

# BAG-1 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10440

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q99933</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NP_004314</a> , <a href="#">124494251</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Calculated MW</b>	38779
<b>Concentration (mg/ml)</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Application Notes</b>	BAG-1 antibody can be used for the detection of BAG-1 by Western blot at 1 - 2 $\mu$ g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2 $\mu$ g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 $\mu$ g/mL.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	573
<b>Other Names</b>	BAG-1 Antibody: HAP, BAG-1, RAP46, HAP, BAG family molecular chaperone regulator 1, Bcl-2-associated athanogene 1, BCL2-associated athanogene
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	BAG1;
<b>Reconstitution &amp; Storage</b>	BAG-1 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
<b>Precautions</b>	BAG-1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	BAG1
<b>Synonyms</b>	HAP
<b>Function</b>	Co-chaperone for HSP70 and HSC70 chaperone proteins. Acts as a nucleotide-exchange factor (NEF) promoting the release of ADP from the HSP70 and HSC70 proteins thereby triggering client/substrate protein release. Nucleotide release is mediated via its binding to the nucleotide-binding domain (NBD) of HSPA8/HSC70 where as the substrate release is mediated via its binding to the substrate-binding domain (SBD) of HSPA8/HSC70 (PubMed: <a href="#">24318877</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">27474739</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9873016</a> ). Inhibits the

pro-apoptotic function of PPP1R15A, and has anti-apoptotic activity (PubMed:[12724406](#)). Markedly increases the anti-cell death function of BCL2 induced by various stimuli (PubMed:[9305631](#)). Involved in the STUB1-mediated proteasomal degradation of ESR1 in response to age-related circulating estradiol (17-beta-estradiol/E2) decline, thereby promotes neuronal apoptosis in response to ischemic reperfusion injury (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Isoform 1 localizes predominantly to the nucleus [Isoform 4]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Isoform 4 localizes predominantly to the cytoplasm. The cellular background in which it is expressed can influence whether it resides primarily in the cytoplasm or is also found in the nucleus. In the presence of BCL2, localizes to intracellular membranes (what appears to be the nuclear envelope and perinuclear membranes) as well as punctate cytosolic structures suggestive of mitochondria

#### Tissue Location

Isoform 4 is the most abundantly expressed isoform. It is ubiquitously expressed throughout most tissues, except the liver, colon, breast and uterine myometrium. Isoform 1 is expressed in the ovary and testis. Isoform 4 is expressed in several types of tumor cell lines, and at consistently high levels in leukemia and lymphoma cell lines. Isoform 1 is expressed in the prostate, breast and leukemia cell lines. Isoform 3 is the least abundant isoform in tumor cell lines (at protein level).

## Background

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**BAG-1 Antibody:** Bcl-2-associated athanogene 1 (BAG-1) was first identified as an anti-apoptotic bcl-2-binding protein. Later it was found to bind the molecular chaperones Hsp70 and Hsc70 through its carboxy-terminal sequence (termed the Bag domain), resulting in the inhibition of the refolding activity of these chaperones. It is thought that by binding and inhibiting these molecular chaperones, BAG-1 is able to modulate the expression level of proteins requiring chaperones to fold correctly. One such group of proteins that are affected is glucocorticoid receptors. Other reports have suggested that the level of BAG-1 expression correlates with the aggressiveness of various cancers. Multiple isoforms of BAG-1 are known to exist.

## References

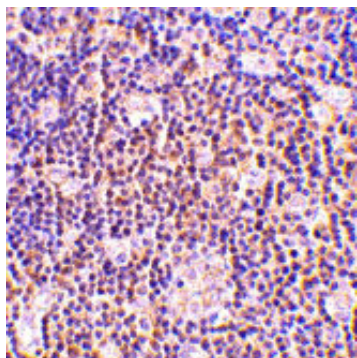
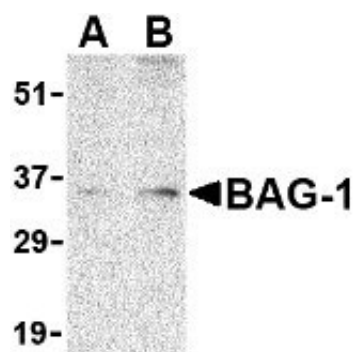
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- Takayama S, Sato T, Kraweski K, et al. Cloning and functional analysis of BAG-1: a novel Bcl2-binding protein with anti-cell death activity. *Cell* 1995; 80:279-84.
- Nollen EAA, Brunsting JF, Song J, et al. Bag1 functions in vivo as a negative regulator of Hsp70 chaperone activity. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 2000; 20:1083-8.
- Cato ACB and Mink S. BAG-1 family of cochaperones in the modulation of nuclear receptor action. *J. Steroid Biochem. & Mol. Biol.* 2001; 78:379-88.
- Kajewska M, Turner BC, Shabaik A, et al. Expression of BAG-1 protein correlates with aggressive behavior of prostate cancers. *Prostate* 2006; 66:801-10.

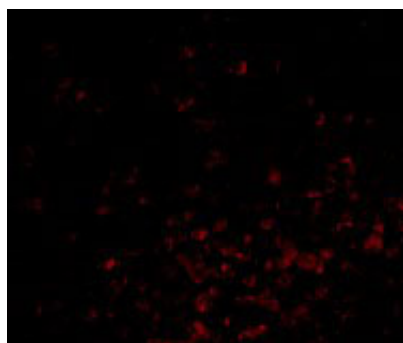
## Images

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Western blot analysis of BAG-1 in PC-3 cell lysate with BAG-1 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of BAG-1 in human lymph node tissue with BAG-1 antibody at 2 µg/mL



Immunofluorescence of BAG-1 in Human Lymph Node cells with BAG-1 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

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