Background: Bok (Bcl-2-related ovarian killer)/Mtd is a pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family member identified in a yeast two-hybrid screen using Mcl-1 as the bait (1). Bok contains conserved Bcl-2 homology domains, BH1, BH2, and BH3. In yeast two-hybrid assays, Bok interacted with some (Mcl-1, BHRF1, and Bfl-1) but not other (Bcl-2, Bcl-xL, and Bcl-w) anti-apoptotic family members (1,2). Likewise, Bok induced apoptosis is blocked by Mcl-1 and BHFR1 but not by Bcl-2 or Bcl-xL (1,2). Bok was originally described to be predominately expressed in reproductive tissues such as ovary, testis, and uterus (1). Subsequent studies have found selective expression of Bok in a number of adult and development tissues (2).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Bok Antibody detects endogenous levels of total Bok protein. The antibody does not cross-react with endogenous levels of other Bcl-2 family members.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide (KLH-coupled) corresponding to residues within a central region of Bok. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background References: