

Technical Data Sheet

Purified Mouse Anti-Human Btf

Product Information

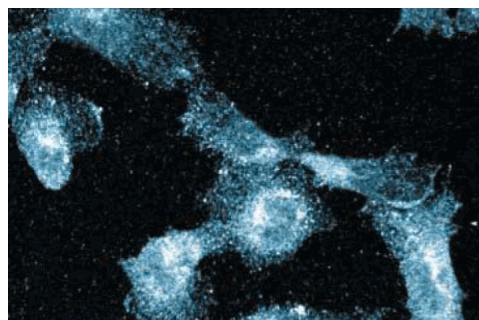
Material Number:	611726
Alternate Name:	Bcl-2 associated Transcription Factor
Size:	50 µg
Concentration:	250 µg/ml
Clone:	5/Btf
Immunogen:	Human Btf [L] aa. 318-439
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Human
Target MW:	150 kDa
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

Apoptosis, a selective process of genetically programmed cell death, occurs during normal cellular differentiation and development of multicellular organisms. Apoptotic programs in virus-infected cells regulate viral replication and pathogenesis. However, viruses, such as human adenovirus, have evolved methods of circumventing these programs. The adenovirus E1B encodes a 19 kDa protein (E1B 19K) that, similar to Bcl-2, suppresses apoptosis via interactions with intracellular proteins. Btf (Bcl-2 associated Transcription Factor) interacts with E1B 19K, Bcl-2, and Bcl-xL. Two forms of Btf, Btf [L] and Btf [S], differ due to a 49 amino acid deletion in the C-terminal region of Btf [S]. Both forms contain putative basic zipper-like (bZIP) and Myb-like DNA-binding domains. In vitro, Btf binds DNA and represses transcriptional activity. Cotransfection of E1B 19K, Bcl-2, Bcl-xL, and Btf results in the cytoplasmic sequestration of Btf and inhibition of its transcriptional repression activity. Overexpression of Btf induces apoptosis, which is inhibited by E1B 19K. Thus, Btf is an important death-promoting transcriptional factor, which is regulated by anti-apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family.



Western blot analysis of Btf on a Jurkat cell lysate (Human T-cell leukemia; ATCC TIB-152). Lane 1: 1:250, lane 2: 1:500, lane 3: 1:1000 dilution of the mouse anti-human Btf antibody.



Immunofluorescence staining of human endothelial cells.

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at -20° C.

BD Biosciences

www.bdbiosciences.com

United States	Canada	Europe	Japan	Asia Pacific	Latin America/Caribbean
877.232.8995	888.259.0187	32.53.720.550	0120.8555.90	65.6861.0633	55.11.5185.9995

For country-specific contact information, visit www.bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order/

Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale.

BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2007 BD



Application Notes

Application

Western blot	Routinely Tested
Immunofluorescence	Tested During Development

Recommended Assay Procedure:

Western blot: Please refer to http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols/Western_Blotting.shtml

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
611451	Jurkat Cell Lysate	500 µg	(none)
554002	HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	1.0 ml	(none)
554001	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	0.5 mg	Polyclonal

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

References

Kasof GM, Goyal L, White E. Btf, a novel death-promoting transcriptional repressor that interacts with Bcl-2-related proteins. *Mol Cell Biol.* 1999; 19(6):4392-4404. (Biology)