10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20816c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q07817
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB50807
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	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.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	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.
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 (C-term) 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

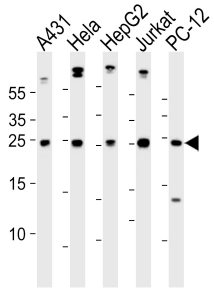
Background

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

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