

BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20816c

Specification

BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession 007817

Other Accession <u>P53563</u>, <u>077737</u>,

Q64373

Reactivity
Predicted
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Calculated MW
Human, Rat
Mouse, Pig
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit Ig
26049

BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 598

Other Names

Bcl-2-like protein 1, Bcl2-L-1, Apoptosis regulator Bcl-X, BCL2L1, BCL2L, BCLX

Target/Specificity

This BCL2L1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 195-229 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human BCL2L1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

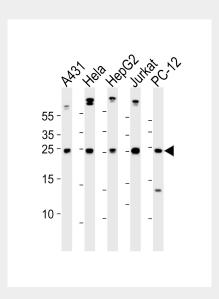
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) is for research



Western blot analysis of lysates from A431, Hela, HepG2, Jurkat, rat PC-12 cell line (from left to right), using BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP20816c). AP20816c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

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.

BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Boise L.H.,et al.Cell 74:597-608(1993). Ban J.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 248:147-152(1998). Inohara N.,et al.Submitted (OCT-1996) to the





use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

BCLZLI Antibody (C-term) - Protein information

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.

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

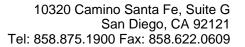
Bcl-X(S) is expressed at high levels in cells that undergo a high rate of turnover, such as developing lymphocytes. In contrast, Bcl-X(L) is found in tissues containing long-lived postmitotic cells, such as adult brain

BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry

EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007). Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.





• <u>Immunofluorescence</u>

- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - Citations

• <u>Photodynamic Therapy Using Indolines-Fused-Triazoles Induces Mitochondrial Apoptosis in Human Non-Melanoma BCC Cells.</u>