

Rabbit Anti-Bcl-2 antibody

SL4563R

Product Name:	Bcl-2
Chinese Name:	Bcl-2抗体
Alias:	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.
文献引用 PubMed :	<p>Specific References(7) SL4563R has been referenced in 7 publications.</p> <p>[IF=1.31]Wang, Chunqiang, Wei Ma, and Yuhong Su. "NF-κB Pathway Contributes to Cadmium-Induced Apoptosis of Porcine Granulosa Cells." Biological trace element research (2013): 1-8.WB;Pig. PubMed:23575899</p> <p>[IF=2.69]Chen, Yigang, et al. "In vivo and in vitro evaluation of effects of Mg-6Zn alloy on apoptosis of common bile duct epithelial cell." Biometals: 1-14.IHC-P;Rabbit. PubMed:25106461</p> <p>[IF=3.51]Chen, Lina, et al. "Label-free electrochemical immunoassay of Bcl-2 protein expression on tumor cells." Talanta (2014).other;Human. PubMed:25476334</p> <p>[IF=2.17]Huang, Guo-fu, et al. "Electroacupuncture Stimulates Remodeling of Extracellular Matrix by Inhibiting Apoptosis in a Rabbit Model of Disc Degeneration." Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine(2015).WB;Rabbit. PubMed:25763091</p> <p>[IF=3.85]Wang, Yandi, et al. "Regulation of steroid hormones and energy status with cysteamine and its effect on spermatogenesis." Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</p>

	<p>(2016).IHC-P;Sheep.</p> <p>PubMed:27815134</p> <p>[IF=5.23]Zhao, Yong, et al. "Hydrogen Sulfide and/or Ammonia Reduces Spermatozoa Motility through AMPK/AKT Related Pathways." Scientific Reports 6 (2016): 37884.WB;Pig.</p> <p>PubMed:27883089</p> <p>[IF=0.44]Sutrisno, Sutrisno, et al. "The effect of genistein on TGF-β signal, dysregulation of apoptosis, cyclooxygenase-2 pathway, and NF-kB pathway in mice peritoneum of endometriosis model." Middle East Fertility Society Journal (2017).IHC-P;Mouse.</p> <p>PubMed:0</p>
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1μg/TestIF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	26kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membrane Mitochondrion
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Bcl-2:161-239/239
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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
Product Detail:	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 G0S2; 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

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 281020](#) Cow

[Entrez Gene: 596](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 12043](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24224](#) Rat

[Omim: 151430](#) Human

[SwissProt: O02718](#) Cow

[SwissProt: P10415](#) Human

[SwissProt: P10417](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P49950](#) Rat

[Unigene: 150749](#) Human

[Unigene: 257460](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 9996](#) Rat

Important Note:

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

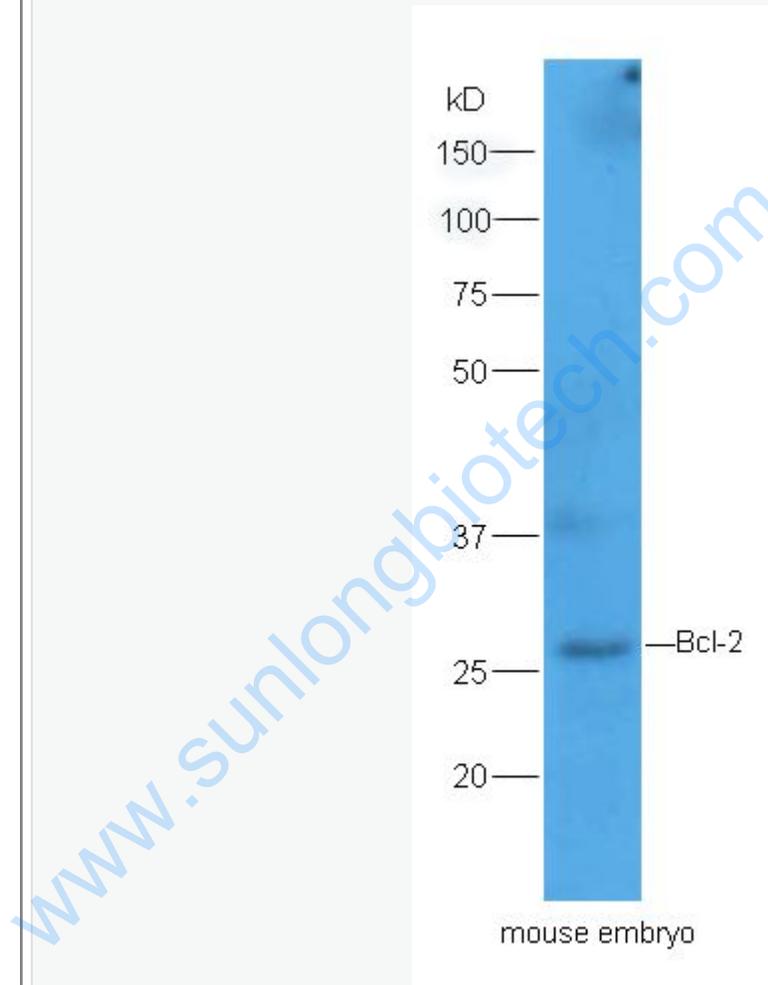
Bcl-2基因是指B-cell lymphoma

gene。人体滤泡B细胞淋巴瘤中过量表达的原癌基因。由于染色体t(14;18)易位, 将Bcl-

2基因置于免疫球蛋白重链的转录调控下, 使其表达失控。在细胞系中其过量表达

能延长细胞存活期而不诱导细胞增殖。它是哺乳动物中细胞凋亡的抑制基因。参与Apoptosis的调控。Tumour中的Bcl-2基因可提高浸润性瘤细胞的生存能力。主要用于滤泡型淋巴瘤、毛细管性白血病及Apoptosis等方面的研究。目前研究认为：Bcl-2也是Apoptosis的一种抑制因子、参与Apoptosis调控，可以用于各种恶性Tumour的Apoptosis的研究。

Picture:



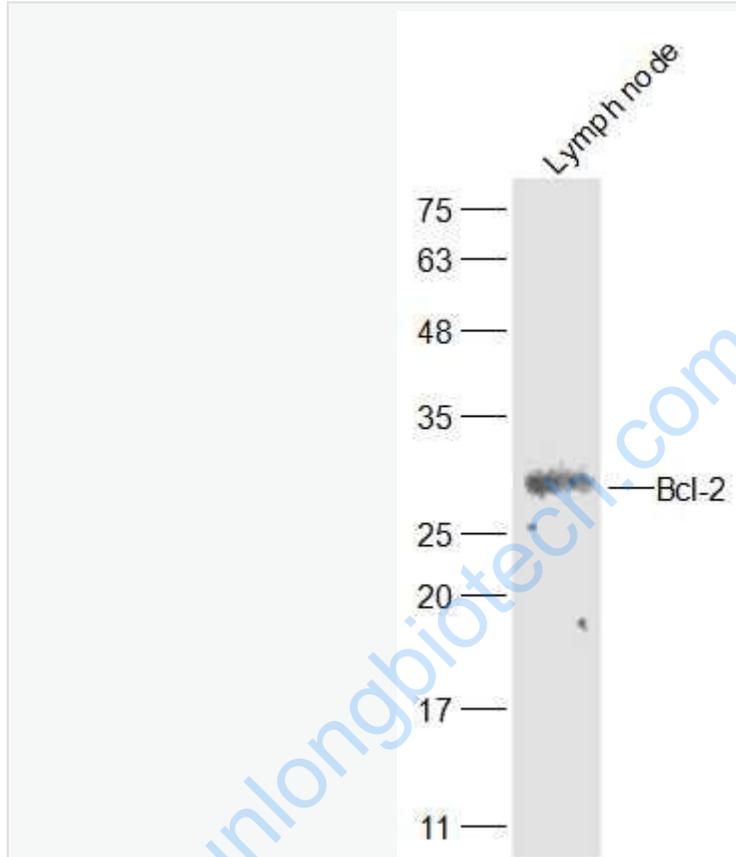
Sample: Embryo (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-Bcl-2 (SL4563R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG (SL4563R) at 1/5000 dilution

Predicted band size: 26 kD

Observed band size: 26 kD



Sample:

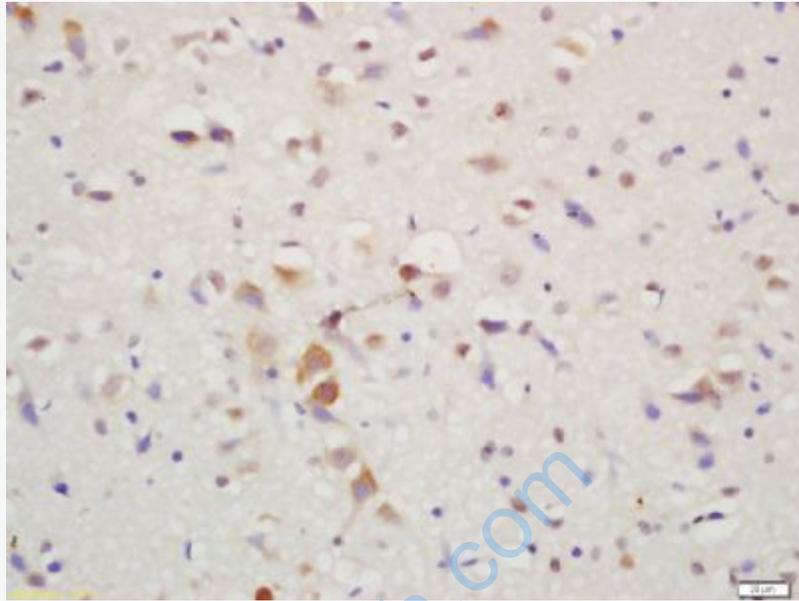
Lymph node (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-Bcl-2 (SL4563R) at 1/300 dilution

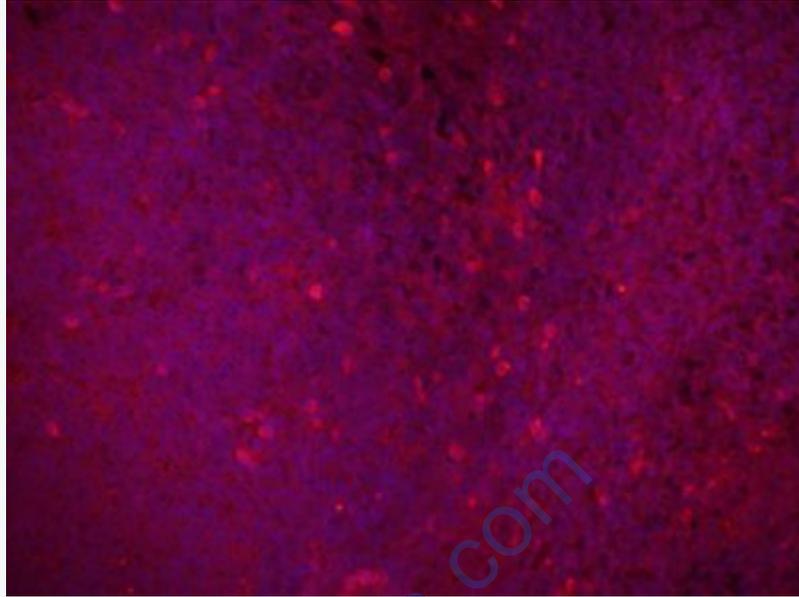
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 26 kD

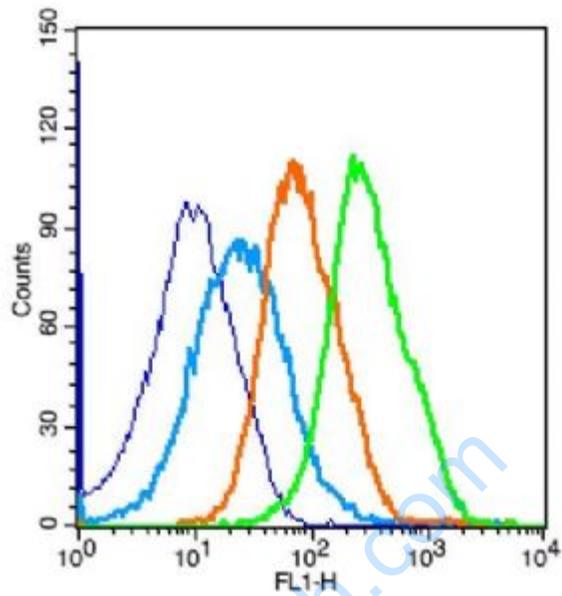
Observed band size: 26 kD



Tissue/cell: mouse brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-Bcl-2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL4563R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human tonsil); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Bcl-2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL4563R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (SL4563R) for 90 minutes, and DAPI for nuclei staining.



Key	Name	Parameter	Gate
—	(mo)Splenocyte-blank.036	FL1-H	G1
—	bs-0295G-FITC-(mo)Sp#1E5870.037	FL1-H	G1
—	bs-0295P-(FITC)-(mo)#1E5874.038	FL1-H	G1
—	bs-4563P-(FITC)-(mo)#1E587C.046	FL1-H	G1

Blank control: mouse splenocytes(blue)

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ; Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC(white blue), Dilution: 1:100 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA ;

Primary Antibody Dilution: 1 μ l in 100 μ l 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA(green).