10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

BAG3 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75142

Product Information

Application	WB, FC
Primary Accession	O95817
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	61595

Additional Information

Gene ID	9531
Other Names	BAG3
Dilution	WB~~1:500-1:1000 FC~~1:50-1:100
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

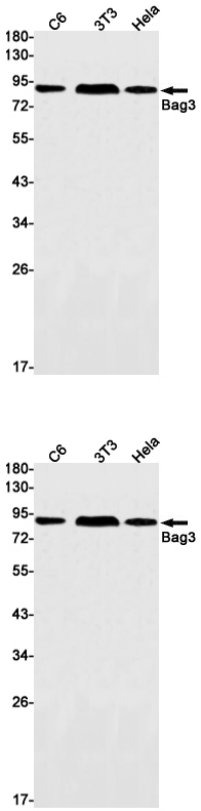
Name	BAG3
Synonyms	BIS
Function	Co-chaperone and adapter protein that connects different classes of molecular chaperones including heat shock proteins 70 (HSP70s), e.g. HSPA1A/HSP70 or HSPA8/HSC70, and small heat shock proteins (sHSPs), e.g. HSPB8 (PubMed:27884606, PubMed:30559338). Acts as a nucleotide-exchange factor (NEF) promoting the release of ADP from HSP70s, thereby triggering client protein release (PubMed:27884606, PubMed:30559338). Nucleotide release is mediated via BAG3 binding to the nucleotide-binding domain (NBD) of HSP70s, whereas client release is mediated via binding to the substrate-binding domain (SBD) (PubMed:27474739, PubMed:9873016). Has anti-apoptotic activity (PubMed:10597216). Plays a role in the HSF1 nucleocytoplasmic transport (PubMed:26159920).

Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Colocalizes with HSF1 to the nucleus upon heat stress (PubMed:26159920)

Background

BAG3 (Bcl2-associated athanogene 3) belongs to the BAG protein family, the co-chaperone that binds to Hsc70/Hsp70 through the BAG domain and modulates their activity in polypeptide folding. BAG3 contains also a WW domain and a proline-rich (PXXP) repeat, that mediate binding to partners different from Hsp70. Through interacting with different molecular partner, BAG3 influences several cell processes, such as apoptosis, autophagy and cell motility. BAG3 protein has been reported to sustain cell survival, resistance to therapy, and/or motility and metastatization in several tumor types, thus being identified as a potential target for anticancer therapies. In addition, defects in BAG3 are the cause of some myopathy. BAG3 normally migrates around 74-80 kDa; a slightly different molecular weight or a doublet form can be observed in some cell types and/or following cell exposure to stressors. A synaptosome associated form of 40 kDa has recently been described.

Images



Western blot analysis of Bag3 in C6, 3T3, Hela lysates using BAG3 antibody.

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