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

Bcl-B Antibody

Catalog # ASC10202

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q9HD36
Other Accession	NP_065129, 9966783
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	23204
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	Bcl-B antibody can be used for the detection of Bcl-B by Western blot at 1 g/mL. Despite its predicted molecular weight, Bcl-B is often at higher molecular weights, presumably due to post-translational modifications. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 10 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	10017
Other Names	Bcl-B Antibody: Boo, Diva, BCL-B, BCLB, Bcl-2-like protein 10, Anti-apoptotic protein NrH, Bcl2-L-10, BCL2-like 10 (apoptosis facilitator)
Target/Specificity	BCL2L10;
Reconstitution & Storage	Bcl-B antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	Bcl-B Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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.

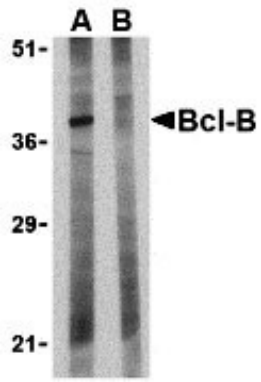
Background

Bcl-B Antibody: Members in the Bcl-2 family are critical regulators of apoptosis by either inhibiting or promoting cell death. Bcl-B 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 Bcl-B protein is widely expressed. Also, the human Bcl-B 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.

References

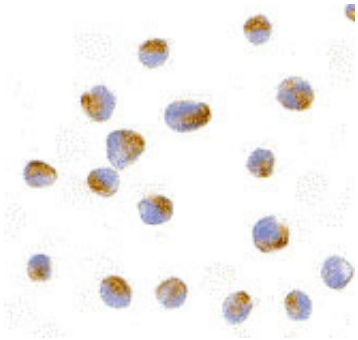
Cory S, Huang DCS, and Adams JM. The Bcl-2 family: roles in cell survival and oncogenesis. Oncogene 2003; 22:8590-607
Heiser D, Labi V, Erlacher M, et al. The Bcl-2 protein family and its role in the development of neoplastic disease. Exp. Geron. 2004; 39:1125-35.
Ke N, Godzik A, and Reed JC. Bcl-B: A novel Bcl-2 family member that differentially binds and regulates Bax and Bak. J. Biol. Chem. 2001; 276:12481-4.
Song Q, Kuang Y, Dixit VM, et al. Boo, a negative regulator of cell death, interacts with Apaf-1. EMBO J. 1999; 18:167-78.

Images



Western blot analysis of Bcl-B in Jurkat lysate with Bcl-B antibody at 1 µg/ml in the (A) absence and (B) presence of blocking peptide.

Immunocytochemistry of Bcl-B in Jurkat cells with Bcl-B antibody at 10 µg/mL.



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