

Bcl-2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10249

Product Information

Application WB, IF, E, IHC-P

Primary Accession P10415

Other Accession AAH27258, 20072668
Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype IgG
Calculated MW 26266
Concentration (mg/ml) 1 mg/mL
Conjugate Unconjugated

Application Notes Bcl-2 antibody can be used for detection of Bcl-2 by Western blot at 1 to 4

□g/mL. Bcl-2 antibody can also detect Bcl-2 by immunohistochemistry at 2

□g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 10 □g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID 596

Other Names Bcl-2 Antibody: Bcl-2, PPP1R50, Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2, B-cell

CLL/lymphoma 2

Target/Specificity BCL2;

Reconstitution & Storage Bcl-2antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, 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-2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name BCL2

Function Suppresses apoptosis in a variety of cell systems including factor-dependent

lymphohematopoietic and neural cells (PubMed:1508712, PubMed:8183370). Regulates cell death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability (PubMed:11368354). Appears to function in a feedback loop system with caspases (PubMed:11368354). Inhibits caspase activity either by preventing the release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria and/or by binding to the apoptosis-activating factor (APAF-1) (PubMed:11368354). Also acts as an inhibitor of autophagy: interacts with BECN1 and AMBRA1 during non-starvation conditions and inhibits their autophagy function

(PubMed:<u>18570871</u>, PubMed:<u>20889974</u>, PubMed:<u>21358617</u>). May attenuate inflammation by impairing NLRP1- inflammasome activation, hence CASP1 activation and IL1B release (PubMed:<u>17418785</u>).

Cellular Location Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus

membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum

membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm

{ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P10417}

Tissue Location Expressed in a variety of tissues.

Background

Bcl-2 Antibody: Apoptosis plays a major role in normal organism development, tissue homeostasis, and removal of damaged cells. Disruption of this process has been implicated in a variety of diseases such as cancer. Bcl-2 is the founding member of a family of over 20 proteins that are critical regulators of apoptosis. These can be divided into two classes: those that inhibit apoptosis and those that promote cell death. Bcl-2 is an inner mitochondrial membrane protein that inhibits apoptosis. It is thought to act by interacting with pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members such as Bak and Bad. Overexpression of Bcl-2 has been linked to human cancers such as B-cell lymphoma and prostate cancer.

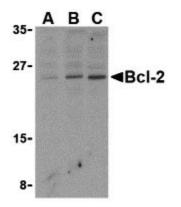
References

Lockshin RA, Osborne B, and Zakeri Z. Cell death in the third millennium. Cell Death Differ. 2000; 7:2-7. Cory S, Huang DCS, and Adams JM. The Bcl-2 family: roles in cell survival and oncogenesis. Oncogene 2003; 22:8590-607.

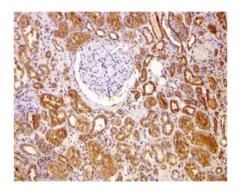
Heiser D, Labi V, Erlacher M, et al. The Bcl-2 protein family and its role in the development of neoplastic disease. Exp. Geron. 2004; 39:1125-35.

Hockenbery D, Nunez G, Milliman C, et al. Bcl-2 is an inner mitochondrial membrane protein that blocks programmed cell death. Nature 1990; 348:334-6.

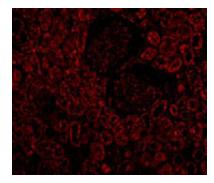
Images



Western blot analysis of Bcl-2 in Daudi cell lysates with Bcl-2 antibody at (A) 1, (B) 2, and (C) 4 μ g/mL.



Immunohistochemical staining of human kidney using Bcl-2 antibody at 2 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of Bcl-2 in Human Kidney cells with Bcl-2 antibody at 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}.$

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