

ARG51057 anti-Bcl XL antibody

Package: 100 μl, 50 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Bcl XL
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Bcl XL
Species	Human
Immunogen	Peptide sequence around aa.60~64 (A-D-S-P-A) derived from human BCL-XL .
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Apoptosis regulator Bcl-X; BCLXS; BCL-XL/S; PPP1R52; bcl-xS; Bcl-2-like protein 1; Bcl2-L-1; Bcl-X; BCLX; bcl-xL; BCL2L; BCLXL

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Buffer	PBS (without Mg2+ and Ca2+, pH 7.4), 150mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

BCL2L1
BCL2-like 1
Potent inhibitor of cell death. Isoform BcI-X(L) anti-apoptotic activity is inhibited by association with SIVA isoform 1. Inhibits activation of caspases By similarity. Appears to regulate cell death by blocking the voltage-dependent anion channnel (VDAC) by binding to it and preventing the release of the caspase activator, cytochrome c, from the mitochondrial membrane. The BcI-X(S) isoform promotes apoptosis.
Potent inhibitor of cell death. Inhibits activation of caspases. Appears to regulate cell death by blocking the voltage-dependent anion channel (VDAC) by binding to it and preventing the release of the caspase activator, CYC1, from the mitochondrial membrane. Also acts as a regulator of G2 checkpoint and progression to cytokinesis during mitosis.
Isoform BcI-X(L) also regulates presynaptic plasticity, including neurotransmitter release and recovery, number of axonal mitochondria as well as size and number of synaptic vesicle clusters. During synaptic stimulation, increases ATP availability from mitochondria through regulation of mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase F(1)F(0) activity and regulates endocytic vesicle retrieval in hippocampal neurons through association with DMN1L and stimulation of its GTPase activity in synaptic vesicles. Isoform BcI-X(S) promotes apoptosis. [UniProt]
Related Antibody Duos and Panels:
ARG30233 Phospho Bcl XL Antibody Duo (Total, pS62)
Related products:
Bcl XL antibodies; Bcl XL Duos / Panels; Anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies;
Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
26 kDa
Proteolytically cleaved by caspases during apoptosis. The cleaved protein, lacking the BH4 motif, has pro- apoptotic activity.
Phosphorylated on Ser-62 by CDK1. This phosphorylation is partial in normal mitotic cells, but complete in G2-arrested cells upon DNA-damage, thus promoting subsequent apoptosis probably by triggering caspases-mediated proteolysis. Phosphorylated by PLK3, leading to regulate the G2 checkpoint and progression to cytokinesis during mitosis. Phosphorylation at Ser-49 appears during the S phase and G2, disappears rapidly in early mitosis during prometaphase, metaphase and early anaphase, and re-appears during telophase and cytokinesis.

Images

