

#### Bcl-B Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10528

### **Specification**

## **Bcl-B Antibody - Product Information**

Application
Primary Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Calculated MW

WB <u>O9HD36</u> Human Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 23204

### **Bcl-B Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 10017

Application & Usage

Western blotting (0.5-4  $\mu$ g/ml). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. Jurkat cell lysate can be used as positive controls. The antibody recognizes 21 kDa Bcl-B from samples of human and rat origins. Reactivity to other species has not been tested.

Other Names Bcl2-L-10, Diva

Target/Specificity Bcl-B

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation

100  $\mu$ g (0.5 mg/ml) Protein A affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

**Background Descriptions** 



#### Precautions

Bcl-B Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **Bcl-B Antibody - Protein Information**

# Name BCL2L10 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:17532299}

### Function

Promotes cell survival by suppressing apoptosis induced by BAX but not BAK (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11689480" target="\_blank">11689480</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11278245" target="\_blank">11278245</a>). Increases binding of AHCYL1/IRBIT to ITPR1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27995898" target="\_blank">27995898</a>). Reduces ITPR1-mediated calcium release from the endoplasmic reticulum cooperatively with AHCYL1/IRBIT under normal cellular conditions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27995898" target="\_blank">27995898</a>). Under apoptotic stress conditions, dissociates from ITPR1 and is displaced from mitochondria-associated endoplasmic reticulum membranes, leading to increased Ca(2+) transfer to mitochondria which promotes apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27995898" target="\_blank">27995898</a>). Required for the correct formation of the microtubule organizing center during oocyte cell division, potentially via regulation of protein abundance and localization of other microtubule organizing center components such as AURKA and TPX2 (By similarity).

### **Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion. Nucleus membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z0F3}. Note=Localizes to mitochondria-associated endoplasmic reticulum membranes (MAMs) (PubMed:27995898). Localization to MAMs is greatly reduced under apoptotic stress conditions (PubMed:27995898)

#### **Tissue Location**

Widely expressed in adult tissues. Preferentially expressed in lung, liver and kidney.

## **Bcl-B Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

# **Bcl-B Antibody - Images**

## **Bcl-B Antibody - Background**

Bcl-B (also called Bcl2-L-10) is a novel anti-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family. Bcl-B is closest in amino acid sequence homology to Boo protein. It contains four Bcl-2 homologs. Bcl-B mRNA is widely expressed in adult human tissues. The Bcl-B protein binds to Bcl-2, Bcl-X(L), and Bax but not Bak. Bcl-B suppresses apoptosis induced by Bax, but not by Bak.