

Anti-BCL-XL Antibody (5N470)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5N470
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunochemical staining of human BCL2L1 in human kidney with mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:200 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.
	2. Immunochemical staining of human BCL2L1 in human gallbladder with mouse monoclonal antibody at 1:200 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.
Application:	IHC-P
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-1:1000

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:	E. coli-derived Human Bcl-XL fragment
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	Bcl2l;bcl-x;Bcl(X)L;Bcl-XL;BclX;bcl2-L-1;BCL2-like 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 α 1 and α 2 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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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