

**Bim Antibody [1C2H4]**  
Catalog # ASC11994**Specification****Bim Antibody [1C2H4] - Product Information**

Application	WB, ICC, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O43521</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_619527</a> , <a href="#">20336315</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Application Notes	Bim antibody can be used for detection of Bim by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 10 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

**Bim Antibody [1C2H4] - Additional Information**

Gene ID	10018
Target/Specificity	BCL2L11;

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Bim monoclonal antibody can be stored at -20°C, stable for one year.

**Precautions**

Bim Antibody [1C2H4] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Bim Antibody [1C2H4] - 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

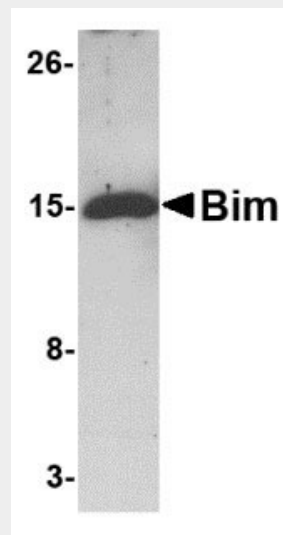
Isoform BimEL, isoform BimL and isoform BimS are the predominant isoforms and are widely expressed with tissue-specific variation. Isoform Bim-gamma is most abundantly expressed in small intestine and colon, and in lower levels in spleen, prostate, testis, heart, liver and kidney.

### Bim Antibody [1C2H4] - Protocols

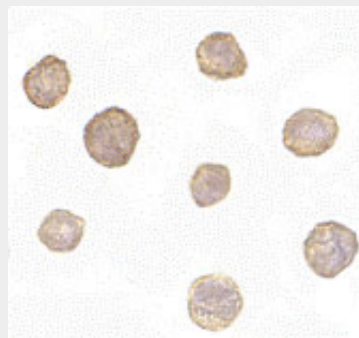
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

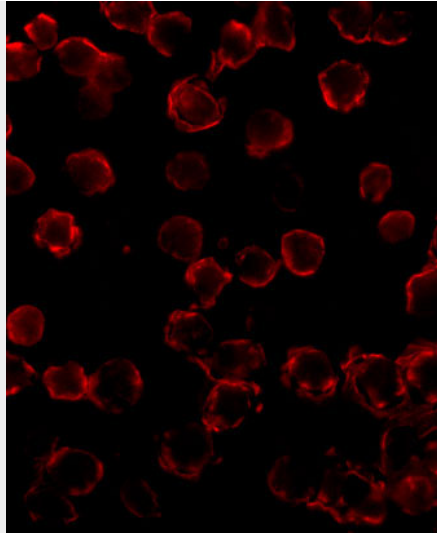
### Bim Antibody [1C2H4] - Images



Western blot analysis of 5 ng of Bim recombinant protein with Bim antibody at 1  $\mu$ g/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of Bim in K562 cells with Bim antibody at 10  $\mu$ g/mL.



Immunofluorescence of Bim in K562 cells with Bim antibody at 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ .

### **Bim Antibody [1C2H4] - Background**

**Bim Monoclonal Antibody:** Members in the Bcl-2 family are critical regulators of apoptosis by either inhibiting or promoting cell death. Bcl-2 homology 3 (BH3) domain is a potent death domain. BH3 domain containing pro-apoptotic proteins, including Bad, Bax, Bid, Bik, and Hrk, form a growing subclass of the Bcl-2 family. Bim is another BH3 domain containing protein which can induce apoptosis. Bim interacts with diverse members in the pro-survival Bcl-2 sub-family including Bcl-2, Bcl-xL and Bcl-w. The messenger RNA of Bim is ubiquitously expressed in multiple tissues and cell lines.

### **Bim Antibody [1C2H4] - References**

O'Connor L, Strasser A, O'Reilly LA, et al. Bim: a novel member of the Bcl-2 family that promotes apoptosis. *EMBO J.* 1998; 17:384-395.  
Hsu SY, Lin P, and Hsueh AJ BOD (Bcl-2-related ovarian death gene) is an ovarian BH3 domain-containing proapoptotic Bcl-2 protein capable of dimerization with diverse antiapoptotic Bcl-2 members. *Mol. Endocrinol.* 1998; 12:1432-40.