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Bcl-G Antibody

Catalog # ASC10203

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q9BZR8
Other Accession	NM_030766, 13540528
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	36598
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	Bcl-G antibody can be used for detection of Bcl-G by Western blot at 2.5 to 5 g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2 g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 10 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	79370
Other Names	Bcl-G Antibody: BCLG, BCLG, Apoptosis facilitator Bcl-2-like protein 14, Apoptosis regulator Bcl-G, Bcl2-L-14, BCL2-like 14 (apoptosis facilitator)
Target/Specificity	BCL2L14; Although antibody should react with both isoforms, only the Bcl-GS protein has been observed
Reconstitution & Storage	Bcl-G 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-G Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BCL2L14
Synonyms	BCLG
Function	Plays a role in apoptosis.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. [Isoform 2]: Endomembrane system. Note=Predominantly localized to cytosolic organelles
Tissue Location	Isoform 1 is widely expressed. Isoform 2 is testis- specific.

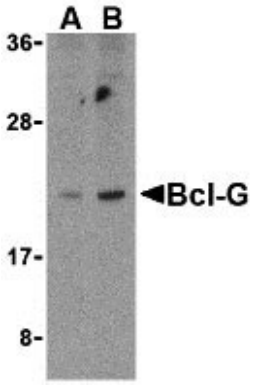
Background

Bcl-G Antibody: Members in the Bcl-2 family are critical regulators of apoptosis by either inhibiting or promoting cell death. Bcl-2 homology 3 (BH3) domain is a potent death domain. BH3 domain containing pro-apoptotic proteins, including Bad, Bax, Bid, Bik, and Hrk, form a growing subclass of the Bcl-2 family. A novel BH3 domain containing protein was recently identified and designated Bcl-G. The mRNA of Bcl-G encodes 2 isoforms, Bcl-GL, which is widely expressed in multiple tissues, and Bcl-GS, which is only found in testis. The Bcl-GS protein is predominantly localized to cytoplasmic organelles whereas Bcl-GL was distributed throughout the cytosol. Overexpression of either protein induced apoptosis, although Bcl-GS was far more potent than Bcl-GS. Apoptosis induction was dependent on the BH3 domain and could be suppressed by co-expression with the anti-apoptotic Bcl-XL protein.

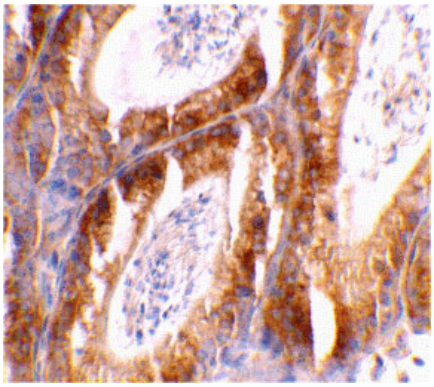
References

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.
Guo B, Godzik A, and Reed JC. Bcl-G, a novel pro-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family. J. Biol. Chem. 2000; 276:2780-5.

Images

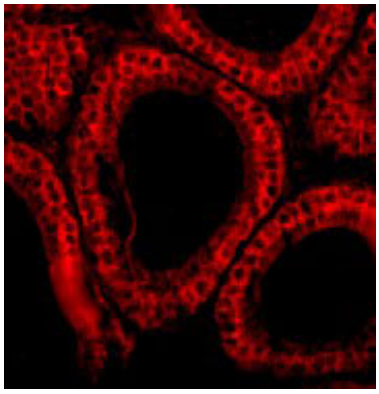


Western blot analysis of Bcl-G in U937 cell lysates with Bcl-G antibody at (A) 2.5 and (B) 5 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemical staining of mouse testis tissue using Bcl-G antibody at 2 µg/mL.

Immunofluorescence of Bcl-G in Mouse Testis cells with Bcl-G antibody at 10 µg/mL.



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