

Recombinant Human BCL2/Bcl-2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031777

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

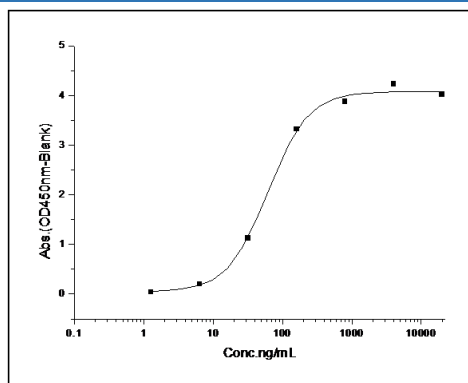
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human BCL2/Bcl-2 protein Met 1-Asp 211, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	24.7 kDa
Observed MW	32 kDa
Accession	P10415-1
Bio-activity	Immobilized human BCL2-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated mouse BCL2L1-His, The EC ₅₀ of biotinylated mouse BCL2L1-His is 0.07-0.15 µg/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 20% glycerol, 100mM Arg, pH 8.5 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
Immobilized human BCL2-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated mouse BCL2L1-His (Cat: PKSM040918),
The EC₅₀ of biotinylated mouse BCL2L1-His (Cat: PKSM040918) is 0.07-0.15 µg/ml.

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017