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BCL2L10 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97179

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9HD36
Other Accession	Q9HD36
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	23204
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human BCL2L10
Epitope Specificity	101-194/194
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.
SUBUNIT	Binds to Bcl-2, Bcl-X and BAX. Interacts with APAF1.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Members in the Bcl-2 family are critical regulators of apoptosis by either inhibiting or promoting cell death. BCL2L10 is a recently discovered anti-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2. Unlike the mouse homolog (also known as Diva/Boo) which is predominantly expressed in ovary and testis, the human BCL2L10 protein is widely expressed. Also, the human BCL2L10 functions by binding to and suppressing the apoptotic activity of Bax, whereas the mouse homolog binds Bak and also interacts with the apoptosis protein Apaf-1.

Additional Information

Gene ID	10017
Other Names	BCL-B; Boo; Diva; bcl2-L-10; B2L10_HUMAN; BCL2L10; Anti-apoptotic protein Boo; Anti-apoptotic protein NrH; Apoptosis regulator Bcl-B; BCLB; BCL2 like 10; BCL2-like 10 (apoptosis facilitator)
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	BCL2L10 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:17532299}
Function	Promotes cell survival by suppressing apoptosis induced by BAX but not BAK (PubMed:11278245, PubMed:11689480). Increases binding of AHCYL1/IRBIT to ITPR1 (PubMed:27995898). Reduces ITPR1-mediated calcium release from the endoplasmic reticulum cooperatively with AHCYL1/IRBIT under normal cellular conditions (PubMed:27995898). Under apoptotic stress conditions, dissociates from ITPR1 and is displaced from mitochondria-associated endoplasmic reticulum membranes, leading to increased Ca(2+) transfer to mitochondria which promotes apoptosis (PubMed:27995898). Required for the correct formation of the microtubule organizing center during oocyte cell division, potentially via regulation of protein abundance and localization of other microtubule organizing center components such as AURKA and TPX2 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion. Nucleus membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z0F3}. Note=Localizes to mitochondria-associated endoplasmic reticulum membranes (MAMs) (PubMed:27995898). Localization to MAMs is greatly reduced under apoptotic stress conditions (PubMed:27995898)
Tissue Location	Widely expressed in adult tissues. Preferentially expressed in lung, liver and kidney.

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