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Bcl-6 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90234

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, IHF
Primary Accession	P41182
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
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
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	78846

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 IP 1:50
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Bcl6
Description	Bcl-6, a transcriptional repressor, binds Stat recognition-like DNA elements and influences germinal center development and cell differentiation. Additionally, Bcl-6 negatively regulates NFκB expression, thereby inhibiting NFκB-mediated cellular functions.HDAC- and silent information regulator (SIR)-2-dependent acet-ylation of Bcl-6 causes downregulation of activity by inhibiting the ability of Bcl-6 to recruit complexes containing histone deacetylases (HDACs).
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

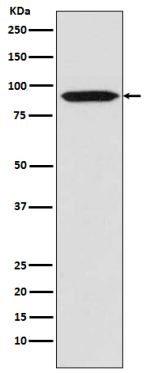
Name	BCL6
Synonyms	BCL5, LAZ3, ZBTB27, ZNF51
Function	Transcriptional repressor mainly required for germinal center (GC) formation and antibody affinity maturation which has different mechanisms of action specific to the lineage and biological functions. Forms complexes with different corepressors and 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 immunglobulin 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.

Images



Western blot analysis of Bcl6 in expression Daudi cell lysate.

Image not found : 202311/AP90234-IHC.jpg

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil, using Bcl-6 Antibody.

Image not found : 202311/AP90234-IF.jpg

Immunofluorescent analysis of Ramos cells, using Bcl-6 Antibody .