Recombinant BIK protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544913
Synonyms	Apoptosis inducer NBK; BIP1; BP4
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q13323
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 10.86 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 11 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	55-135
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 55-135 aa (Q13323) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Bcl-2-interacting killer (BIK) fragment (residues 55-135) from Homo sapiens, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 81-amino acid soluble fragment retains key features of the apoptosis-inducing protein, offering a stable tool for investigating programmed cell death mechanisms. The full-length BIK protein accelerates programmed cell death by interacting with apoptosis repressors such as Bcl-X(L), BHRF1, Bcl-2, and the adenovirus homolog E1B 19k protein, which suppress its death-promoting activity. It does not interact with BAX. BIK localizes to the endomembrane system and mitochondrial membrane as a single-pass membrane protein, primarily around the nuclear envelope and in cytoplasmic membranes, positioning it at critical sites for regulating apoptosis pathways.