

## Anti-BCL2 Antibody (8T478)

## Product Details

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Ig Type:      | Rabbit IgG   |
| Reactivity:   | Human        |
| Conjugation:  | Unconjugated |
| Clone:        | 8T478        |
| Purification: | Protein A    |

## Applications

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
|                    | Anti-Bcl-2 rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution.<br>-Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell lysate.<br>-Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.<br>-Secondary  |
| Verified Activity: | -Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution.<br>-Developed using the Odyssey technique.<br>-Performed under reducing conditions.<br>-Predicted band size:26 kDa.<br>-Observed band size:26 kDa |
| Application:       | WB  |
| Recommended        | WB: 1:500-1:1000  |

## Properties

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Stability & Storage: | Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free. |
| Shipping:            | Shipping with blue ice.  |

## Antigen Details

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Immunogen:       | A synthetic peptide: N-terminus of the Human Bcl-2. |
| Antigen Species: | Human   |
| Synonyms:        | Bcl-2;PPP1R50;B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2                 |
| Biology Area:    | Cancer Drug Targets                                 |

## Research Background

BCL2 (B-cell leukemia/lymphoma 2, N-Histidine-tagged), also known as Bcl-2, belongs to the Bcl-2 family. Bcl-2 family proteins regulate and contribute to programmed cell death or apoptosis. It is a large protein family and all members contain at least one of four BH (bcl-2 homology) domains. Certain members such as Bcl-2, Bcl-xl and Mcl1 are anti-apoptotic, whilst others are pro-apoptotic. Most Bcl-2 family members contain a C-terminal transmembrane domain that functions to target these proteins to the outer mitochondrial and other intracellular membranes. It is expressed in a variety of tissues. BCL2 blocks the apoptotic death of some cells such as lymphocytes. It also regulates cell death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability and inhibits caspase activity either by preventing the release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria and/or by binding to the apoptosis-activating factor. Constitutive expression of BCL2, such as in the case of translocation of BCL2 to Ig heavy chain locus, is thought to be

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the cause of follicular lymphoma. Two transcript variants, produced by alternate splicing, differ in their C-terminal ends. Cancer Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

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