

Bcl-2 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT0470

Orthogonal Validated 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

MW

- 26kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000**IHC 1:100-1:300****IF 1:200-1:1000****ELISA 1:10000****Not yet tested in other applications.**

Storage

Storage*

-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality

Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen

The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human BCL-2. AA range:46-95

Specificity

Bcl-2 Polyclonal 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	Mitochondrion outer membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Nucleus membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasm .		
Tissue specificity	Expressed in a variety of tissues.		
Function	<p>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.,</p>		

| Validation Data

| Contact information

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Bcl-2 Rabbit pAb

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