

Bcl-2 单克隆抗体

产品货号： mlR33411

英文名称： Bcl-2

中文名称： Bcl-2 单克隆抗体

别名： Apoptosis regulator Bcl 2; Apoptosis regulator Bcl2; AW986256; B cell CLL/lymphoma 2; B cell leukemia/lymphoma 2; B cell lymphoma 2; Bcl 2; Bcl-2; Bcl2; BCL2 protein; C430015F12Rik; D630044D05Rik; D830018M01Rik; Leukemia/lymphoma, B-cell, 2; Oncogene B-cell leukemia 2; BCL2_HUMAN.

研究领域： 肿瘤 心血管 细胞生物 信号转导 细胞凋亡 新陈代谢 线粒体

抗体来源： Mouse

克隆类型： Monoclonal

克隆号： 3F12

交叉反应： Human, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep, Guinea Pig,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 26kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核 细胞浆 细胞膜 线粒体

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Bcl-2:51-150/239

亚型： IgG1

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein G

储存液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : The Bcl-2 gene was isolated at the chromosomal breakpoint of t(14;18)-bearing follicular B cell lymphomas(1,2).Bcl-2 blocks cell death following a variety of stimuli and confers a death-sparing effect to certain hematopoietic cell lines following growth factor withdrawal (3,5).Bcl-2 appears to function in several subcellular locations yet lacks any known motifs that would confer insight into its mechanism of action (6,7).A more recently identified protein,designated Bax p21(i.e., Bcl-associated X protein),has extensive amino acid homology with Bcl-2 and both homodimerizes and forms heterodimers with Bcl-2(8). Overexpression of Bax accelerates apoptotic death induced by cytokine deprivation in an IL-3 dependent cell line and Bax also counters the death repressor activity of Bcl-2(8).

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).

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. Interacts with EI24 (By similarity). Also interacts with APAF1, BBC3, BCL2L1, BNIPL, MRPL41 and TP53BP2. Binding to FKBP8 seems to target BCL2 to the mitochondria and probably interferes with the binding of BCL2 to its targets. Interacts with BAG1 in an ATP-dependent manner. Interacts with RAF1 (the 'Ser-338' and 'Ser-339' phosphorylated form). Interacts (via the BH4 domain) with EGLN3; the interaction prevents the formation of the BAX-BCL2 complex and inhibits the anti-apoptotic activity of BCL2. Interacts with GOS2; this interaction also prevents the formation of the anti-apoptotic BAX-BCL2 complex.

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in a variety of tissues.

Post-translational modifications:

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. Phosphorylated by MAPK8/JNK1 at Thr-69, Ser-70 and Ser-87, which stimulates starvation-induced autophagy. Dephosphorylated by protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A).

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.

Monoubiquitinated by PARK2, leading to increase its stability.

DISEASE:

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving BCL2 has been found in 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.

Similarity:

Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.

SWISS:

P10415

Gene ID:

596

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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