

BCL2L11 Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8553c**Specification**

BCL2L11 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	O43521
Other Accession	O88498 , O54918
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	22171
Antigen Region	134-160

BCL2L11 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 10018**Other Names**

Bcl-2-like protein 11, Bcl2-L-11, Bcl2-interacting mediator of cell death, BCL2L11, BIM

Target/Specificity

This BCL2L11 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 134-160 amino acids from the Central region of human BCL2L11.

DilutionWB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:25
FC~~1:10~50**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

BCL2L11 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BCL2L11 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**Name** BCL2L11

Synonyms BIM

Function Induces apoptosis and anoikis. Isoform BimL is more potent than isoform BimEL. Isoform Bim-alpha1, isoform Bim-alpha2 and isoform Bim-alpha3 induce apoptosis, although less potent than isoform BimEL, isoform BimL and isoform BimS. Isoform Bim-gamma induces apoptosis. Isoform Bim-alpha3 induces apoptosis possibly through a caspase- mediated pathway. Isoform BimAC and isoform BimABC lack the ability to induce apoptosis.

Cellular Location

Endomembrane system; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Associated with intracytoplasmic membranes. [Isoform BimL]: Mitochondrion. [Isoform Bim-alpha1]: Mitochondrion.

Tissue Location

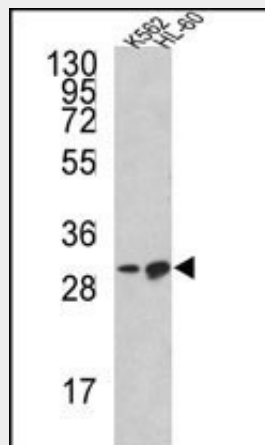
Isoform BimEL, isoform BimL and isoform BimS are the predominant isoforms and are widely expressed with tissue-specific variation. Isoform Bim-gamma is most abundantly expressed in small intestine and colon, and in lower levels in spleen, prostate, testis, heart, liver and kidney.

BCL2L11 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

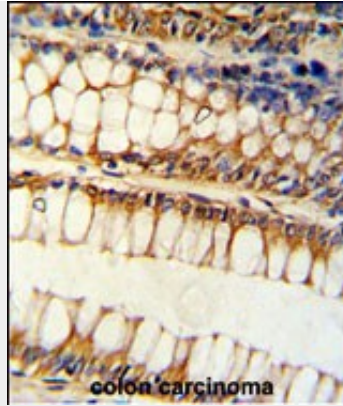
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

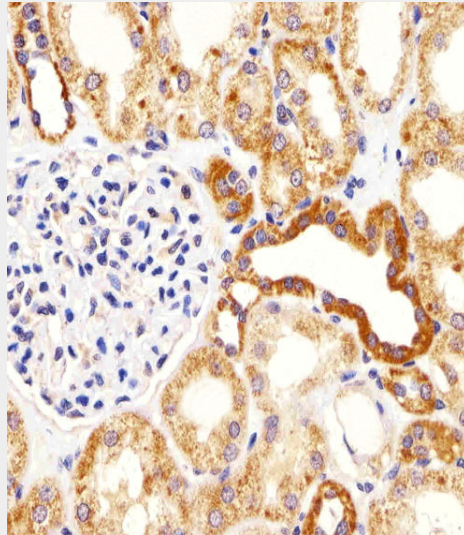
BCL2L11 Antibody (Center) - Images



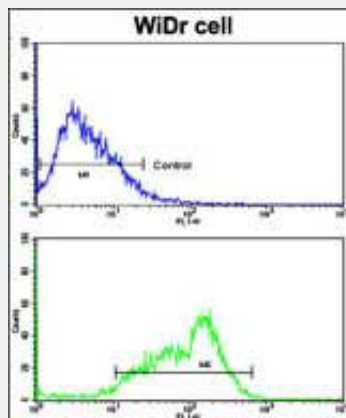
Western blot analysis of BCL2L11 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8553c) in K562, HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). BCL2L11 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma reacted with BCL2L11 Antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. kidney section using BCL2L11 Antibody (Center)(Cat#AP8553c). AP8553c was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



Flow cytometric analysis of WiDr cells using BCL2L11 Antibody (Center)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

BCL2L11 Antibody (Center) - Background

BCL2L11 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. This protein contains a Bcl-2 homology domain 3 (BH3). It has been shown to interact with other members of the BCL-2 protein family, including BCL2, BCL2L1/BCL-X(L), and MCL1, and to act as an apoptotic activator.

BCL2L11 Antibody (Center) - References

Hippe,D.,et.al., J. Cell. Sci. 122 (PT 19), 3511-3521 (2009)
Putcha,G.V., et.al., Neuron 38 (6), 899-914 (2003)