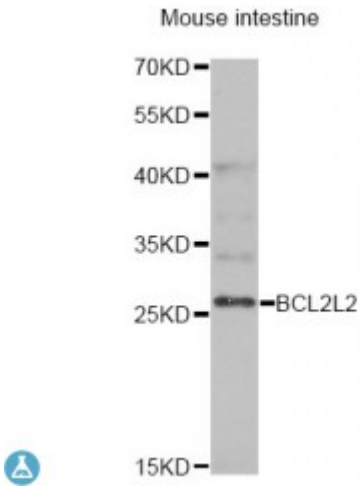
Anti-BCL2L2 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a member of the BCL-2 protein family. The proteins of this family form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- and pro-apoptotic regulators. Expression of this gene in cells has been shown to contribute to reduced cell apoptosis under cytotoxic conditions. Studies of the related gene in mice indicated a role in the survival of NGF- and BDNF-dependent neurons. Mutation and knockout studies of the mouse gene demonstrated an essential role in adult spermatogenesis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the neighboring downstream PABPN1 (poly(A) binding protein, nuclear 1) gene.

Model	STJ115432
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-193 of human BCL2L2 (NP_001186768.1).
Gene ID	599
Gene Symbol	BCL2L2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed (at protein level) in a wide range of tissues with highest levels in brain, spinal cord, testis, pancreas, heart, spleen and mammary glands, Moderate levels found in thymus, ovary and small intestine, Not detected in salivary gland, muscle or liver, Also expressed in cell lines of myeloid, fibroblast and epithelial origin, Not detected in most lymphoid cell lines

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Bcl-2-like protein 2 Bcl2-L-2 Apoptosis regulator Bcl-W
Molecular Weight	20.746 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:995OMIM:601931
Alternative Names	Bcl-2-like protein 2 Bcl2-L-2 Apoptosis regulator Bcl-W
Function	Promotes cell survival, Blocks dexamethasone-induced apoptosis, Mediates survival of postmitotic Sertoli cells by suppressing death-promoting activity of BAX,
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion membrane,