SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-Bcl-XL antibody

SLM-52024R

Product Name	Bcl-XL
Chinese Name	Bcl-xL 蛋白 Recombinant rabbit monoclonal anti
Alias	Apoptosis regulator Bcl X; BclX; Bcl-X; Bcl 2 like 1; Bcl 2 like 1 protein; Bcl xL; BCL X/L; BCL XL/S; Bcl xS; Bcl2 like1; BCL2-related gene; BCL2-related protein, long isoform, included; BCLXL, included; BCL2-related protein, short isoform, included; BCLXS, included; BCL2L; Bclx; DKFZp781P2092; MGC113803; MGC99998; B2CL1_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology immunology Signal transduction Apoptosis transcriptional regulatory factor
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone NO.	12C5
React Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB=1:500-1000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	26kDa
Cellular localization	The nucleus cytoplasmic The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	Recombinant human Bcl-XL protein, around 1-100aa
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PubMed PubMed

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the BCL-2 protein family. BCL-2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. The proteins encoded by this gene are located at the outer mitochondrial membrane, and have been shown to regulate outer mitochondrial membrane channel (VDAC) opening. VDAC regulates mitochondrial membrane potential, and thus controls the production of reactive oxygen species and release of cytochrome C by mitochondria, both of which are the potent inducers of cell apoptosis. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants, which encode distinct isoforms, have been reported. The longer isoform acts as an apoptotic inhibitor and the shorter form acts as an apoptotic activator. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:
Potent inhibitor of cell death. 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, CYC1, from the mitochondrial membrane. Also acts as a regulator of G2 checkpoint and progression to cytokinesis during mitosis.
Isoform Bcl-X(S) promotes apoptosis.

Subunit:

Product Detail

Homodimer. Isoform Bcl-X(L) forms heterodimers with BAX, BAK or BCL2. Heterodimerization with BAX does not seem to be required for anti-apoptotic activity. Interacts with BCL2L11. Interacts with DMN1L; the interaction stimulates the GTPase activity of DMN1L in synapses and increases the number of axonal mitochondria and the size and number of synaptic vesicle clusters. Interacts with BAD and BBC3. Interacts (isoform Bcl-X(L)) with SIVA1 (isoform 1); the interaction inhibits the anti-apoptotic activity. Interacts with BECN1 and PGAM5. Interacts (isoform Bcl-X(L)) with BAX (isoform Sigma). Isoform Bcl-X(L) interacts with IKZF3. Interacts with HEBP2.

Subcellular Location:
Mitochondrion membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, centrosome. Note=Mitochondrial membranes and perinuclear envelope. Localizes to the centrosome when phosphorylated at Ser-49.

Tissue Specificity:
Bcl-X(S) is expressed at high levels in cells that undergo a high rate of turnover, such as developing lymphocytes. In contrast, Bcl-X(L) is found in tissues containing long-lived postmitotic cells, such as adult brain.

Post-translational modifications:
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.

Similarity:
Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.

SWISS:
Q07817

Gene ID:
598

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 598 Human

Entrez Gene: 12048 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24888 Rat

Omim: 600039 Human

SwissProt: Q07817 Human

SwissProt: Q64373 Mouse

SwissProt: P53563 Rat

Unigene: 516966 Human

Unigene: 238213 Mouse

Unigene: 10323 Rat

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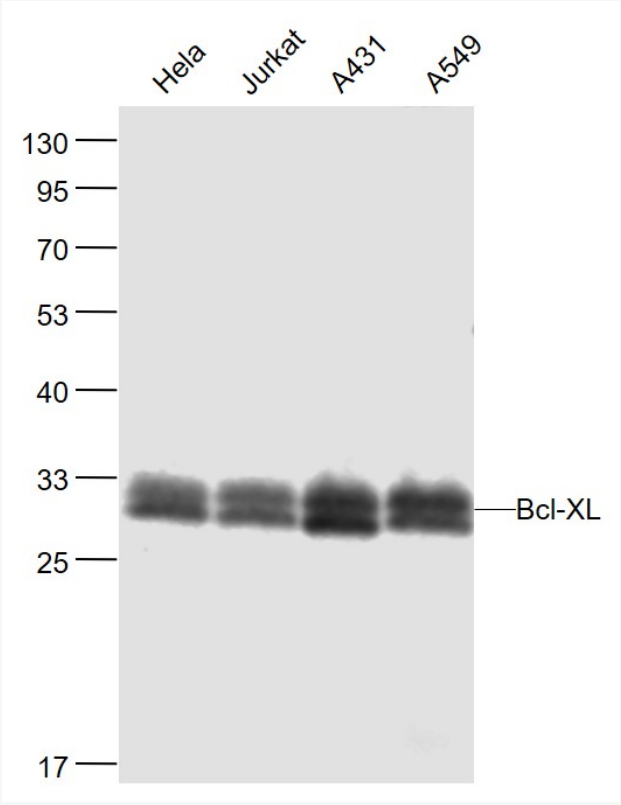
Product Picture



Sample:

Hela(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Jurkat(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

A431(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

A549(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-Bcl-XL (SLM-52024R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 30 kD

Observed band size: 30 kD