Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00066P)

TargetMol

Anti-BCL2 Antibody-PE (5A692)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	PE
Clone:	5A692
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Human BCL2 expression on Jurkat cells. The cells were treated according to manufacturer's manual (BD Pharmingen™ Cat. No. 554714), stained with PE-conjugated anti-Human BCL2. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	10 µl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: N-terminus of the Human BCL2/Bcl-2
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	Bcl-2;B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2;PPP1R50
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 the cause of follicular lymphoma. Two transcript variants, produced by alternate splicing, differ in their C-terminal ends.Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

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