Specification

BOK Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O9UMX3
Other Accession	O792S6 , O35425 , NP_115904.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	23280
Antigen Region	1-30

BOK Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 666

Other Names

Bcl-2-related ovarian killer protein, hBOK, Bcl-2-like protein 9, Bcl2-L-9, BOK, BCL2L9

Target/Specificity

This BOK antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human BOK.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

Precautions

BOK Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BOK Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name BOK ([HGNC:1087](#))

Synonyms BCL2L9

Function [Isoform 1]: Apoptosis regulator that functions through different apoptotic signaling pathways (PubMed:[15102863](#), PubMed:[20673843](#), PubMed:[27076518](#)). Plays a roles as pro-apoptotic protein that positively regulates intrinsic apoptotic process in a BAX- and BAK1-dependent manner or in a BAX- and BAK1-independent manner (PubMed:[15102863](#), PubMed:[27076518](#)). In response to endoplasmic reticulum stress promotes mitochondrial apoptosis through downstream BAX/BAK1 activation and positive regulation of PERK-mediated unfolded protein response (By similarity). Activates apoptosis independently of heterodimerization with survival-promoting BCL2 and BCL2L1 through induction of mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization, in a BAX- and BAK1-independent manner, in response to inhibition of ERAD-proteasome degradation system, resulting in cytochrome c release (PubMed:[27076518](#)). In response to DNA damage, mediates intrinsic apoptotic process in a TP53-dependent manner (PubMed:[15102863](#)). Plays a role in granulosa cell apoptosis by CASP3 activation (PubMed:[20673843](#)). Plays a roles as anti-apoptotic protein during neuronal apoptotic process, by negatively regulating poly ADP-ribose polymerase-dependent cell death through regulation of neuronal calcium homeostasis and mitochondrial bioenergetics in response to NMDA excitation (By similarity). In addition to its role in apoptosis, may regulate trophoblast cell proliferation during the early stages of placental development, by acting on G1/S transition through regulation of CCNE1 expression (PubMed:[19942931](#)). May also play a role as an inducer of autophagy by disrupting interaction between MCL1 and BECN1 (PubMed:[24113155](#)).

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Mitochondrion membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35425}; Single-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35425}. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35425}. Mitochondrion inner membrane. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Mitochondrion. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion outer membrane. Early endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35425}. Recycling endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35425}. Nucleus outer membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35425}. Golgi apparatus, cis-Golgi network membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35425}. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35425}. Membrane. Note=Nuclear and cytoplasmic compartments in the early stages of apoptosis and during apoptosis it associates with mitochondria (PubMed:19942931). In healthy cells, associates loosely with the membrane in a hit-and-run mode. The insertion and accumulation on membranes is enhanced through the activity of death signals, resulting in the integration of the membrane-bound protein into the membrane (PubMed:15868100). The transmembrane domain controls subcellular localization; constitutes a tail-anchor. Localizes in early and late endosome upon blocking of apoptosis. Must localize to the mitochondria to induce mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization and apoptosis (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35425, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15868100, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19942931}

Tissue Location

Expressed mainly in oocytes; weak expression in granulosa cells of the developing follicles. In adult human ovaries, expressed in granulosa cells at all follicular stages, but expression in primordial/primary follicles granulosa cell is stronger than in secondary and antral follicles.

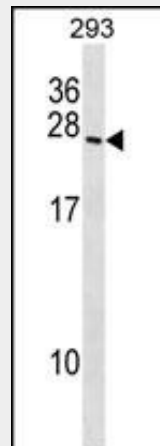
BOK Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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](#)

BOK Antibody (N-term) - Images



BOK Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP16794a) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the BOK antibody detected the BOK protein (arrow).

BOK Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the BCL-2 protein family. BCL-2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- and pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. This protein contains all four BCL-2 like domains (BH1, 2, 3 and 4) and is a pro-apoptotic BCL-2 protein identified in the ovary.

BOK Antibody (N-term) - References

Stein, J.L., et al. Neuroimage 53(3):1160-1174(2010)
Ray, J.E., et al. Cell Death Differ. 17(5):846-859(2010)
Zhang, H., et al. Int. J. Oncol. 34(4):1135-1138(2009)
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