

**Bcl-xL Antibody**  
Catalog # ASC10251**Specification****Bcl-xL Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q07817</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">CAA80661</a> , <a href="#">510901</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	Bcl-xL antibody can be used for detection of Bcl-xL by Western blot at 1 to 2 µg/mL.

**Bcl-xL Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 598

**Other Names**

Bcl-xL Antibody: BCLX, BCL2L, BCLXL, BCLXS, Bcl-X, bcl-xL, bcl-xS, PPP1R52, BCL-XL/S, BCLX, Bcl-2-like protein 1, Apoptosis regulator Bcl-X, Bcl2-L-1, BCL2-like 1

**Target/Specificity**

BCL2L1;

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Bcl-xL antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

Bcl-xL Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Bcl-xL Antibody - Protein Information**

Name BCL2L1

Synonyms BCL2L, BCLX

**Function**

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. Isoform Bcl-X(S) promotes apoptosis.

**Cellular Location**

[Isoform Bcl-X(L)]: Mitochondrion inner membrane. Mitochondrion outer membrane Mitochondrion matrix. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol.

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=After neuronal stimulation, translocates from cytosol to synaptic vesicle and mitochondrion membrane in a calmodulin-dependent manner (By similarity). Localizes to the centrosome when phosphorylated at Ser-49

#### Tissue Location

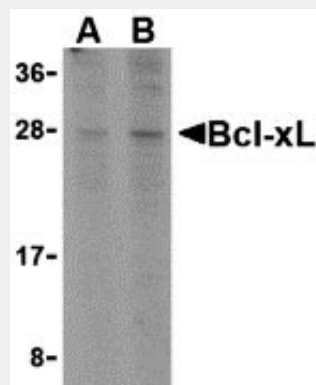
Bcl-X(S) is expressed at high levels in cells that undergo a high rate of turnover, such as developing lymphocytes. In contrast, Bcl-X(L) is found in tissues containing long-lived postmitotic cells, such as adult brain

#### Bcl-xL Antibody - 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](#)

#### Bcl-xL Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Bcl-xL in A549 cell lysates with Bcl-xL antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.

#### Bcl-xL Antibody - Background

Bcl-xL Antibody: Apoptosis plays a major role in normal organism development, tissue homeostasis, and removal of damaged cells. Disruption of this process has been implicated in a variety of diseases such as cancer. Bcl-xL is a member of the Bcl-2 family of proteins that are critical regulators of apoptosis. These can be divided into two classes: those that inhibit apoptosis and those that promote cell death. Bcl-xL is an anti-apoptotic mitochondrial protein related to Bcl-w and the major transcript of the bcl-x gene. Its high expression in tumors is correlated with advanced disease and poor prognosis. Bcl-xL expression level increases in response to several stimuli such as ionizing radiation and treatment with chemotherapeutic agents.

#### Bcl-xL Antibody - References

Lockshin RA, Osborne B, and Zakeri Z. Cell death in the third millennium. *Cell Death Differ.* 2000; 7:2-7.

Cory S, Huang DCS, and Adams JM. The Bcl-2 family: roles in cell survival and oncogenesis. *Oncogene* 2003; 22:8590-607.

Heiser D, Labi V, Erlacher M, et al. The Bcl-2 protein family and its role in the development of neoplastic disease. *Exp. Gerontol.* 2004; 39:1125-35.

Gonzalez-Garcia M, Perez-Ballestro R, Ding L et al. bcl-xL is the major bcl-x mRNA form expressed during murine development and its product localizes to mitochondria. *Development* 1994; 120:3033-42.