

Anti-MCL1 Antibody

Catalog # ABO10821

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q07820
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Induced myeloid leukemia cell differentiation protein Mcl-1(MCL1) detection. Tested with WB in Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	4170
Other Names	Induced myeloid leukemia cell differentiation protein Mcl-1, Bcl-2-like protein 3, Bcl2-L-3, Bcl-2-related protein EAT/mcl1, mcl1/EAT, MCL1, BCL2L3
Calculated MW	37337
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Cytoplasmic, associated with mitochondria.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Induced myeloid leukemia cell differentiation protein Mcl-1
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human MCL1(303-325aa RDWLVKQRGWDGFVEFFHVEDLE), different from the related mouse sequence by one amino acid.
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.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.

Protein Information

Name	MCL1
Synonyms	BCL2L3
Function	Involved in the regulation of apoptosis versus cell survival, and in the maintenance of viability but not of proliferation. Mediates its effects by interactions with a number of other regulators of apoptosis. Isoform 1 inhibits apoptosis. Isoform 2 promotes apoptosis.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion. Nucleus, nucleoplasm Note=Cytoplasmic, associated with mitochondria

Background

BCL2L3, also known as MCL1(myeloid cell leukemia sequence 1) encodes an anti-apoptotic protein, which is a member of the Bcl-2 family. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The longest gene product(isoform 1) enhances cell survival by inhibiting apoptosis while the alternatively spliced shorter gene products(isoform 2 and isoform 3) promote apoptosis and are death-inducing. Using the methods of somatic cell hybrid analysis and fluorescence in situ hybridization), the MCL1 gene is mapped to human 1q21.MCL1is a critical and specific regulator essential for ensuring the homeostasis of early hematopoietic progenitors. Phosphorylation of MCL1 directs its interaction with the tumor suppressor protein FBW7, which is the substrate-binding component of a ubiquitin ligase complex. The polyubiquitylation of MCL1 then targets it for proteasomal degradation. The degradation of MCL1 was blocked in patient-derived tumor cells that lacked FBW7 or had loss-of-function mutations in FBW7, conferring resistance to antitubulin agents and promoting chemotherapeutic-induced polyploidy.

Images



Anti-MCL1 antibody, ABO10821, Western blotting
All lanes: Anti MCL1 (ABO10821) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 2: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Predicted bind size: 37KD
Observed bind size: 37KD

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