

Recombinant BCL2L1/Bcl-XL Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300456P**

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

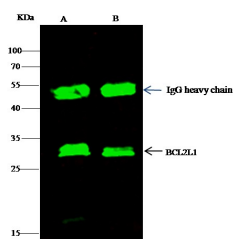
Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse BCL2L1/Bcl-XL Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B382
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications Recommended Dilution

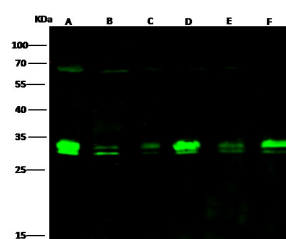
WB	1:500-1:2000
IP	1-4 µL/mg of lysate

Data



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 2 µL anti-Mouse BCL2L1 Monoclonal Antibody and 15 µL of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using BCL2L1 Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:200. Lane A: 0.5 mg A549 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: 0.5 mg K562 Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:30 kDa
Calculated-MW:26 kDa



Western Blot with BCL2L1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: MCF7 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane C: K562 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:30 kDa
Calculated-MW:26 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.1

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 $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ 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 Ca^{2+} 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.