

BIK rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00000638-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human BIK peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human BIK is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	lgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human BIK peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Weste m Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit lgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	 Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding F(ab)₂, lgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download



ELISA

Gene Info — BIK	
Entrez GenelD	<u>638</u>
GeneBank Accession#	<u>BIK</u>
Gene Name	BIK
Gene Alias	BIP1, BP4, NBK
Gene Description	BCL2-interacting killer (apoptosis-inducing)
Omim ID	603392
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is known to interact with cellular and viral survival-promoting proteins, such as BCL2 and the Epstein-Barr virus in order to enhance programed cell death. Because its activity is suppressed in the presence of survival-promoting proteins, this protein is suggested as a likely target for antiapoptotic proteins. This protein shares a critical BH3 domain with other death-promoting proteins, BAX and BAK. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	BCL2-interacting killer OTTHUMP00000028974 apoptosis-inducing NBK

Disease

- Ataxia Telangiectasia
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Disease Susceptibility
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Lymphoma
- Prostatic Neoplasms



- Schizophrenia
- Tobacco Use Disorder