
Product Name: Bcl-w Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab07514**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	25kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	BCL2L2
Alternative Names	BCL2L2; BCLW; KIAA0271; Bcl-2-like protein 2; Bcl2-L-2; Apoptosis regulator Bcl-W
Gene ID	599.0
SwissProt ID	Q92843
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human BCLW. AA range:131-180

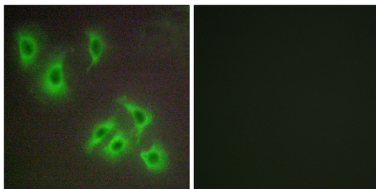
Background

This gene encodes a member of the BCL-2 protein family. The proteins of this family form hetero- or homodimers and act as

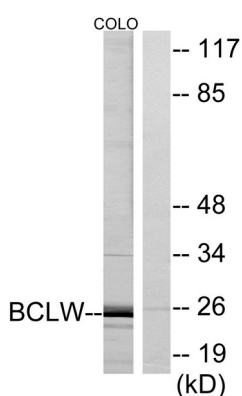
anti- and pro-apoptotic regulators. Expression of this gene in cells has been shown to contribute to reduced cell apoptosis under cytotoxic conditions. Studies of the related gene in mice indicated a role in the survival of NGF- and BDNF-dependent neurons. Mutation and knockout studies of the mouse gene demonstrated an essential role in adult spermatogenesis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the neighboring downstream PABPN1 (poly(A) binding protein, nuclear 1) gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010],domain:The BH1 and BH2 motifs form a hydrophobic groove which acts as a docking site for the BH3 domain of some pro-apoptotic proteins. The C-terminal residues of BCL2L2 fold into the BH3-binding cleft and modulate pro-survival activity by regulating ligand access. When BH3 domain-containing proteins bind, they displace the C-terminus, allowing its insertion into the membrane and neutralizing the pro-survival activity of BCL2L2.,domain:The BH4 motif seems to be involved in the anti-apoptotic function.,function:Promotes cell survival. Blocks dexamethasone-induced apoptosis. Mediates survival of postmitotic Sertoli cells by suppressing death-promoting activity of BAX.,similarity:Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.,subcellular location:Loosely associated with the mitochondrial membrane in healthy cells. During apoptosis, tightly bound to the membrane.,tissue specificity:Expressed (at protein level) in a wide range of tissues with highest levels in brain, spinal cord, testis, pancreas, heart, spleen and mammary glands. Moderate levels found in thymus, ovary and small intestine. Not detected in salivary gland, muscle or liver. Also expressed in cell lines of myeloid, fibroblast and epithelial origin. Not detected in most lymphoid cell lines.,

Research Area

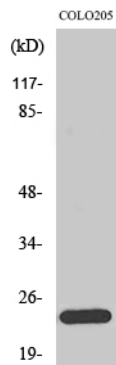
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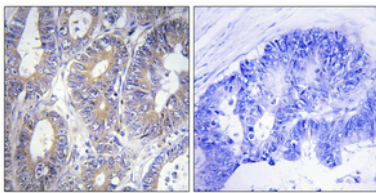
Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells, using BCLW Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO cells, using BCLW Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Bcl-w Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4°, overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA, pH 8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.