

Recombinant Human BIM/BCL2L11 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033749

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

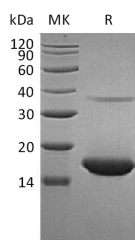
Description

Synonyms	Bcl-2-like protein 11, Bcl2-L-11, Bcl2-interacting mediator of cell death, BCL2L11, BIM, BIML
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met1-Arg120
Accession	O43521-2
Calculated Molecular Weight	15 kDa
Observed molecular weight	15-18 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Testing in progress

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4., 5% trehalose, 5% mannitol, 0.01% tween-80. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the print
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

BIML is one of several splice variants of BIM, a proapoptotic protein belonging to the BH-3 domain-only subgroup of

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Bcl-2 family members. BCL-2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. BIML is thought to promote apoptosis by binding and inhibiting the activity of anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members, thereby inducing the release of cytochrome c from mitochondria. BIML is normally sequestered in an inactive conformation from anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members through binding to the microtubule-associated dynein motor complex. Certain apoptotic stimuli release BIML from microtubules to neutralize anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members, allowing for the initiation of apoptosis.