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Bcl-w Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT0476 Orthogonal Validated 💽

Key Features

Host Species Rabbit 	Reactivity • Human,Mouse,Rat	Applications WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
MW • 25kD (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)FormulationLiquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

ImmunogenThe antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human BCLW. AA
range:131-180

Specificity Bcl-w Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bcl-w protein.

Target Information

Gene name	BCL2L2			
Protein Name	Bcl-2-like protein 2 Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID	
	Human	<u>599;</u>	<u>Q92843;</u>	
	Mouse	<u>12050;</u>	<u>P70345;</u>	
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Loosely associated with the mitochondrial membrane in healthy cells. During apoptosis, tightly bound to the membrane.			
Tissue specificity	Expressed (at protein level) in a wide range of tissues with highest levels in brain, spinal cord, testis, pancreas, heart, spleen and mammary glands. Moderate levels found in thymus, ovary and small intestine. Not detected in salivary gland, muscle or liver. Also expressed in cell lines of myeloid, fibroblast and epithelial origin. Not detected in most lymphoid cell lines.			
Function	Domain:The BH1 and BH2 motifs form a hydrophobic groove which acts as a docking site for the BH3 domain of some pro-apoptotic proteins. The C-terminal residues of BCL2L2 fold into the BH3-binding cleft and modulate pro-survival activity by regulating ligand access. When BH3 domain-containing proteins bind, they displace the C-terminus, allowing its insertion into the membrane and neutralizing the pro-survival activity of BCL2L2.,Domain:The BH4 motif seems to be involved in the anti-apoptotic function.,Function:Promotes cell survival. Blocks dexamethasone-induced apoptosis. Mediates survival of postmitotic Sertoli cells by suppressing death-promoting activity of BAX.,similarity:Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.,subcellular location:Loosely associated with the mitochondrial membrane in healthy cells. During apoptosis, tightly bound to the membrane.,tissue specificity:Expressed (at protein level) in a wide range of tissues with highest levels in brain, spinal cord, testis, pancreas, heart, spleen and mammary glands. Moderate levels found in thymus, ovary and small intestine. Not detected in salivary gland, muscle or liver. Also expressed in cell lines of myeloid, fibroblast and epithelial origin. Not detected in most lymphoid cell lines.,			

Validation Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells, using BCLW Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO cells, using BCLW Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Contact information

Western Blot analysis of various cells using Bcl-w Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **Bcl-w Rabbit pAb**

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Antibody | ELISA Kits | Protein | Reagents