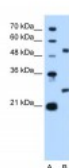




BCL2L1 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 27-309



Antibody used in WB on Human HepG2 cells at 2.5 ug/ml.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Dog, Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	BCL2L1 antibody can be used for detection of BCL2L1 by ELISA at 1:312500. BCL2L1 antibody can be used for detection of BCL2L1 by western blot at 2.5 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1211 - HepG2 Cell Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	26 kDa, 19 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human BCL2L1.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by protein A chromatography method.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 100 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/ml
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4°C. For longer periods of storage, store BCL2L1 antibody at -20°C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	BCL2L1, BCL-XL/S, BCL2L, BCLX, Bcl-X, DKFZp781P2092, bcl-xL, bcl-xS, BCLXL, BCLXS, PPP1R52
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_612815
PROTEIN GI NO.:	20336335

OFFICIAL SYMBOL: BCL2L1

GENE ID: 598

Background

BACKGROUND: BCL2L1 encodes a protein which belongs to the BCL-2 protein family. The proteins encoded by BCL2L1 are located at the outer mitochondrial membrane, and have been shown to regulate outer mitochondrial membrane channel (VDAC) opening. VDAC regulates mitochondrial membrane potential, and thus controls the production of reactive oxygen species and release of cytochrome C by mitochondria, both of which are the potent inducers of cell apoptosis. The protein encoded by this gene 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. The proteins encoded by this gene are located at the outer mitochondrial membrane, and have been shown to regulate outer mitochondrial membrane channel (VDAC) opening. VDAC regulates mitochondrial membrane potential, and thus controls the production of reactive oxygen species and release of cytochrome C by mitochondria, both of which are the potent inducers of cell apoptosis. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants, which encode distinct isoforms, have been reported. The longer isoform acts as an apoptotic inhibitor and the shorter form acts as an apoptotic activator.

REFERENCES: 1) Allikmets, R., (2006) J. Mol. Biol. 356 (2), 367-381.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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