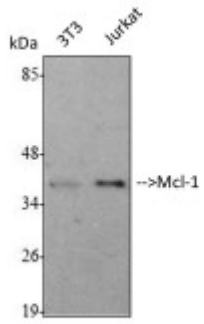
Anti-Mcl-1 antibody



Description	Mcl-1 is a protein encoded by the MCL1 gene which is approximately 37,3 kDa. Mcl-1 is localised to the cell membrane, cytoplasm, mitochondrion and nucleus. It is involved in apoptosis modulation and signalling, the Jak-STAT signalling pathway, cytokine signalling in the immune system and the PI3K-Akt signalling pathway. It regulated of apoptosis and cell survival, and plays a role in the maintenance of viability but not of proliferation. Isoform 1 inhibits apoptosis while isoform 2 promotes apoptosis. Mcl-1 is expressed in the nervous system, blood, lung, bone marrow and liver. Mutations in the MCL1 gene may result in myeloid leukaemia and follicular lymphoma. STJ94044 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of Mcl-1 protein.

Model	STJ94044
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Mcl-1
Immunogen Region	60-140 aa, Internal
Gene ID	4170
Gene Symbol	MCL1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	Mcl-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Mcl-1 protein.

Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Induced myeloid leukemia cell differentiation protein Mcl-1 Bcl-2-like protein 3 Bcl2-L-3 Bcl-2-related protein EAT/mcl1 mcl1/EAT
Molecular Weight	37 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6943OMIM:159552
Alternative Names	Induced myeloid leukemia cell differentiation protein Mcl-1 Bcl-2-like protein 3 Bcl2-L-3 Bcl-2-related protein EAT/mcl1 mcl1/EAT
Function	Involved in the regulation of apoptosis versus cell survival, and in the maintenance of viability but not of proliferation. Mediates its effects by interactions with a number of other regulators of apoptosis. Isoform 1 inhibits apoptosis. Isoform 2 promotes apoptosis.
Cellular Localization	Membrane Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Cytoplasmic, associated with mitochondria.
Post-translational Modifications	Cleaved by CASP3 during apoptosis. In intact cells cleavage occurs preferentially after Asp-127, yielding a pro-apoptotic 28 kDa C-terminal fragment.; Rapidly degraded in the absence of phosphorylation on Thr-163 in the PEST region. Phosphorylated on Ser-159, by GSK3, in response to IL3/interleukin-3 withdrawal. Phosphorylation at Ser-159 induces ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation, abrogating the anti-apoptotic activity. Treatment with taxol or okadaic acid induces phosphorylation on additional sites. Ubiquitinated. Ubiquitination is induced by phosphorylation at Ser-159.