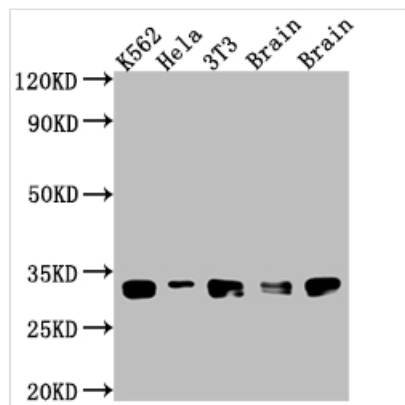




BCL2L1 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA247982A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q07817
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Bcl-XL
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB, IHC; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000, IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	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.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cancer; Cell biology; Metabolism; Signal transduction
Gene Names	BCL2L1
Clone No.	5E9

Image



Western Blot

Positive WB detected in: K562 whole cell lysate, HeLa whole cell lysate, NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate, Rat Brain whole cell lysate, Mouse Brain whole cell lysate

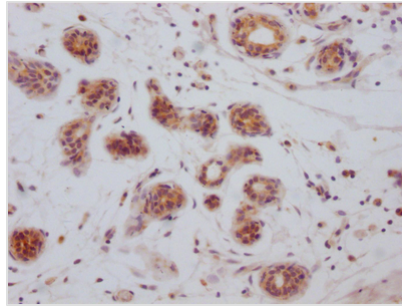
All lanes: Bcl-XL antibody at 1:1000

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 27, 19, 26 kDa

Observed band size: 30 kDa



IHC image of CSB-RA247982A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human breast cancer performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

The process of creating the BCL2L1 recombinant monoclonal antibody is complex and requires a series of steps. Firstly, the BCL2L1 monoclonal antibody is extracted, and its gene sequence is analyzed. Then, a vector carrying the BCL2L1 monoclonal antibody gene is built and transfected into a host cell line for culturing. The antibody is synthesized using a synthetic peptide derived from human BCL2L1 as an immunogen. Afterward, the BCL2L1 recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified via affinity chromatography to ensure its high purity. Finally, the specificity of this antibody is confirmed by ELISA, WB, and IHC assays, which examine its ability to recognize BCL2L1 effectively. It can react with human, mouse, and rat BCL2L1 proteins. BCL2L1 is an anti-apoptotic protein that plays a critical role in regulating apoptosis and mitochondrial function.

BCL2L1 protein prevents apoptosis by inhibiting the activity of pro-apoptotic proteins such as BAX and BAK. It promotes mitochondrial fusion and inhibits fission, processes that are important for maintaining mitochondrial morphology and function. BCL2L1 also regulates mitochondrial metabolism by modulating the activity of the electron transport chain and the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS). BCL2L1 promotes cell survival by regulating the activity of various signaling pathways, such as the NF-κB, PI3K-AKT, and MAPK pathways. It also protects cells from oxidative stress, DNA damage, and other forms of cellular stress by regulating the expression of antioxidant genes and DNA repair enzymes. Dysregulation of BCL2L1 can contribute to the development and progression of cancer.