Product Datasheet

BNIP3L Antibody - BSA Free
NBP1-88558

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C short term. Aliquot and store at -20C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

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Publications: 5

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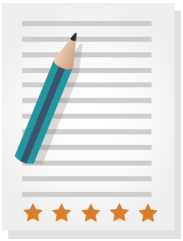
Updated 2/21/2025 v.20.1



NBP1-88558

BNIP3L Antibody - BSA Free

Product Information

Unit Size	0.1 ml
Concentration	Concentrations vary lot to lot. See vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.
Storage	Store at 4C short term. Aliquot and store at -20C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Preservative	0.02% Sodium Azide
Isotype	IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.2) and 40% Glycerol

Product Description

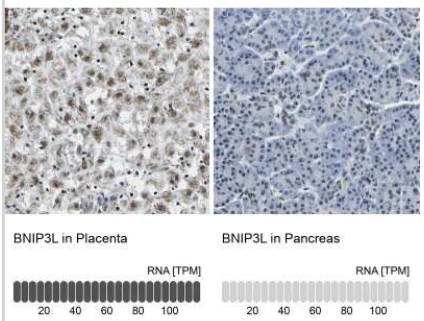
Host	Rabbit
Gene ID	665
Gene Symbol	BNIP3L
Species	Human, Mouse
Reactivity Notes	Mouse reactivity reported in the scientific literature (PMID: 24573672).
Immunogen	This antibody was developed against Recombinant Protein corresponding to amino acids: SNGNDNGNGKNGGLEHVPSSSSIHNGDMEKILLDAQHESGQSSSRGSSHCDS PSPQEDGQIMFDVEMHTSRDHSSQSEEEVVEGEKEVEALKKSADWVSDWSS RPENIPPKEFHFRHPKRSVSLSMRKSGAMK

Product Application Details

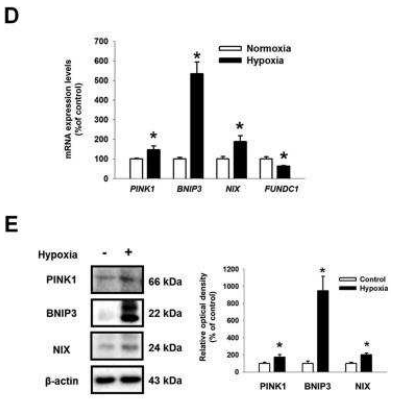
Applications	Western Blot, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin
Recommended Dilutions	Western Blot Reported in scientific literature (PMID:33473105), Immunohistochemistry 1:200 - 1:500, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence 0.25-2 ug/ml, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin 1:200 - 1:500
Application Notes	For IHC-Paraffin, HIER pH 6 retrieval is recommended. ICC/IF Fixation Permeabilization: Use PFA/Triton X-100.

Images

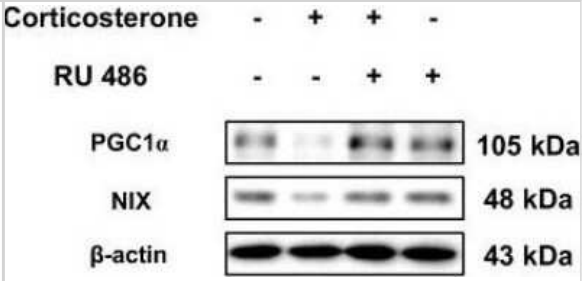
Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin: BNIP3L Antibody [NBP1-88558] - Staining in human placenta and pancreas tissues using anti-BNIP3L antibody. Corresponding BNIP3L RNA-seq data are presented for the same tissues.



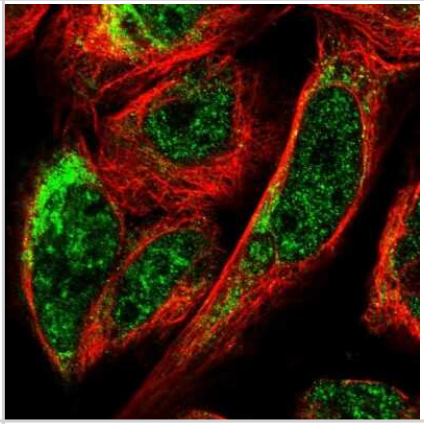
Western Blot: BNIP3L Antibody [NBP1-88558] - UCB-hMSCs were exposed to normoxia or hypoxia. (D) The mRNA expressions of PINK1, BNIP3, NIX and FUNDC1 were analyzed by quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR). n = 5. (E) The protein expressions of PINK1, BNIP3, NIX and B-actin were assessed by western blot. n = 4. *p < 0.05 versus control. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2213231717303804) licensed under a CC-BY license.



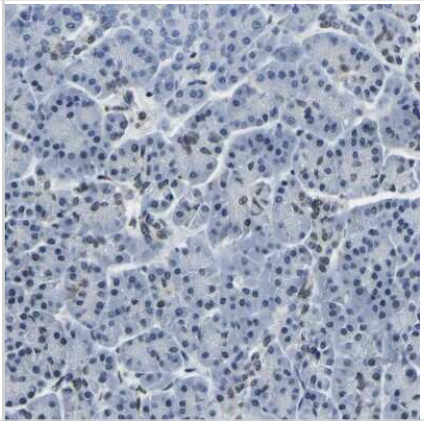
Western Blot: BNIP3L Antibody [NBP1-88558] - Vehicle or RU 486 (5 mg/kg) injected mice were presented with/without corticosterone (10 mg/kg) for 3 days. The expressions of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha (PGC1 alpha NBP1-04676) and NIX (BNIP3L NBP1-88558) were visualized via western blotting. Loading control is beta-actin. n = 5. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (//pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33473105/) licensed under a CC-BY license.



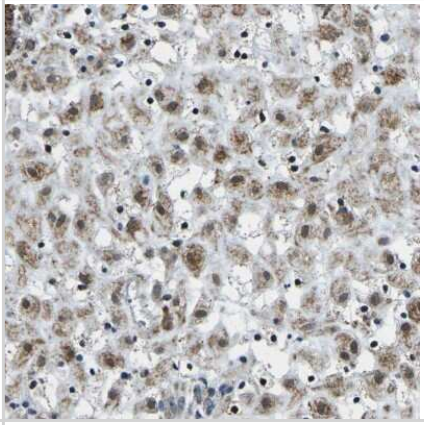
Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence: BNIP3L Antibody [NBP1-88558] - Staining of human cell line U-2 OS shows localization to nuclear speckles & mitochondria. Antibody staining is shown in green.

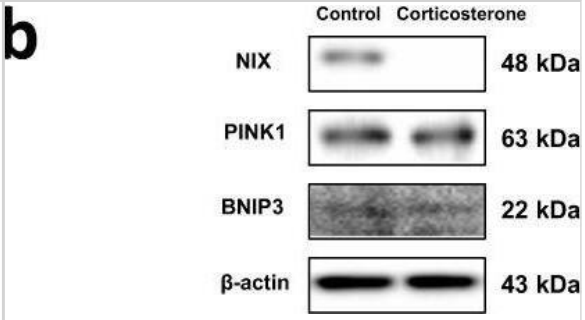


Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin: BNIP3L Antibody [NBP1-88558] - Staining of human pancreas shows low expression as expected.



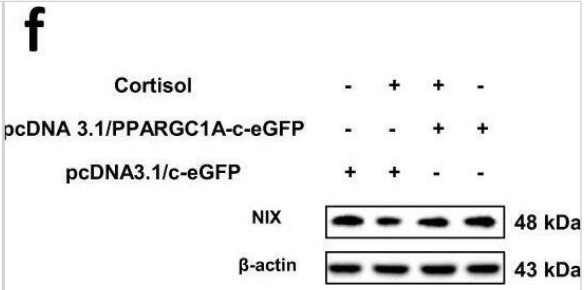
Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin: BNIP3L Antibody [NBP1-88558] - Staining of human placenta shows high expression.



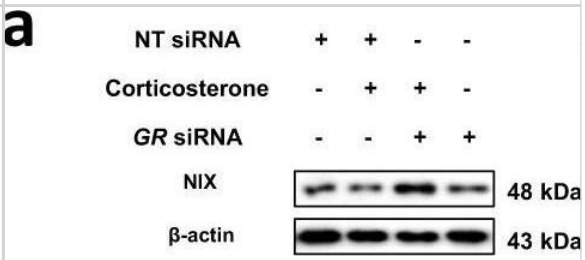


Corticosterone affects NIX-dependent mitophagy through decreasing PGC1α in vivo.a–f Mice exposed to vehicle, corticosterone (10 mg/kg), corticosterone with phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA pretreatment, 200 μg/kg), or PMA alone for 7 days. a Slide samples for IHC immunostained with LAMP1 (green), TOMM20 (red), & DAPI (blue). Scale bars, 100 μm (magnification, ×200). n = 5. b The expressions of NIX, PTEN-induced kinase 1 (PINK1), & BCL2 interacting protein 3 (BNIP3) detected with WBt where β-actin used as a loading control. n = 5. c Slide samples for IHC immunostained with synpatophysin (green), PSD95 (red), & DAPI (blue). Scale bars, 100 μm (magnification, ×200). n = 5. d Synaptophysin & PSD95 detected by WBt. Loading control is β-actin. n = 5. e The mice subjected to Y-maze test to evaluate spatial memory function. n = 6. f The mice subjected to forced swim test to evaluate depression-like behavior. n = 5. g Vehicle or RU 486 (5 mg/kg) injected mice presented with/without corticosterone (10 mg/kg) for 3 days. The expressions of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha (PGC1α) & NIX visualized via WB. Loading control is β-actin. n = 5. h The schematic model for mechanisms of inhibition in NIX-dependent mitophagy by glucocorticoid was shown. All blots & IF images representative. n = 5 or 6 from each animal with two technical replicates each in results of IHC & WBt. Quantitative data presented as a mean ± S.E.M. The representative images acquired by SRRF imaging system. Two-sided two-way ANOVA was conducted except Fig. 8b, data of which analyzed by two-sided unpaired student's t test. ** indicates $p < 0.01$ versus control & ## indicates $p < 0.01$ versus corticosterone, respectively. Data provided as a Source data file. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33473105), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.

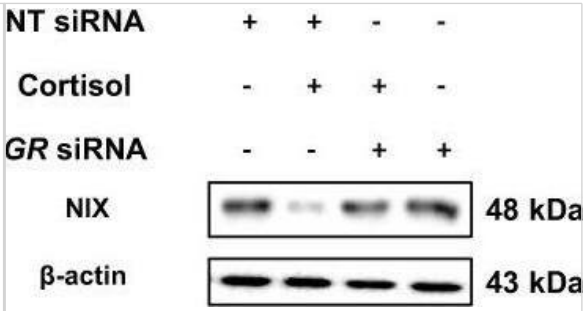
Western Blot: BNIP3L Antibody [NBP1-88558] - Role of PGC1α in NIX-dependent mitophagy.a–e Nontargeting (NT) or GR siRNA was transfected to hippocampal neurons & SH-SY5Y cells for 24 h prior to corticosterone & cortisol for 12 h, respectively. a, b Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha (PGC1α) expression was detected in western blot where β-actin was used as a loading control in both cell types. n = 5. c Colocalization of PGC1α (red) & DAPI (blue) in hippocampal neurons was visualized with SRRF imaging system. Scale bars, 20 μm (magnification, ×1000). n = 5. d Colocalization of PGC1α (green) & DAPI (blue) in SH-SY5Y was visualized with SRRF imaging system. Scale bars, 20 μm (magnification, ×1000). n = 5. e PGC1α protein expressions in subcellular fraction samples were detected by western blotting. Lamin A/C & α-tubulin were used as a nuclear & cytosolic loading control, respectively. n = 5. f, g SH-SY5Y cells were transfected with pcDNA3.1/c-eGFP or pcDNA3.1/PPARGC1A-c-eGFP vector for 24 h prior to cortisol treatment for 24 h. f NIX expression was detected in western blot where β-actin was used as a loading control. n = 5. g TOMM20 levels were detected by western blot. Loading control for western blot is β-actin. n = 5. All blots & immunofluorescence images are representative. n = 5 from independent experiments with two technical replicates each. Quantitative data are presented as a mean ± S.E.M. Two-sided two-way ANOVA was conducted. ** indicates $p < 0.01$ versus control. #, ## indicates $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$ versus corticosterone in hippocampal neurons & cortisol in SH-SY5Y, respectively. Data are provided as a Source data file. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33473105), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



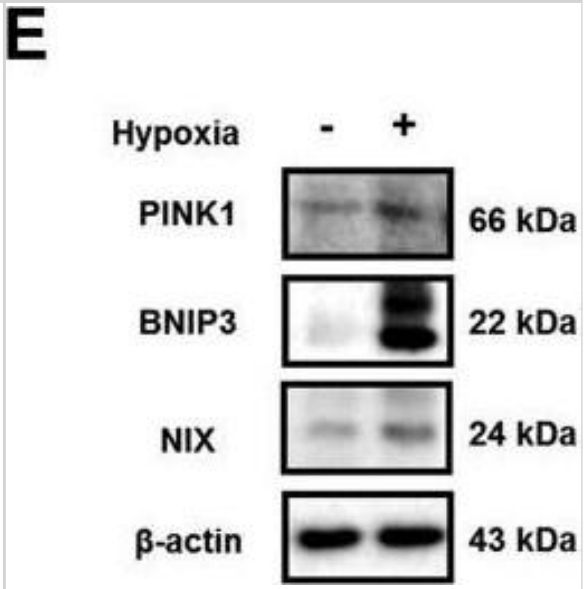
Western Blot: BNIP3L Antibody [NBP1-88558] - GR-dependent downregulation of NIX expression via PGC1α.a, b Nontargeting (NT) or GR siRNA was transfected to hippocampal neurons & SH-SY5Y cells for 24 h prior to corticosterone & cortisol for 24 h, respectively. NIX expression was detected in western blot where β-actin was used as a loading control. n = 5. c SH-SY5Y cells were incubated with cortisol for 6 h. The mRNA expression levels of genes associated with nuclear receptors & coregulators were assessed by RT2 Profiler PCR array. Heat maps with hierarchical clustering were acquired by using the GeneGlobe Data analysis Center on Qiagen website. n = 3. d A thousand base pair upstream of the first codon of the PPARGC1A was described & the putative GRE binding sequence was emphasized with yellow labeling. e SH-SY5Y cells were incubated with cortisol for 6 h. DNA was immunoprecipitated with IgG, RNA polymerase (RNAPol), & glucocorticoid receptor (GR) antibody. The immunoprecipitation & input samples were amplified with primers of GAPDH & PPARGC1A gene. n = 5. All blots are representative. n = 3 or 5 from independent experiments with two technical replicates each, respectively. Quantitative data are presented as a mean ± S.E.M. Two-sided two-way ANOVA was conducted in Fig. 6a, b. Two-sided unpaired student's t test was conducted in Fig. 6e. ** indicates $p < 0.01$ versus control. ## indicates $p < 0.01$ versus corticosterone in hippocampal neurons & cortisol in SH-SY5Y, respectively. Data are provided as a Source data file. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33473105), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



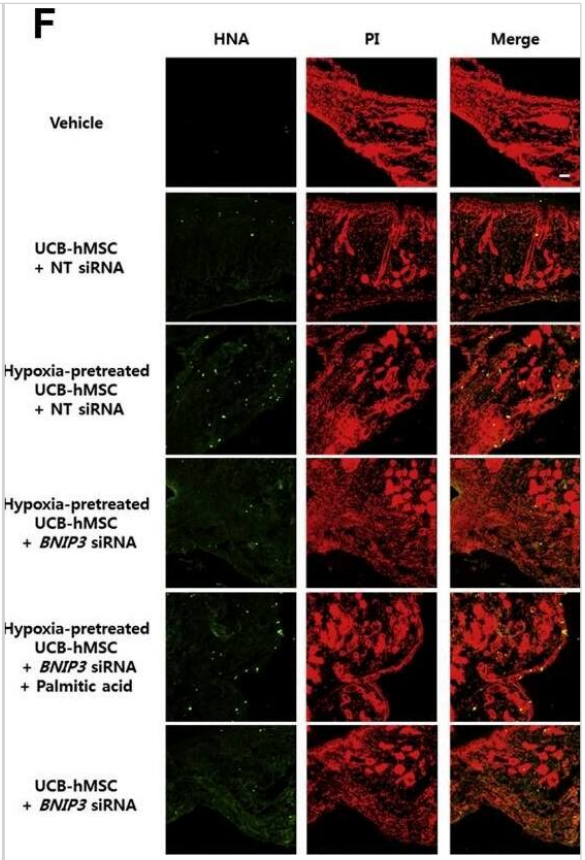
Western Blot: BNIP3L Antibody [NBP1-88558] - GR-dependent downregulation of NIX expression via PGC1α.a, b Nontargeting (NT) or GR siRNA was transfected to hippocampal neurons & SH-SY5Y cells for 24 h prior to corticosterone & cortisol for 24 h, respectively. NIX expression was detected in western blot where β-actin was used as a loading control. n = 5. c SH-SY5Y cells were incubated with cortisol for 6 h. The mRNA expression levels of genes associated with nuclear receptors & coregulators were assessed by RT2 Profiler PCR array. Heat maps with hierarchical clustering were acquired by using the GeneGlobe Data analysis Center on Qiagen website. n = 3. d A thousand base pair upstream of the first codon of the PPARGC1A was described & the putative GRE binding sequence was emphasized with yellow labeling. e SH-SY5Y cells were incubated with cortisol for 6 h. DNA was immunoprecipitated with IgG, RNA polymerase (RNAPol), & glucocorticoid receptor (GR) antibody. The immunoprecipitation & input samples were amplified with primers of GAPDH & PPARGC1A gene. n = 5. All blots are representative. n = 3 or 5 from independent experiments with two technical replicates each, respectively. Quantitative data are presented as a mean ± S.E.M. Two-sided two-way ANOVA was conducted in Fig. 6a, b. Two-sided unpaired student's t test was conducted in Fig. 6e. ** indicates $p < 0.01$ versus control. ## indicates $p < 0.01$ versus corticosterone in hippocampal neurons & cortisol in SH-SY5Y, respectively. Data are provided as a Source data file. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33473105), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



Western Blot: BNIP3L Antibody [NBP1-88558] - Effects of hypoxia on mitophagy regulator expressions & mitophagy in UCB-hMSCs. (A) UCB-hMSCs incubated w/ various times of hypoxia (0–48 h). Cells stained w/ Mitotracker™. n = 6 (magnification, ×1,200). Scale bars, 50 μm. (B) The expressions of COX4 & β-actin detected by western blot. n = 4. (C) UCB-hMSCs exposed to 24 h of normoxia or hypoxia. Cells immuno-stained w/ COX4 & LC3B-specific antibodies (magnification, ×600). Scale bars, 37.5 μm. (D) The mRNA expressions of PINK1, BNIP3, NIX & FUNDC1 analyzed by quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR). n = 5. (E) The protein expressions of PINK1, BNIP3, NIX & β-actin assessed by western blot. n = 4. (F, G) siRNAs of PINK1, BNIP3, NIX or non-targeting (NT) transfected to UCB-hMSCs prior to hypoxia treatment for 24 h. COX4 & β-actin expressions assessed by western blot. n = 4 (F). Cells immunostained w/ COX4 & PI. n = 3 (magnification, ×400). All scale bars, 50 μm. COX4 fluorescence intensity analyzed by luminometer. n = 5 (G). (H) BNIP3 siRNA transfected to UCB-hMSCs prior to hypoxia treatment for 24 h. Cells stained w/ Mitotracker™. n = 6 (magnification, ×1,200). Scale bars, 50 μm. (I) BNIP3, β-tubulin & COX4 w/ cytosol & mitochondrial fractionized samples detected by western blot. (J) Cells incubated w/ hypoxia or normoxia for 24 h. Cells immuno-stained w/ BNIP3 & LC3B-specific antibodies. (magnification, ×600). Scale bars, 37.5 μm. Western blot data normalized by β-actin, & qPCR data normalized by ACTB mRNA expression level. Quantitative data are presented as a mean ± S.E.M. All blot & confocal images are representative. *$p < 0.05$ versus control, #$p < 0.05$ versus hypoxia. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2213231717303804), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence: BNIP3L Antibody [NBP1-88558] - The role of PA in BNIP3 silenced UCB-hMSC survival in the mouse skin wound healing model. (A) Mouse skin wound surgery with UCB-hMSC transplantation was performed as described in Section 2. Representative gross wound images were acquired at post injection days 0, 4, 8, 12. Skin wound sizes at day 8 were compared with wound size at day 0. n = 5. (B) Tissue slide samples were stained with hematoxylin & eosin. Low & high magnified histological gross images are shown in the left & right panels, respectively. Scale bars, 260 μm (magnification, ×40) & 100 μm (magnification, ×100). n = 5. (C) Representative images of blood vessels in skin wounds on day 12 (top panel). Vessel density was analyzed by using ImageJ program (bottom panel). n = 5. (D-F) Histological tissue samples were immuno-stained with CD31, α-SMA, & HNA-specific antibodies & PI for counterstaining. α-SMA & HNA-positive cells were visualized by confocal microscopy. The number of CD31 & α-SMA-positive cells in high power field (HPF), & the percentage of HNA-positive cells in total cells were analyzed by using Metamorph software. Scale bars, 100 μm (magnification, ×100). n = 5. Data are presented as a mean ± S.E.M. $p < 0.05 versus vehicle group, *p < 0.05 versus UCB-hMSC group given NT siRNA, #p < 0.05 versus UCB-hMSC group given NT siRNA with hypoxia pretreatment, @p < 0.05 versus UCB-hMSC group given BNIP3 siRNA with hypoxia pretreatment. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2213231717303804), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



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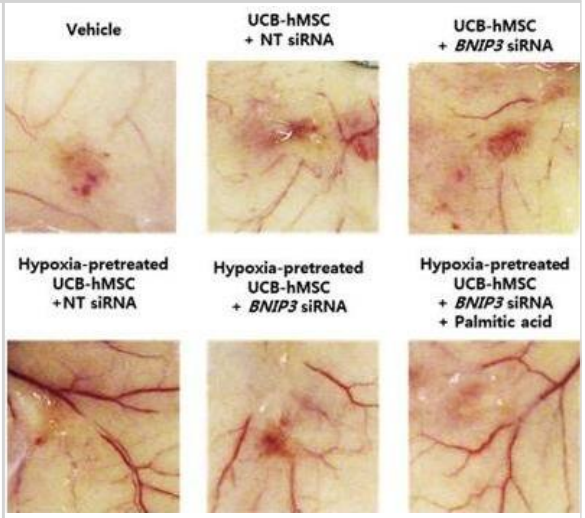

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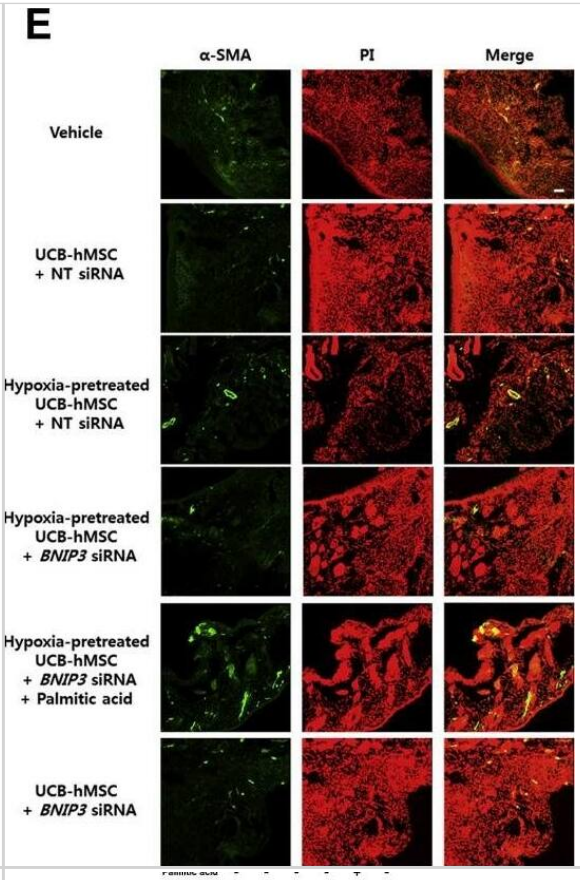

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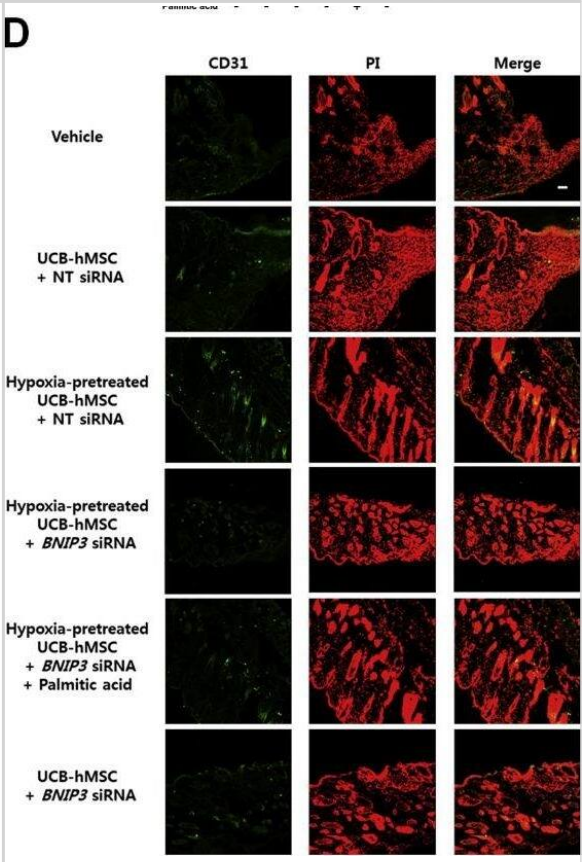

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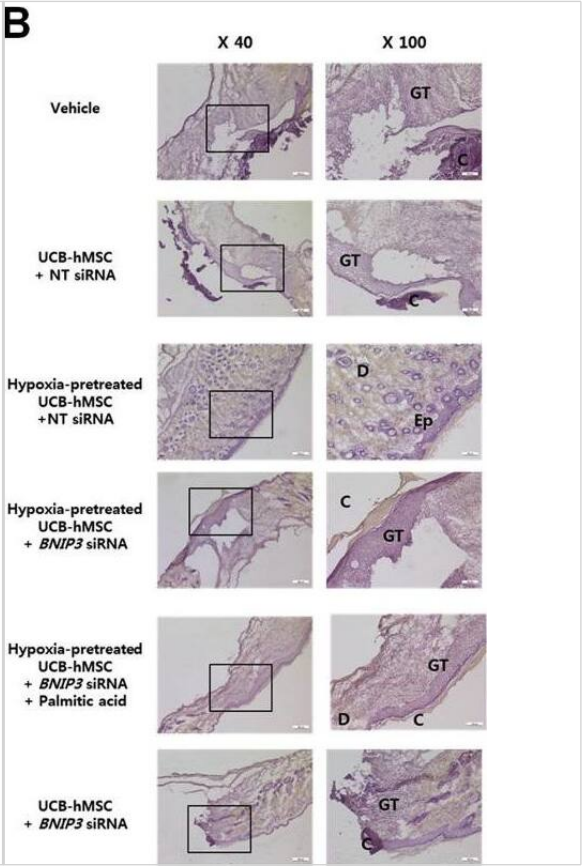

Publications

Kim MJ, Choi GE, Chae CW et al. Melatonin-mediated FKBP4 downregulation protects against stress-induced neuronal mitochondria dysfunctions by blocking nuclear translocation of GR Cell death & disease 2023-02-21 [PMID: 36810730] (WB, Human)

Choi GE, Lee HJ, Chae CW, et al. BNIP3L/NIX-mediated mitophagy protects against glucocorticoid-induced synapse defects Nature communications 2021-01-20 [PMID: 33473105] (WB, Mouse)

Lee H, Jung Y, Choi G et al. BNIP3 induction by hypoxia stimulates FASN-dependent free fatty acid production enhancing therapeutic potential of umbilical cord blood-derived human mesenchymal stem cells Redox Biol 2017-07-04 [PMID: 28704726] (WB, Human)

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