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Bfl-1 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10442

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q16548
Other Accession	NP_004040, 4757840
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	20132
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	Bfl-1 antibody can be used for the detection of Bfl-1 by Western blot at 1 - 2 g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	597
Other Names	Bfl-1 Antibody: GRS, BFL1, ACC-1, ACC-2, HBPA1, BCL2L5, GRS, Bcl-2-related protein A1, Bcl-2-like protein 5, Bcl2-L-5, BCL2-related protein A1
Target/Specificity	BCL2A1; At least two isoforms of Bfl-1 are known to exist; this antibody will detect both isoforms.
Reconstitution & Storage	Bfl-1 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	Bfl-1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BCL2A1
Synonyms	BCL2L5, BFL1, GRS, HBPA1
Function	Retards apoptosis induced by IL-3 deprivation. May function in the response of hemopoietic cells to external signals and in maintaining endothelial survival during infection (By similarity). Can inhibit apoptosis induced by serum starvation in the mammary epithelial cell line HC11 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location	Seems to be restricted to the hematopoietic compartment. Expressed in peripheral blood, spleen, and bone marrow, at moderate levels in lung, small intestine and testis, at a minimal levels in other tissues. Also found in vascular smooth muscle cells and hematopoietic malignancies

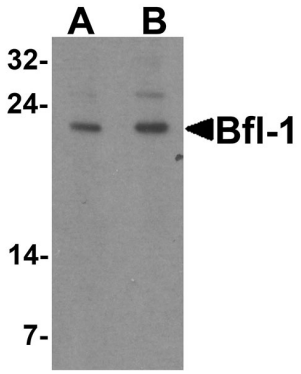
Background

Bfl-1 Antibody: Apoptosis plays a major role in normal organism development, tissue homeostasis, and removal of damaged cells and is caused by caspase activation. Proteins that comprise the Bcl-2 family appear to control the activation of these enzymes. One such member is multi-domain antiapoptotic protein Bfl-1, which is overexpressed in stomach and other cancers. Bfl-1 can interact with Bax and suppress apoptosis by inhibiting the release of cytochrome c and caspase-3 activation. It is upregulated in cisplatin-resistant human bladder tumors, suggesting that its expression may be important for cisplatin resistance and inhibition of apoptosis in cancer cells. At least two isoforms of Bfl-1 are known to exist.

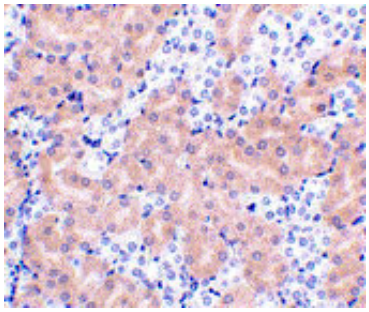
References

Lockshin RA, Osborne B, and Zakeri Z. Cell death in the third millennium. Cell Death Differ. 2000; 7:2-7.
Choi SS, Park IC, Yun JW, et al. A novel Bcl-2 related gene, Bfl-1, is overexpressed in stomach cancer and preferentially expressed in bone marrow. Oncogene 1995; 11:1693-8.
Kim JK, Kim KD, Lee E, et al. Up-regulation of Bfl-1/A1 via NF-κB activation in cisplatin-resistant human bladder cancer cell line. Cancer Lett. 2004; 212:61-70.
Zhang H, Cowan-Jacob SW, Simonen M, et al. Structural basis of BFL-1 for its interaction with BAX and its anti-apoptotic action in mammalian and yeast cells. J. Biol. Chem.2000; 275:11092-9.

Images

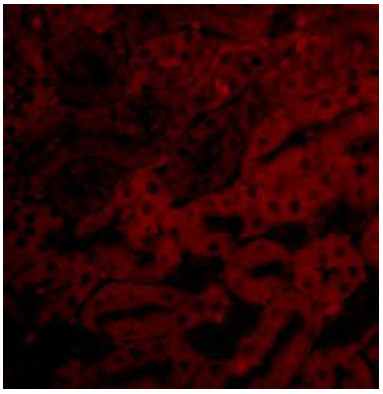


Western blot analysis of Bfl-1 in human kidney tissue lysate with Bfl-1 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of Bfl-1 in mouse kidney tissue with Bfl-1 antibody at 2 µg/mL.

Immunofluorescence of Bfl-1 in Mouse Kidney tissue with Bfl-1 antibody at 20 ug/mL.



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