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# Bcl-xL Antibody

Catalog # ASC10251

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB, E |
| **Primary Accession** | Q07817 |
| **Other Accession** | CAA80661, 510901 |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Calculated MW** | 26049 |
| **Concentration (mg/ml)** | 1 mg/mL |
| **Conjugate** | Unconjugated |
| **Application Notes** | Bcl-xL antibody can be used for detection of Bcl-xL by Western blot at 1 to 2 g/mL. |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 598 |
| **Other Names** | Bcl-xL Antibody: BCLX, BCL2L, BCLXL, BCLXS, Bcl-X, bcl-xL, bcl-xS, PPP1R52, BCL-XL/S, BCLX, Bcl-2-like protein 1, Apoptosis regulator Bcl-X, Bcl2-L-1, BCL2-like 1 |
| **Target/Specificity** | BCL2L1; |
| **Reconstitution & Storage** | Bcl-xL 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-xL Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | BCL2L1 |
| **Synonyms** | BCL2L, BCLX |
| **Function** | Potent inhibitor of cell death. Inhibits activation of caspases. Appears to regulate cell death by blocking the voltage- dependent anion channel (VDAC) by binding to it and preventing the release of the caspase activator, CYC1, from the mitochondrial membrane. Also acts as a regulator of G2 checkpoint and progression to cytokinesis during mitosis. Isoform Bcl-X(S) promotes apoptosis. |

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| **Cellular Location** | [Isoform Bcl-X(L)]: Mitochondrion inner membrane. Mitochondrion outer membrane Mitochondrion matrix. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=After neuronal stimulation, translocates from cytosol to synaptic vesicle and mitochondrion membrane in a calmodulin-dependent manner (By similarity). Localizes to the centrosome when phosphorylated at Ser-49 |
| **Tissue Location** | Bcl-X(S) is expressed at high levels in cells that undergo a high rate of turnover, such as developing lymphocytes. In contrast, Bcl-X(L) is found in tissues containing long-lived postmitotic cells, such as adult brain |

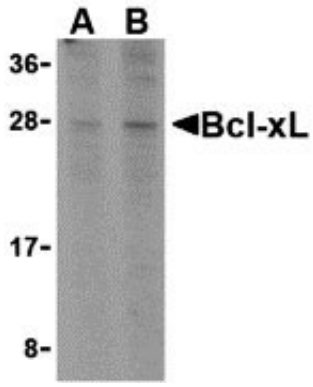
## Background

Bcl-xL 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-xL is a member of the Bcl-2 family of 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-xL is an anti-apoptotic mitochondrial protein related to Bcl-w and the major transcript of the bcl-x gene. Its high expression in tumors is correlated with advanced disease and poor prognosis. Bcl-xL expression level increases in response to several stimuli such as ionizing radiation and treatment with chemotherapeutic agents.

## 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.
Gonzalez-Garcia M, Perez-Ballestro R, Ding L et al. bcl-xL is the major bcl-x mRNA form expressed during murine development and its product localizes to mitochondria. Development 1994; 120:3033-42.

## Images




Western blot analysis of Bcl-xL in A549 cell lysates with Bcl-xL antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.