

# Bim Antibody [1C2H4]

Catalog # ASC11994

## **Product Information**

**Application** WB, IF, ICC, E **Primary Accession** 043521

Other Accession NP\_619527, 20336315
Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Mouse
Clonality Monoclonal
Isotype IgG1
Clone Names 1C2H4
Calculated MW 22171
Concentration (mg/ml) 1 mg/mL

**Application Notes** Bim antibody can be used for detection of Bim by Western blot at 1 \( \text{Ig/mL} \).

Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 10 \( \textstyle g/mL. \) For

immunofluorescence start at 20 g/mL.

## **Additional Information**

Conjugate

Gene ID 10018

**Other Names** Bcl-2-like protein 11, Bcl2-L-11, Bcl2-interacting mediator of cell death,

BCL2L11, BIM

Unconjugated

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.

## **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.

## **Background**

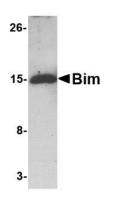
Bim Monoclonal Antibody: Members in the Bcl-2 family are critical regulators of apoptosis by either inhibiting or promoting cell death. Bcl-2 homology 3 (BH3) domain is a potent death domain. BH3 domain containing pro-apoptotic proteins, including Bad, Bax, Bid, Bik, and Hrk, form a growing subclass 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.

## References

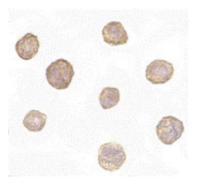
O'Connor L, Strasser A, O'Reilly LA, et al. Bim: a novel member of the Bcl-2 family that promotes apoptosis. EMBO J. 1998; 17:384-395.

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.

# **Images**

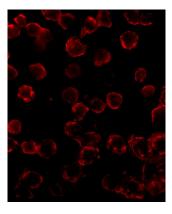


Western blot analysis of 5 ng of Bim recombinant protein with Bim antibody at 1  $\mu$ g/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of Bim in K562 cells with Bim antibody at 10 µg/mL.

Immunofluorescence of Bim in K562 cells with Bim antibody at 20 µg/mL.



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.