

BMF Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P75473
Synonyms:	Bcl-2-modifying factor; BMF
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q96LC9 (M1-R184)
Gene ID:	90427
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 25 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris, 0.1% Brij35, pH 8.0. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The BMF protein is implicated in potentially playing a crucial role in apoptosis, with isoform 1 identified as the primary initiator in this cellular process. BMF interacts with various anti-apoptotic proteins, including MCL1, BCL2, BCL2L1/BCL-XL, BCL2A1, and BCL2L2/BCL-w, suggesting its involvement in the intricate regulatory network governing cell death. Notably, BMF engages with the myosin V actin motor complex through its binding to DLC2, indicating potential interactions with cytoskeletal elements. These molecular associations highlight the versatility of BMF in participating not only in apoptosis but also in potential interactions with the cellular machinery involved in cytoskeletal dynamics.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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