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| Cat. No: | AB-10227 |
| Conjugate: | Unconjugated |
| Size: | 100 ug |
| Clone: | POLY |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| Host: | Rb |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Immunogen: | Peptide derived from the N-terminal sequence of human bcl2. Antibody recognizes the epitope located between Ala42 - Ala60. |
| Reactivity: | Hu |
| Applications: | WB: 1:5,000 ELISA - 1:50,000 - 1:100,000 ICC - 1:100 - 1:300 IP: 1:100 - 1:300 |
| Purification: | Aff. Pur. |
| Background: | <p>Bcl-2 family of proteins is a key regulator of apoptosis that function to either inhibit or promote cell death. The over expression of members such as Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL inhibit the apoptotic process (1,2). The Bcl-2 family members are also characterized by dimerizing to further modulate apoptosis. Bag-1, for example, has been found to form a heterodimer with Bcl-2 resulting in the enhancement of the anti-apoptotic effect of Bcl-2 (3,4). Other anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members include A1, Bcl-xg, Bcl-xb, Mcl-1, BAR, BI-1 and Bcl-w (5). The pro-apoptotic family members include Bax, Bcl-xS, Bad, Bak, NBK, BID, Hrk, Bok, Bim, Noxa and Diva. Bax and Bak have been shown to play a critical role in cytochrome c release from mitochondria and thus initiate apoptosis (6). Bad plays a critical role in the Bax-mediated apoptosis pathway by dimerizing with Bcl-xL, causing the displacement of Bax. The displacement of Bax allows apoptosis to proceed (7). Bcl-xS, a shorter version of Bcl-xL (lacking amino acids 126-188), apparently utilizes a different pathway than Bax to induce cell death. Some research suggests that Bcl-xS uses a novel mechanism for regulating caspase or it may use an alternate cell death effector pathway (8,9).</p> |
| Form: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 , 10 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% Sodium Azide |
| Storage: | 10 µl aliquots at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing |

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