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**Product Name: BAI-1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: APRab07451**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

**Application**

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	174kDa

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	BAI1
<b>Alternative Names</b>	BAI1; Brain-specific angiogenesis inhibitor 1
<b>Gene ID</b>	575.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	O14514
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human BAI1. AA range:691-740

**Background**

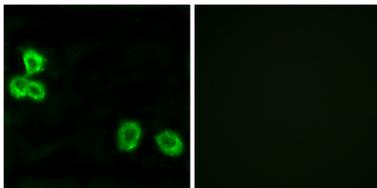
Angiogenesis is controlled by a local balance between stimulators and inhibitors of new vessel growth and is suppressed under

normal physiologic conditions. Angiogenesis has been shown to be essential for growth and metastasis of solid tumors. In order to obtain blood supply for their growth, tumor cells are potently angiogenic and attract new vessels as results of increased secretion of inducers and decreased production of endogenous negative regulators. BAI1 contains at least one 'functional' p53-binding site within an intron, and its expression has been shown to be induced by wildtype p53. There are two other brain-specific angiogenesis inhibitor genes, designated BAI2 and BAI3 which along with BAI1 have similar tissue specificities and structures, however only BAI1 is transcriptionally regulated by p53. BAI1 is postulated to be a member of the secretin receptor family, domain: The TSP1 repeats inhibit in vivo angiogenesis in rat cornea induced by BFGF., function: Phosphatidylserine receptor that enhances the engulfment of apoptotic cells. Likely to be a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis in brain and may play a significant role as a mediator of the p53 signal in suppression of glioblastoma. May function in cell adhesion and signal transduction in the brain., induction: By p53., similarity: Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family. LN-TM7 subfamily., similarity: Contains 1 GPS domain., similarity: Contains 5 TSP type-1 domains., subcellular location: Likely to be concentrated at cell-cell adhesion sites., subunit: Interacts with ELMO1 and DOCK1. When bound to ELMO1 and DOCK1, it may act as a module to promote the engulfment (By similarity). Interacts with MAGI1, MAGI3, BAIAP2 and PHYHIP., tissue specificity: Specifically expressed in brain. Reduced or no expression is observed in some glioblastoma cell lines and cancer tissues. No expression in astrocytes.,

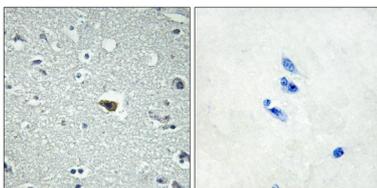
## Research Area

p53;

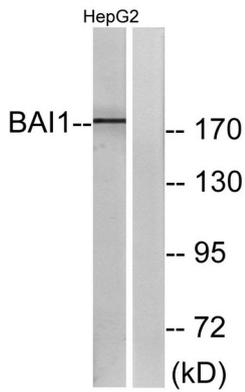
## Image Data



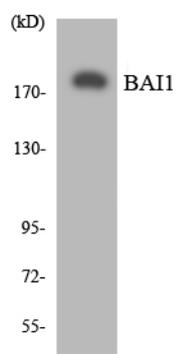
Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF7 cells, using BAI1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using BAI1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using BAI1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HUVEC cells using BAI1 antibody.