# BCL-2 (PTR2303) Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM3041 KD/KO Validated

Orthogonal Validated

## Key Features

Host Species
- Mouse

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat,

Applications
- WB,IF,ELISA

MW
- 26kD (Calculated)

26kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG2b,Kappa

## Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:500-2000**
**IF 1:100-500**
**ELISA 1:1000-5000**

## Storage

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|---|---|
| **Storage*** | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| **Formulation** | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA |

## Basic Information

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|---|---|
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Clone Number** | PTR2303 |

## Immunogen Information

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|---|---|
| **Immunogen** | Synthetic Peptide of human Bcl-2 AA range: 1-100 |
| **Specificity** | This antibody detects endogenous levels of BCL-2 protein. |

## Target Information

**Gene name** BCL2

**Protein Name** Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2

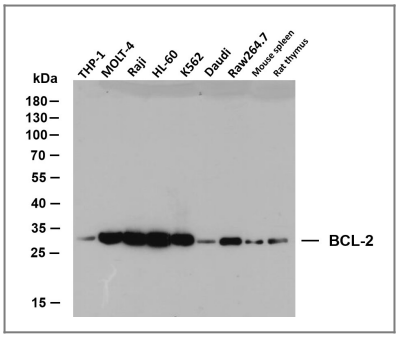
| Organism | Gene ID | UniProt ID |
|---|---|---|
| Human | 596; | P10415; |
| Mouse | 12043; | P10417; |
| Rat | 24224; | P49950; |

**Cellular Localization** Membranous

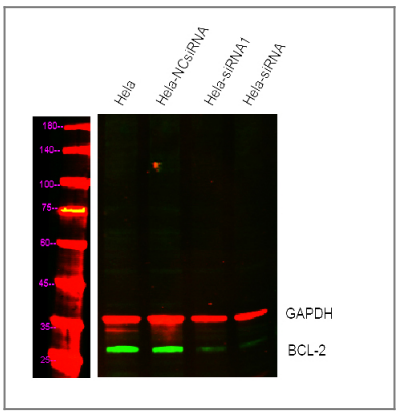
**Tissue specificity** Expressed in a variety of tissues.

**Function** Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving BCL2 may be a cause of follicular lymphoma (FL) [MIM:151430]; also known as type II chronic lymphatic leukemia. Translocation t(14;18)(q32;q21) with immunoglobulin gene regions. BCL2 mutations found in non-Hodgkin lymphomas carrying the chromosomal translocation could be attributed to the Ig somatic hypermutation mechanism resulting in nucleotide transitions.,Domain:The BH4 motif is required for anti-apoptotic activity and for interaction with RAF-1.,Function: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).,online information:Bcl-2 entry,PTM:Phosphorylation/dephosphorylation on Ser-70 regulates anti-apoptotic activity. Growth factor-stimulated phosphorylation on Ser-70 by PKC is required for the anti-apoptosis activity and occurs during the G2/M phase of the cell cycle. In the absence of growth factors, BCL2 appears to be phosphorylated by other protein kinases such as ERKs and stress-activated kinases. Dephosphorylated by protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A).,PTM:Proteolytically cleaved by caspases during apoptosis. The cleaved protein, lacking the BH4 motif, has pro-apoptotic activity, causes the release of cytochrome c into the cytosol promoting further caspase activity.,similarity:Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.,subunit:Forms homodimers, and heterodimers with BAX, BAD, BAK and Bcl-X(L). Heterodimerization with BAX requires intact BH1 and BH2 motifs, and is necessary for anti-apoptotic activity (By similarity). Also interacts with APAF1, RAF-1, TP53BP2, BBC3, BCL2L1, MRPL41 and BNIPL. Binding to FKBP8 seems to target BCL2 to the mitochondria and probably interferes with the binding of BCL2 to its targets.,tissue specificity:Expressed in a variety of tissues.,

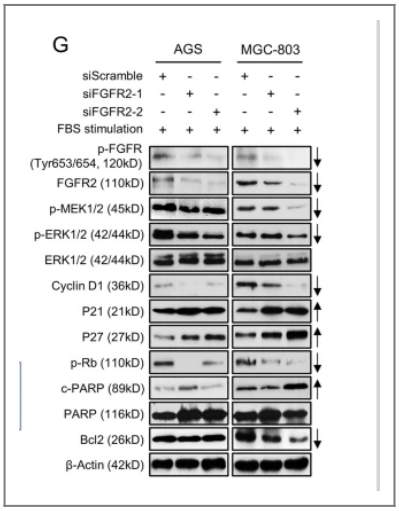
## Validation Data



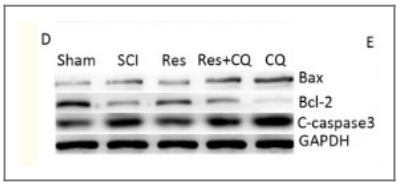

Various whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-BCL-2(PTR2303)antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: THP-1 Lane 2: MOLT-4 Lane 3: Raji Lane 4: HL-60 Lane 5: K562 Lane 6: Daudi Lane 7: Raw264.7 Lane 8: Mouse spleen Lane 9: Rat thymus




Western blot analysis of lysates from 1)Hela cell , 2)Hela cells knockdown by siRNA1 (F:GGAUGACUGAGUACCUGAATT,R:UUCAGGUACUCAGUCAUCCTT) siRNA2(F:GUGAUGAAGUACAUCCAUUAU,R:AUAAUGGAUGUACUUCAUCAC), (Green) primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night, Dylight 800 secondary antibody(Immunoway:RS23910)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour. (Red) GAPDH rabbit (Immunoway:YN5585) antibody was diluted at 1:5000 as loading control, 4° over night, Dylight 680 secondary antibody(Immunoway:RS23720)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.




Zhang, J., Wong, C.C., Leung, K.T. et al. FGF18–FGFR2 signaling triggers the activation of c-Jun–YAP1 axis to promote carcinogenesis in a subgroup of gastric cancer patients and indicates translational potential. Oncogene 39, 6647–6663 (2020).




Wang, Peng, et al. "Resveratrol ameliorates autophagic flux to promote functional recovery in rats after spinal cord injury." Oncotarget 9.9 (2018): 8427.

## Contact information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