

Anti-BCL2 Antibody (9S932)

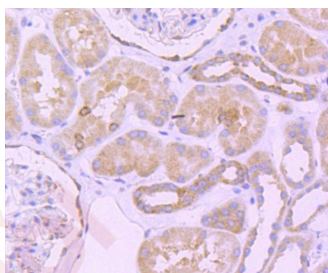
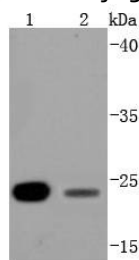
Product Details

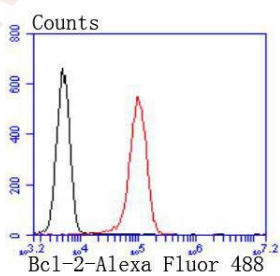
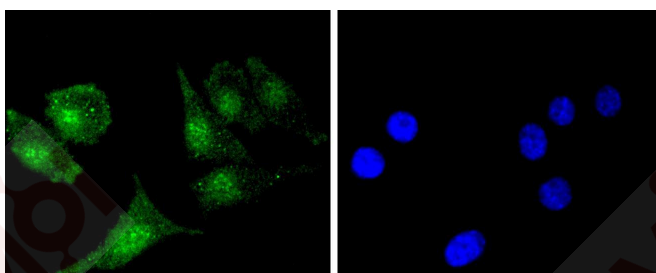
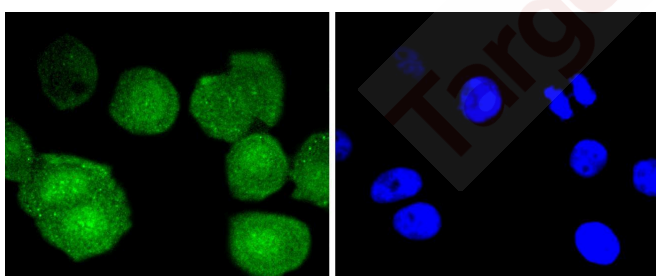
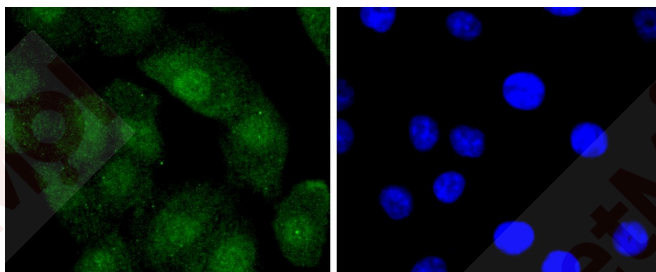
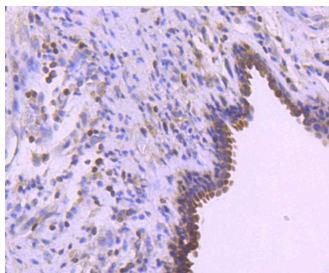
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 26/22 kDa.
Clone:	9S932
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of Bcl-2 on different lysates using anti-Bcl-2 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: Jurkat.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-Bcl-2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-Bcl-2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. ICC staining Bcl-2 in A549 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
5. ICC staining Bcl-2 in MCF-7 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
6. ICC staining Bcl-2 in SH-SY-5Y cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
7. Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells with Bcl-2 antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.





Application: FCM, ICC/IF, IHC, IP, WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-2000; IHC: 1:50-500; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein
Uniprot ID: P10415
Synonyms: B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2;Bcl-2;PPP1R50

Research Background

Apoptosis is defined as a set of cascades which, when initiated, programs the cell to undergo lethal changes such as membrane blebbing, mitochondrial break down and DNA fragmentation. Bcl-2 is one among many key regulators of apoptosis, which are essential for proper development, tissue homeostasis, and protection against foreign pathogens. Human Bcl-2 is an apoptotic, membrane-associated oncoprotein that can promote cell survival through protein-protein interactions with other Bcl-2 related family members, such as the death suppressors Bcl-xl, Mcl-1, Bcl-w, and A1 or the death agonists Bax, Bak, Bik, Bad, and Bid. The apoptotic function of Bcl-2 can also be regulated through proteolytic processing and phospho-rylation. Bcl-2 may promote cell survival by interfering with the activation of the cytochrome c/Apaf-1 pathway through stabilization of the mitochondrial membrane. Mutations in the Bcl-2 gene can contribute to cancers where normal physiological cell death mechanisms are compromised by deregulation of the apoptotic influence of Bcl-2.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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