

# Anti-BF-1 [3C6]

**Catalogue number:** 152636

**Sub-type:**

**Images:**

## Contributor

**Inventor:**

**Institute:** A\*STAR Accelerate Technologies Pte Ltd

**Images:**

## Tool details

**\*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

**Name:** Anti-BF-1 [3C6]

**Alternate name:**

**Class:** Monoclonal

**Conjugate:** Unconjugated

**Description:** Apoptosis in host cells during infection is thought to serve as a defense mechanism for the removal of the infectious agents. Pathogenic bacteria could be broadly classified as invasive or non-invasive. Certain invasive pathogens have been reported to inhibit apoptosis in the host cells so as to persist, multiply and avoid components of the circulating immune system. Mechanistic analysis of this process not only would help to understand the infectious process, but it would certainly provide important clues to help understand the composition of the fundamental machineries and mechanisms of the apoptosis regulation in mammalian cells. In this regard, studies have been focusing on the identification of the bacterial factor(s) that might be involved in the inhibition of apoptosis signaling of host cells during infection. One factor identified, termed BF-1, appear to be capable of inhibiting apoptosis in infected epithelial cells. Furthermore, mammalian epithelial cells expressing this factor were rendered resistant to apoptosis mediated by several apoptotic stimuli (unpublished data).

**Purpose:**

**Parental cell:**

**Organism:**

**Tissue:**

**Model:**

**Gender:**

**Isotype:** IgG1

**Reactivity:** Human

**Selectivity:**

**Host:** Mouse

**Immunogen:**

GST-BF-1 fusion protein

**Immunogen UNIPROT ID:**

**Sequence:**

**Growth properties:**

**Production details:**

**Formulation:**

**Recommended controls:**

**Bacterial resistance:**

**Selectable markers:**

**Additional notes:**

## Target details

**Target:** BF-1

**Target alternate names:**

**Target background:** Apoptosis in host cells during infection is thought to serve as a defense mechanism for the removal of the infectious agents. Pathogenic bacteria could be broadly classified as invasive or non-invasive. Certain invasive pathogens have been reported to inhibit apoptosis in the host cells so as to persist, multiply and avoid components of the circulating immune system. Mechanistic analysis of this process not only would help to understand the infectious process, but it would certainly provide important clues to help understand the composition of the fundamental machineries and mechanisms of the apoptosis regulation in mammalian cells. In this regard, studies have been focusing on the identification of the bacterial factor(s) that might be involved in the inhibition of apoptosis signaling of host cells during infection. One factor identified, termed BF-1, appear to be capable of inhibiting apoptosis in infected epithelial cells. Furthermore, mammalian epithelial cells expressing this factor were rendered resistant to apoptosis mediated by several apoptotic stimuli (unpublished data).

**Molecular weight:**

**Ic50:**

## Applications

**Application:** IF ; WB

**Application notes:**

## Handling

**Format:** Liquid

**Concentration:** 0.9-1.1mg/ml

**Passage number:**

**Growth medium:**

**Temperature:**

**Atmosphere:**

**Volume:**

**Storage medium:**

**Storage buffer:** PBS with 0.02% azide

**Storage conditions:** -15° C to -25° C

**Shipping conditions:** Shipping at 4° C

## Related tools

**Related tools:**

## References

**References:**

CancerTools.org