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BNIP3L BH3 Domain Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1320a

Specification

BNIP3L BH3 Domain Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	O60238
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**
Antigen Region	**122-152**

BNIP3L BH3 Domain Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 665

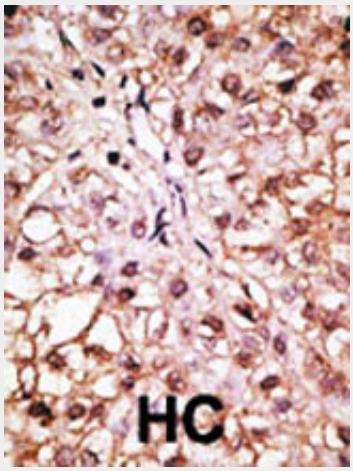
Other Names
BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19 kDa protein-interacting protein 3-like, Adenovirus E1B19K-binding protein B5, BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19 kDa protein-interacting protein 3A, NIP3-like protein X, NIP3L, BNIP3L, BNIP3A, BNIP3H, NIX

Target/Specificity
This BNIP3L BH3 Domain antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 122~152 amino acids within aa 100-150 (BH3 domain) of human BNIP3L.

Dilution
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

BNIP3L BH3 Domain Antibody - Background

BNIP3L is a member of the BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19 kd-interacting protein (BNIP) family. It interacts with the E1B 19 kDa protein which is responsible for the protection of virally-induced cell death, as well as E1B 19 kDa-like sequences of BCL2, also an apoptotic protector. The protein encoded by this gene is a functional homolog of BNIP3, a proapoptotic protein. This protein may function simultaneously with BNIP3 and may play a role in tumor suppression.

BNIP3L BH3 Domain Antibody - References

Aerbajinai, W., et al., Blood 102(2):712-717 (2003).
Passer, B.J., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.

Precautions
BNIP3L BH3 Domain Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BNIP3L BH3 Domain Antibody - Protein Information

Name BNIP3L

Synonyms BNIP3A, BNIP3H, NIX

Function
Induces apoptosis. Interacts with viral and cellular anti- apoptosis proteins. Can overcome the suppressors BCL-2 and BCL-XL, although high levels of BCL-XL expression will inhibit apoptosis. Inhibits apoptosis induced by BNIP3. Involved in mitochondrial quality control via its interaction with SPATA18/MIEAP: in response to mitochondrial damage, participates in mitochondrial protein catabolic process (also named MALM) leading to the degradation of damaged proteins inside mitochondria. The physical interaction of SPATA18/MIEAP, BNIP3 and BNIP3L/NIX at the mitochondrial outer membrane regulates the opening of a pore in the mitochondrial double membrane in order to mediate the translocation of lysosomal proteins from the cytoplasm to the mitochondrial matrix. May function as a tumor suppressor.

Cellular Location
Nucleus envelope. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion outer membrane. Membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Note=Colocalizes with SPATA18 at the mitochondrion outer membrane

100(5):2284-2289 (2003).
Ohi, N., et al., Cell Death Differ. 6(4):314-325 (1999).
Chen, G., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 274(1):7-10 (1999).
Yasuda, M., et al., Cancer Res. 59(3):533-537 (1999).

BNIP3L BH3 Domain Antibody - 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

BNIP3L BH3 Domain Antibody - Citations

- BNIP3L/Nix-induced mitochondrial fission, mitophagy, and impaired myocyte glucose uptake are abrogated by PRKA/PKA phosphorylation
- Pyruvate kinase [removed]PKM1 and PKM2) in cancer-associated fibroblasts drives stromal nutrient production and tumor growth.
- Autophagy in cancer associated fibroblasts promotes tumor cell survival: Role of hypoxia, HIF1 induction and NFκB activation in the tumor stromal microenvironment.