



# BOK Antibody

Cat. No.: 3357



## Ψ Specifications

<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit
<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Human
<b>HOMOLOGY:</b>	Predicted species reactivity based on immunogen sequence: Rat: (100%), Mouse: (100%), Chicken: (81%)
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	BOK antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide near the amino terminus of human BOK.  The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of BOK.
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA, IHC-P
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	BOK antibody can be used for detection of BOK by immunohistochemistry at 5 µg/mL.  Antibody validated: Immunohistochemistry in human samples. All other applications and species not yet tested.
<b>SPECIFICITY:</b>	At least three isoforms of BOK are known to exist; this antibody will not detect the smallest isoform. BOK antibody is predicted to not cross-react with other Bcl-2 protein family members
<b>POSITIVE CONTROL:</b>	1) Cat. No. 10-301 - Human Brain Tissue Slide

## Ψ Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	BOK Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
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<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>ISOTYPE:</b>	IgG
<b>CONJUGATE:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>BUFFER:</b>	BOK Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>CONCENTRATION:</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	BOK 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.

## Additional Info

<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	BOK
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	BOK Antibody: BOKL, BCL2L9, Bcl-2-related ovarian killer protein, Bcl-2-like protein 9, hBOK
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	AAH06203
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	14210524
<b>GENE ID:</b>	666
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

## Background and References

<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	BOK Antibody: Apoptosis plays a major role in normal organism development, tissue homeostasis, and removal of damaged cells. Disruption of this process has been implicated in a variety of diseases such as cancer. The Bcl-2 family of proteins is comprised of critical regulators of apoptosis that can be divided into two classes: those that inhibit apoptosis and those that promote cell death. BOK, a pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family member, was initially identified in the ovary, and was found to interact with other Bcl-2 family members such as Mcl-1 and Bfl-1. BOK expression is high during early placental development, suggesting that it may also play a role in regulating trophoblast cell proliferation.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1) Lockshin RA, Osborne B, and Zakeri Z. Cell death in the third millennium. <i>Cell Death Differ.</i> 2000; 7:2-7.
	2) Cory S, Huang DCS, and Adams JM. The Bcl-2 family: roles in cell survival and oncogenesis. <i>Oncogene</i> 2003; 22:8590-607.
	3) Hsu SY, Kaipia A, McGee E, et al. bok is a pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 protein with restricted expression in reproductive tissues and heterodimerizes with selective anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members. <i>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> 1997; 94:12401-6
	4) Soleymanlou N, Wu Y, Wang JX, et al. A novel Mtd splice isoform is responsible for trophoblast cell death in pre-eclampsia. <i>Cell Death Differ.</i> 2005; 12:441-52.

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