

## BCL2

### Rabbit Anti-Human B-cell CLL/Lymphoma 2 Clone Poly6119 pAb

<b>Catalog No.</b>	CSI14347	<b>Quantity:</b>	50 µl
	CSI14348		200 µl

**Alternate Names:** Bcl-2, B-cell lymphoma protein 2

**Description:** Bcl-2 (B-cell leukemia 2) is an apoptotic protein and a member of the Bcl-2 family containing BH1-4 domains. Two reported isoforms exist  $\alpha=25$  kD;  $\beta=22$  kD. The Bcl-2 protein forms homo- or hetero-dimers with other Bcl-2 family members. Bcl-2 is distributed in the outer mitochondrial membrane, intracellular membrane nuclear envelope, and endoplasmic reticulum. This protein blocks apoptotic death by controlling mitochondrial membrane permeability. Cleavage of Bcl-2 can convert to pro-apoptotic (by cleavage of BH4 domain). Bcl-2 has been reported to regulate cell cycle progression via ROS. This protein is modified by ASK1/JNK1, PKC, ERKs, and stress-activated kinase phosphorylation and can be ubiquitinated. Bcl-2 has been shown to interact with Apaf-1, Raf-1, TP53BP2, caspase-3, and form heterodimers with Bax, Bad, Bak, Bcl-xL, and Bag -1. Bcl-2 is modified by phosphorylation and ubiquitination. The Poly6119 antibody has been shown to be useful for Western blotting of the human, mouse, and rat Bcl-2 protein.

**Structure:** Apoptosis regulator proteins, Bcl-2 family, BH1-4 domains. Homo- or hetero-dimer; isoforms  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  25 kD, 22 kD.

**Gene ID:** 596

**Distribution:** Outer mitochondrial membrane, intracellular membrane nuclear envelope, endoplasmic reticulum.

**Function:** Blocks apoptotic death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability. Converted to pro-apoptotic activity by cleavage of BH4 domain. Regulates cell cycle progression via ROS.

**Host:** Rabbit

**Immunogen:** Peptide-KLH, N-terminal

**Isotype:** IgG

**Clone:** Poly6119

**Regulation:** Phosphorylation by ASK1/JNK1, PKC, ERKs, stress-activated kinases.

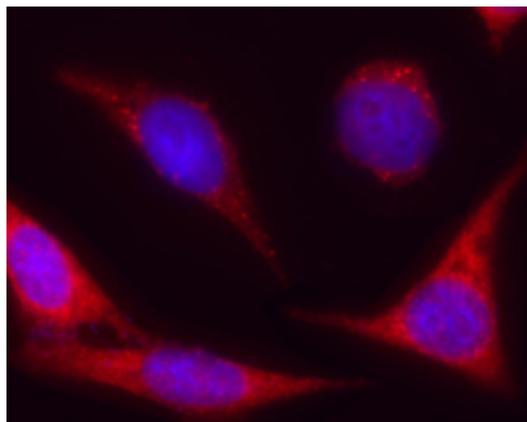
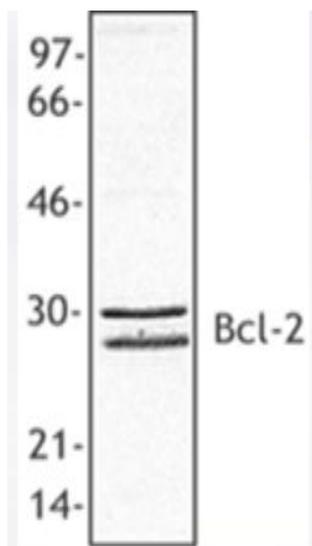
**Formulation:** This antibody is provided in phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide. **Precaution:** Sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance which should be handled by trained staff only.



- Purification:** The antibody was purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.
- Modification:** Phosphorylation, Ubiquitination
- Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat
- Applications:** WB, IF
- Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by Western blotting. Western blotting, suggested working dilution(s): Use 10 µl per 5 ml antibody dilution buffer for each mini-gel. For immunofluorescence microscopy: Use a dilution range of 1:100~1:400. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
- Storage & Stability:** Upon receipt, store at 4°C.
- Interaction:** Apaf-1, Raf-1, TP53BP2, caspase-3, heterodimers with Bax, Bad, Bak, Bcl-X<sub>L</sub>, Bag-1

Hela cell extract was resolved by electrophoresis, transferred to nitrocellulose, and probed with rabbit anti-Bcl-2 antibody. Proteins were visualized using a donkey anti-rabbit secondary conjugated to HRP and a chemiluminescence detection system. This antibody recognizes both the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  Bcl-2 isoforms.

Immunofluorescent microscope analysis of Hela cells using anti-Bcl-2 polyclonal antibody, followed by Rhodamine Red-X conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG and DAPI.



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