

Recombinant Human BIM/BCL2L11 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PDEH100013

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	Not validated for activity

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% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis

Background

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

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