

BCL2 Protein, Rat, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms: Bcl2;Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2;Bcl-2

Protein Construction: 1-236 aa

Species: Rat

Expression Host: E. coli

Accession: P49950

Molecular Weight: 28.1 kDa (predicted)

AA Sequence:

MAQAGRTGYDNREIVMKYIHYKLSQRGYEWDGDEDSAPLRAAPTPGIFSFQPESNRTPAVHRDRTAARTSPL
RPLVANAGPALSPVPPVHLLRRAGDDFSRRYRRDFAEMSSQLHLTPFTARGRFATVVEELFRDGVNHWGRI
VAFFEFGGVMCVESVNREMSPLVDNIALWMTEYLNRLHHTWIQDNGGWDAFVELYGPSMRPLDFSWLSLK
TLLSLALVGACITLGAYLGHK

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: > 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Formulation: If the delivery form is liquid, the default storage buffer is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol. If the delivery form is lyophilized powder, the buffer before lyophilization is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/mL. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Suppresses apoptosis in a variety of cell systems including factor-dependent lymphohematopoietic and neural

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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). Also acts as an inhibitor of autophagy: interacts with BECN1 and AMBRA1 during non-starvation conditions and inhibits their autophagy function. May attenuate inflammation by impairing NLRP1-inflammasome activation, hence CASP1 activation and IL1B release.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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