

Anti-Bcl-XL Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10035

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q07817
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Bcl-2-like protein 1(BCL2L1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	598
Other Names	Bcl-2-like protein 1, Bcl2-L-1, Apoptosis regulator Bcl-X, BCL2L1, BCL2L, BCLX
Calculated MW	26049
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μ g/ml, Human, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Isoform Bcl-X(L): Mitochondrion inner membrane . Mitochondrion outer membrane . Mitochondrion matrix . Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . After neuronal stimulation, translocates from cytosol to synaptic vesicle and mitochondrion membrane in a calmodulin-dependent manner (By similarity). Localizes to the centrosome when phosphorylated at Ser-49. .
Tissue Specificity	Bcl-X(S) is expressed at high levels in cells that undergo a high rate of turnover, such as developing lymphocytes. In contrast, Bcl-X(L) is found in tissues containing long-lived postmitotic cells, such as adult brain.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Bcl-2-like protein 1
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .

Immunogen	E.coli-derived human Bcl-XL recombinant protein (Position: M1-T219). Human Bcl-XL shares 97.9% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat Bcl-XL.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 °C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

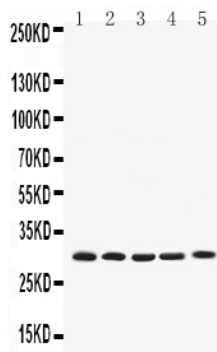
Name	BCL2L1
Synonyms	BCL2L, BCLX
Function	Potent inhibitor of cell death. Inhibits activation of caspases. Appears to regulate cell death by blocking the voltage- dependent anion channel (VDAC) by binding to it and preventing the release of the caspase activator, CYC1, from the mitochondrial membrane. Also acts as a regulator of G2 checkpoint and progression to cytokinesis during mitosis. Isoform Bcl-X(S) promotes apoptosis.
Cellular Location	[Isoform Bcl-X(L)]: Mitochondrion inner membrane. Mitochondrion outer membrane Mitochondrion matrix. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=After neuronal stimulation, translocates from cytosol to synaptic vesicle and mitochondrion membrane in a calmodulin-dependent manner (By similarity). Localizes to the centrosome when phosphorylated at Ser-49
Tissue Location	Bcl-X(S) is expressed at high levels in cells that undergo a high rate of turnover, such as developing lymphocytes. In contrast, Bcl-X(L) is found in tissues containing long-lived postmitotic cells, such as adult brain

Background

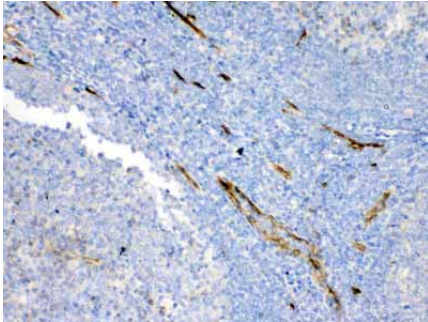
Bcl-2-like protein 1, also known as Bcl-XL, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the BCL2L1 gene. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the BCL-2 protein family. BCL-2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. The proteins encoded by this gene are located at the outer mitochondrial membrane, and have been shown to regulate outer mitochondrial membrane channel (VDAC) opening. VDAC regulates mitochondrial membrane potential, and thus controls the production of reactive oxygen species and release of cytochrome C by mitochondria, both of which are the potent inducers of cell apoptosis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding two different isoforms. The longer isoform (Bcl-xL) acts as an apoptotic inhibitor and the shorter form (Bcl-xS) acts as an apoptotic activator.

Images

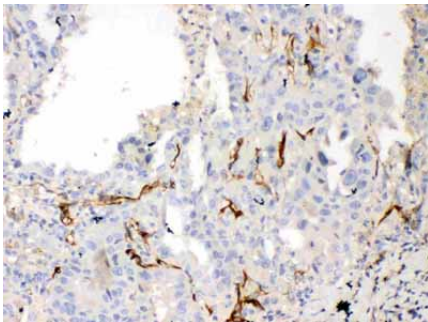
Western blot analysis of Bcl-XL expression in rat thymus extract (lane 1), NIH3T3 whole cell lysates (lane 2), HEPA1-6 whole cell lysates (lane 3), SGC7901 whole cell lysates (lane 4) and HEPG2 whole cell lysates (lane 5).



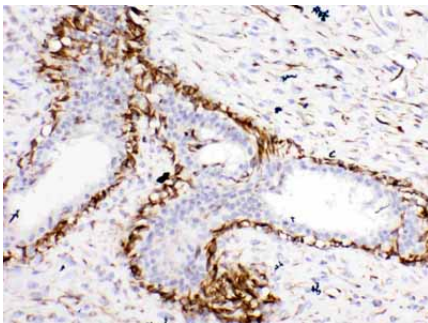
Bcl-XL at 30KD was detected using rabbit anti- Bcl-XL Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog #ABO10035) at 0.5 μ g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .



Bcl-XL was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil tissues using rabbit anti- Bcl-XL Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10035) at 1 μ g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .



Bcl-XL was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human lung cancer tissues using rabbit anti- Bcl-XL Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10035) at 1 μ g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .



Bcl-XL was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human mammary cancer tissues using rabbit anti- Bcl-XL Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10035) at 1 μ g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.