

BCL2 antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI16168**Specification**

BCL2 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Application | IHC, WB |
| Primary Accession | P10415 |
| Other Accession | NM_000633 , NP_000624 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Predicted | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Calculated MW | 26kDa KDa |

BCL2 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 596

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Alias Symbol | Bcl-2, PPP1R50 |
| Other Names | |
| Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2, BCL2 | |

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-BCL2 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

BCL2 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BCL2 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information**Name** BCL2**Function**

Suppresses apoptosis in a variety of cell systems including factor-dependent lymphohematopoietic and neural cells (PubMed:1508712, PubMed:8183370). Regulates cell death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability (PubMed:11368354). Appears to function in a feedback loop system with caspases (PubMed:11368354). Inhibits caspase activity either by preventing the release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria and/or by binding to the apoptosis-activating factor (APAF-1) (PubMed:<a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11368354> target="_blank">11368354). Also acts as an inhibitor of autophagy: interacts with BECN1 and AMBRA1 during non-starvation conditions and inhibits their autophagy function (PubMed:18570871, PubMed:20889974, PubMed:21358617). May attenuate inflammation by impairing NLRP1-inflammasome activation, hence CASP1 activation and IL1B release (PubMed:17418785).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10417}

Tissue Location

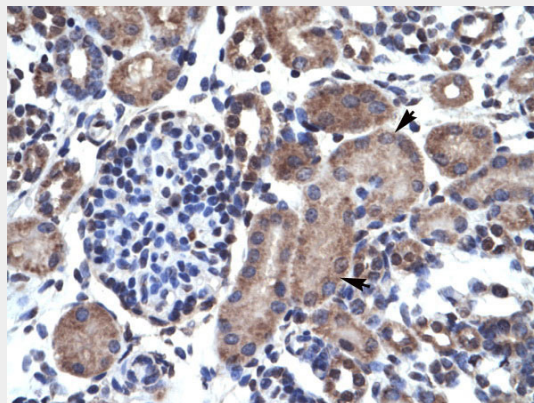
Expressed in a variety of tissues.

BCL2 antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

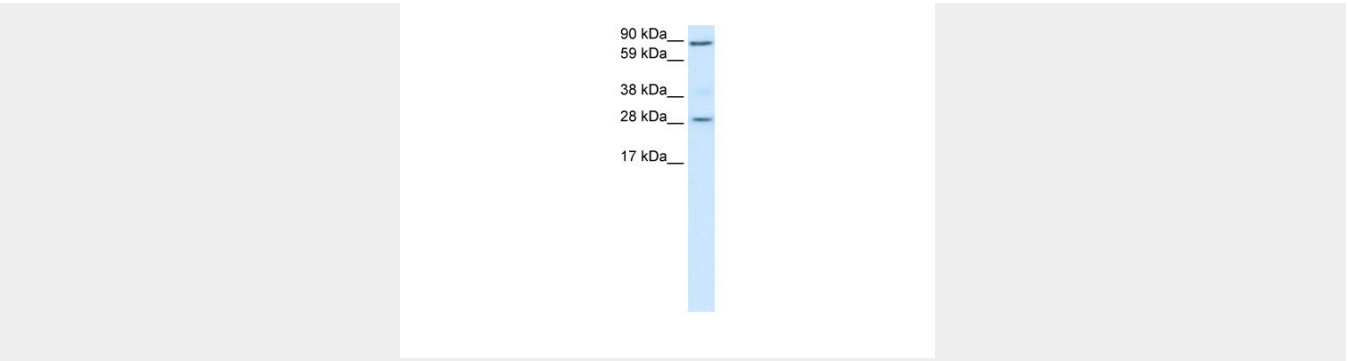
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

BCL2 antibody - N-terminal region - Images



Human kidney



90 kDa
59 kDa
38 kDa
28 kDa
17 kDa

WB Suggested Anti-BCL2 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 µg/ml
Positive Control: Human Placenta

BCL2 antibody - N-terminal region - Background

Suppresses apoptosis in a variety of cell systems including factor-dependent lymphohematopoietic and neural cells. Regulates cell death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability. Appears to function in a feedback loop system with caspases. Inhibits caspase activity either by preventing the release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria and/or by binding to the apoptosis-activating factor (APAF-1).

BCL2 antibody - N-terminal region - References

Tsujimoto Y., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:5214-5218(1986).
Eguchi Y., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 20:4187-4192(1992).
Cleary M.L., et al. Cell 47:19-28(1986).
Seto M., et al. EMBO J. 7:123-131(1988).
Hua C., et al. Oncogene Res. 2:263-275(1988).