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BCL2L1 Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2211b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q07817
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	804CT19.1.4
Calculated MW	26049

Additional Information

Gene ID	598
Other Names	Bcl-2-like protein 1, Bcl2-L-1, Apoptosis regulator Bcl-X, BCL2L1, BCL2L, BCLX
Target/Specificity	Purified His-tagged BCL2L1 protein was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
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	BCL2L1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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

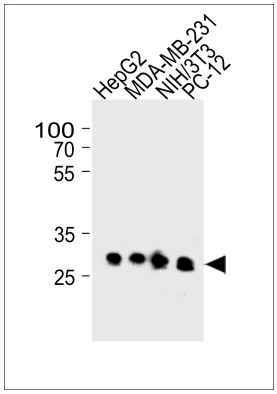
Background

Potent inhibitor of cell death. Inhibits activation of caspases (By similarity). Appears to regulate cell death by blocking the voltage-dependent anion channnel (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.

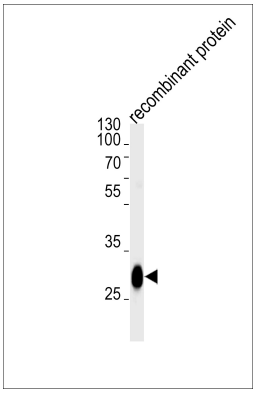
References

Boise L.H., et al. Cell 74:597-608(1993).
Ban J., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 248:147-152(1998).
Inohara N., et al. Submitted (OCT-1996) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Bechtel S., et al. BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).
Kalnine N., et al. Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



BCL2L1 Antibody(Cat. #AM2211b) western blot analysis in HepG2,MDA-MB-231,mouse NIH/3T3 and rat PC-12 cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the BCL2L1 antibody detected the BCL2L1 protein (arrow).



BCL2L1 Antibody (Cat. #AM2211b) western blot analysis in recombinant protein lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the BCL2L1 antibody detected the BCL2L1 protein (arrow).

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