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BCL2L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7958a

Specification

BCL2L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q07817

BCL2L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 598

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

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7958a was selected from the N-term region of human BCL2L1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BCL2L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name BCL2L1

Synonyms BCL2L, BCLX

BCL2L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

BCL2L1 belongs to the BCL-2 protein family. BCL-2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. The proteins are located at the outer mitochondrial membrane, and have been shown to regulate outer mitochondrial membrane channel (VDAC) opening. VDAC regulates mitochondrial membrane potential, and thus controls the production of reactive oxygen species and release of cytochrome C by mitochondria, both of which are the potent inducers of cell apoptosis.

BCL2L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Boise L.H., Gonzalez-Garcia M.Cell 74:597-608(1993)Lo S.-C., Hannink M.J. Biol. Chem. 281:37893-37903(2006) Petros A.M., Nettesheim D.G.Protein Sci. 9:2528-2534(2000)

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 (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides