# BI-1 (430): sc-52895



The Power to Question

## **BACKGROUND**

Bl-1 (bax inhibitor 1), also designated testis enhanced gene transcript (TEGT), is a regulator of cell death pathways controlled by Bcl-2 and Bax. Bl-1 is an integral membrane protein containing six membrane-spanning segments and is predominantly localized to intracellular membranes, similar to Bcl-2 family proteins. The human protein contains 237 amino acids. Bl-1 can interact with Bcl-2 and Bcl- $x_L$ . When overexpressed in mammalian cells, Bl-1 suppresses apoptosis induced by Bax, Etoposide, Staurosporine and growth factor deprivation. Bl-1 antisense induces apoptosis.

## **REFERENCES**

- Cowling, R.T., et al. 1998. Preliminary characterization of the protein encoded by human testis-enhanced gene transcript (TEGT). Mol. Membr. Biol. 15: 177-187.
- Xu, Q., et al. 1998. Bax inhibitor-1, a mammalian apoptosis suppressor identified by functional screening in yeast. Mol. Cell 1: 337-346.
- Jean, J.C., et al. 1999. The Bax inhibitor-1 gene is differentially regulated in adult testis and developing lung by two alternative TATA-less promoters. Genomics 57: 201-208.
- 4. Grzmil, M., et al. 2003. Bax inhibitor-1 is overexpressed in prostate cancer and its specific downregulation by RNA interference leads to cell death in human prostate carcinoma cells. Am. J. Pathol. 163: 543-552.
- Chae, H.J., et al. 2004. Bl-1 regulates an apoptosis pathway linked to endoplasmic reticulum stress. Mol. Cell 15: 355-366.
- Huckelhoven, R. 2004. Bax inhibitor-1, an ancient cell death suppressor in animals and plants with prokaryotic relatives. Apoptosis 9: 299-307.
- Westphalen, B.C., et al. 2005. Bl-1 protects cells from oxygen glucose deprivation by reducing the calcium content of the endoplasmic reticulum. Cell Death Differ. 12: 304-306.

## **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: TMBIM6 (human) mapping to 12q13.12; Tmbim6 (mouse) mapping to 15  $\rm F1$ .

## SOURCE

BI-1 (430) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptides mapping to the N-terminal region of BI-1 of human origin.

## **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 50  $\mu g \; lg G_{2b}$  in 0.5 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

#### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## **APPLICATIONS**

BI-1 (430) is recommended for detection of BI-1 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for BI-1 siRNA (h): sc-37298, BI-1 siRNA (m): sc-37299, BI-1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37298-SH, BI-1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37299-SH, BI-1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37298-V and BI-1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37299-V.

Molecular Weight of BI-1: 26 kDa.

## **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- Wan, L., et al. 2018. TT-1, an analog of melittin, triggers apoptosis in human thyroid cancer TT cells via regulating caspase, Bcl-2 and Bax. Oncol. Lett. 15: 1271-1278.
- Zhang, X., et al. 2022. Hsa\_circ\_0001495 contributes to cervical cancer progression by targeting miR-526b-3p/TMBIM6/mTOR axis. Reprod. Biol. 22: 100648.

## **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.