

# BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP20816c

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q07817</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clone Names</b>	RB50807
<b>Calculated MW</b>	26049

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	598
<b>Other Names</b>	Bcl-2-like protein 1, Bcl2-L-1, Apoptosis regulator Bcl-X, BCL2L1, BCL2L, BCLX
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This BCL2L1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 195-229 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human BCL2L1.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Precautions</b>	BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	BCL2L1
<b>Synonyms</b>	BCL2L, BCLX
<b>Function</b>	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

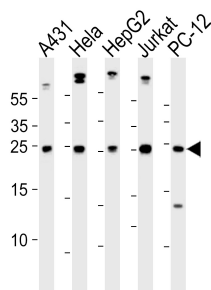
## Background

Potent inhibitor of cell death. Inhibits activation of caspases. 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.

## 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



Western blot analysis of lysates from A431, HeLa, HepG2, Jurkat, rat PC-12 cell line (from left to right), using BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP20816c). AP20816c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

## Citations

- [Photodynamic Therapy Using Indolines-Fused-Triazoles Induces Mitochondrial Apoptosis in Human Non-Melanoma BCC Cells.](#)