Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00851)

TargetMol

Anti-BCL-XL Antibody (8X993)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	8X993
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. BCL2L1 was immunoprecipitated using: -Lane A:0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate. -Lane B:0.5 mg K562 Whole Cell Lysate. -1 µL anti-BCL2L1 rabbit monoclonal antibody and 15 µl of 50 % Protein G agarose. -Primary antibody: -Anti-BCL2L1 rabbit monoclonal antibody, at 1:500 dilution. -Secondary antibody: -Dylight 800-labeled antibody to rabbit IgG (H+L), at 1:5000 dilution. -Developed using the odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size: 26 kDa. -Observed band size: 26 kDa. 2. Anti-BCL2L1 rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. -Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate. -Lane B: K562 Whole Cell Lysate. -Lane C: NIH-3T3 Whole Cell lysate. -Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane. -Secondary -Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution. -Developed using the Odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size:26 kDa. -Observed band size:30 kDa
Application:	ELISA,IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:1000; ELISA: 1:25000-1:50000; IP: 0.2-1 µL/mg of lysate

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: Recombinant Protein: Human BCL2L1/Bcl-XL Protein (TMPY-02431)

Antigen Species: Human

Synonyms: Bcl(X)L;bcl-x;Bcl2l;BCL2-like 1;Bcl-XL;BclX;bcl2-L-1

Research Background

B-cell lymphoma-extra large (Bcl-xl) is a transmembrane molecule in the mitochondria. Bcl-xL (BCL2L1), belongs to the Bcl-2 family. Members of the bcl-2 family encode proteins that function either to promote or to inhibit apoptosis. Antiapoptotic members such as Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL prevent PCD in response to a wide variety of stimuli to take part in cancer survival. Conversely, proapoptotic proteins, exemplified by Bax and Bak, can accelerate death and in some instances are sufficient to cause apoptosis independent of additional signals. The crystal and solution structures of a Bcl-2 family member, Bcl-xL is like this: The structures consist of two central, primarily hydrophobic α-helices, which are surrounded by amphipathic helices. A 60-residue loop connecting helices αl and α2 was found to be flexible and non-essential for anti-apoptotic activity. Bcl-xL is characterized as an important factor in autophagy, inhibiting Beclin 1-mediated autophagy by binding to Beclin 1. In addition, Beclin 1, Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL can cooperate with Atg5 or Ca2+to regulate both autophagy and apoptosis. Bcl-xL is also implicated in anoxia induced cell death. The pathway is initiated by the loss of function of the prosurvival Bcl-2 family members Mcl-1 and Bcl-2 / Bcl-XL, resulting in Bax- or Bak-dependent release of cytochrome c and subsequent caspase-9-dependent cell death. Thus, Bcl-xL, the well-characterized apoptosis guards, appears to be important in cell death.

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