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BCL2 antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI16168

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P10415
Other Accession	NM_000633, NP_000624
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	26266

Additional Information

Gene ID	596
Alias Symbol	Bcl-2, PPP1R50
Other Names	Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2, BCL2
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-BCL2 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	BCL2 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BCL2
Function	Suppresses apoptosis in a variety of cell systems including factor-dependent lymphohematopoietic and neural cells (PubMed:1508712, PubMed:8183370). Regulates cell death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability (PubMed:11368354). Appears to function in a feedback loop system with caspases (PubMed:11368354). Inhibits caspase activity either by preventing the release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria and/or by binding to the apoptosis-activating factor (APAF-1) (PubMed:11368354). Also acts as an inhibitor of autophagy: interacts with BECN1 and AMBRA1 during non-starvation conditions and inhibits their autophagy function (PubMed:18570871, PubMed:20889974, PubMed:21358617). May attenuate inflammation by impairing NLRP1- inflammasome activation, hence CASP1

activation and IL1B release (PubMed:17418785).

Cellular Location Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10417}

Tissue Location Expressed in a variety of tissues.

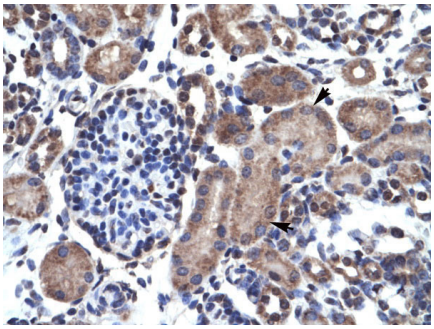
Background

Suppresses apoptosis in a variety of cell systems including factor-dependent lymphohematopoietic and neural cells. Regulates cell death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability. Appears to function in a feedback loop system with caspases. Inhibits caspase activity either by preventing the release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria and/or by binding to the apoptosis-activating factor (APAF-1).

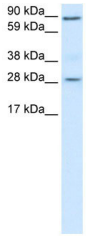
References

Tsujimoto Y.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:5214-5218(1986).
Eguchi Y.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 20:4187-4192(1992).
Cleary M.L.,et al.Cell 47:19-28(1986).
Seto M.,et al.EMBO J. 7:123-131(1988).
Hua C.,et al.Oncogene Res. 2:263-275(1988).

Images



Human kidney



WB Suggested Anti-BCL2 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 µg/ml
Positive Control: Human Placenta

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