

Product datasheet for **AP06634PU-S**

BACH1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 1/500-1/1000. Immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections: 1/50-1/200. Immunofluorescence: 1/50-1/200.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide, corresponding to amino acids 131-180 of Human BACH1.
Specificity:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of BACH1 protein. (region surrounding Leu160)
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.05% sodium azide
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	~ 83 kDa
Gene Name:	BTB domain and CNC homolog 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 571 Human O14867



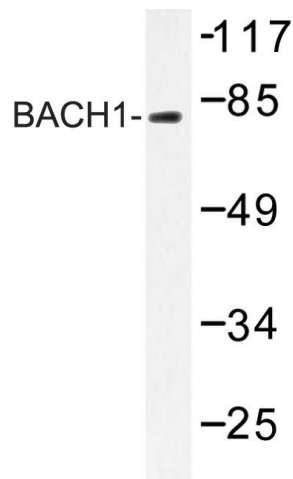
[View online »](#)

Background:

Members of the small Maf family (MafK, MafF, and MafG) are basic region leucine zipper (bZip) proteins that can function as transcriptional activators or repressors. They dimerize with other proteins and bind DNA to either repress or activate transcription depending on the dimer compositions. BACH1 and BACH2, heterodimerization partners of MafK, are members of a novel family of BTB/POZ-basic region leucine zipper (bzip) factors. BACH1 and BACH2 have significant similarity to each other in BTB domain and Cap'n' collar-type bZip domain but are otherwise divergent. BACH1 appears ubiquitous, whereas BACH2 is restricted to monocytes, neuronal cells and is abundantly expressed in the early stages of B-cell differentiation. BACH2, a 841 amino acid polypeptide, is an Nrf2-related transcription repressor and a tissue-specific partner of the Maf oncoprotein family. In culture cells, BACH2 is localized to the cytoplasm through its C-terminal cytoplasmic localization signal (CLS). Oxidative stressors abrogate the CLS activity and induce nuclear accumulation of BACH2, which mediates nucleocytoplasmic communication to couple oxidative stress and transcription repression in mammalian cells. BACH2 heterodimerizes with MAZR through its BTB/POZ domain to activate transcription. BACH2 also plays an important role in the regulation of B cell development.

Synonyms:

HA2303

Product images:

Western blot (WB) analysis of BACH1 antibody in extracts from HeLa cells.