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BCL6 Antibody (C-term) (ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1948a

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E
Primary Accession	P41182
Other Accession	NP_001124317.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	305CT16.3.3
Calculated MW	78846
Antigen Region	676-704

Additional Information

Gene ID	604
Other Names	B-cell lymphoma 6 protein, BCL-6, B-cell lymphoma 5 protein, BCL-5, Protein LAZ-3, Zinc finger and BTB domain-containing protein 27, Zinc finger protein 51, BCL6, BCL5, LAZ3, ZBTB27, ZNF51
Target/Specificity	This BCL6 antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 676-704 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human BCL6.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000~16000 IF~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	BCL6 Antibody (C-term) (ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BCL6
Synonyms	BCL5, LAZ3, ZBTB27, ZNF51

Function	Transcriptional repressor mainly required for germinal center (GC) formation and antibody affinity maturation which has different mechanisms of action specific to the lineage and biological functions. Forms complexes with different corepressors and histone deacetylases to repress the transcriptional expression of different subsets of target genes. Represses its target genes by binding directly to the DNA sequence 5'-TTCCTAGAA-3' (BCL6-binding site) or indirectly by repressing the transcriptional activity of transcription factors. In GC B-cells, represses genes that function in differentiation, inflammation, apoptosis and cell cycle control, also autoregulates its transcriptional expression and up-regulates, indirectly, the expression of some genes important for GC reactions, such as AICDA, through the repression of microRNAs expression, like miR155. An important function is to allow GC B-cells to proliferate very rapidly in response to T- cell dependent antigens and tolerate the physiological DNA breaks required for immunoglobulin class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation without inducing a p53/TP53-dependent apoptotic response. In follicular helper CD4(+) T-cells (T(FH) cells), promotes the expression of T(FH)-related genes but inhibits the differentiation of T(H)1, T(H)2 and T(H)17 cells. Also required for the establishment and maintenance of immunological memory for both T- and B-cells. Suppresses macrophage proliferation through competition with STAT5 for STAT- binding motifs binding on certain target genes, such as CCL2 and CCND2. In response to genotoxic stress, controls cell cycle arrest in GC B- cells in both p53/TP53-dependedent and -independent manners. Besides, also controls neurogenesis through the alteration of the composition of NOTCH-dependent transcriptional complexes at selective NOTCH targets, such as HES5, including the recruitment of the deacetylase SIRT1 and resulting in an epigenetic silencing leading to neuronal differentiation.
Cellular Location	Nucleus
Tissue Location	Expressed in germinal center T- and B-cells and in primary immature dendritic cells.

Background

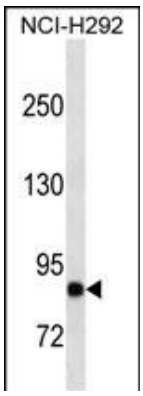
The protein encoded by this gene is a zinc finger transcription factor and contains an N-terminal POZ domain. This protein acts as a sequence-specific repressor of transcription, and has been shown to modulate the transcription of START-dependent IL-4 responses of B cells. This protein can interact with a variety of POZ-containing proteins that function as transcription corepressors. This gene is found to be frequently translocated and hypermutated in diffuse large-cell lymphoma (DLCL), and may be involved in the pathogenesis of DLCL. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms have been found for this gene.

References

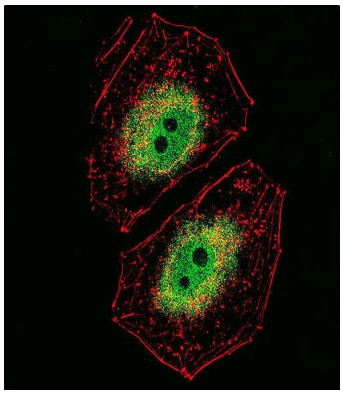
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Images

BCL6 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AM1948a) western blot analysis in NCI-H292 cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This



demonstrates the BCL6 antibody detected the BCL6 protein (arrow).



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of BCL6 Antibody (C-term) (ascites) (Cat#AM1948a) with NCI-H460 cell followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-mouse lgG (green).Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor® 555 phalloidin (red).

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