BACKGROUND

Bag-2 (bcl-2-associated athanogene 2), also known as Bag family molecular chaperone regulator 2, is a member of the Bag family of proteins and contains the most diverged of the characteristic C-terminal Bag domain. Via their Bag domain, Bag proteins bind with high affinity to the HSC 70/HSP 70 ATPase domain, regulating chaperone activity and apoptosis. Bag-2 is an evolutionary- conserving cytoplasmic protein with putative N-terminal phosphorylation sites and specifically functions as an HSC 70 co-chaperone. Bag-2 is a major component of the HSC 70/CHIP chaperone-dependent ubiquitin ligase complex and acts to disrupt CHIP-mediated ubiquitylation. In this complex, Bag-2 directly interacts with the ATPase domain of HSC 70 as well as the U-box domain of CHIP and inhibits ubiquitylation by interfering with the association between CHIP and its ubiquitin conjugating enzyme.

REFERENCES


CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: BAG2 (human) mapping to 6p11.2; Bag2 (mouse) mapping to 1 B.

SOURCE

Bag-2 (C-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-211 representing full length Bag-2 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG, kappa light chain in 1.0 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.

PROTOCOLS

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

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