

**Bcl-X (Apoptosis Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM165 ]**  
**Catalog # AH10726**

**Specification**

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**Bcl-X (Apoptosis Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	,1,14,3,4,
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q07817</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">598</a> , <a href="#">516966</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2a
Calculated MW	27kDa KDa

**Bcl-X (Apoptosis Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 598

**Other Names**

Bcl-2-like protein 1, Bcl2-L-1, Apoptosis regulator Bcl-X, BCL2L1, BCL2L, BCLX

**Format**

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

Bcl-X (Apoptosis Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Bcl-X (Apoptosis Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information**

**Name** BCL2L1

**Synonyms** BCL2L, BCLX

**Function**

Potent inhibitor of cell death. Inhibits activation of caspases. Appears to regulate cell death by blocking the voltage- dependent anion channel (VDAC) by binding to it and preventing the release of the caspase activator, CYC1, from the mitochondrial membrane. Also acts as a regulator of G2 checkpoint and progression to cytokinesis during mitosis. Isoform Bcl-X(S) promotes apoptosis.

**Cellular Location**

[Isoform Bcl-X(L)]: Mitochondrion inner membrane. Mitochondrion outer membrane Mitochondrion matrix. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol.

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=After neuronal stimulation, translocates from cytosol to synaptic vesicle and mitochondrion membrane in a calmodulin-dependent manner (By similarity). Localizes to the centrosome when phosphorylated at Ser-49

#### **Tissue Location**

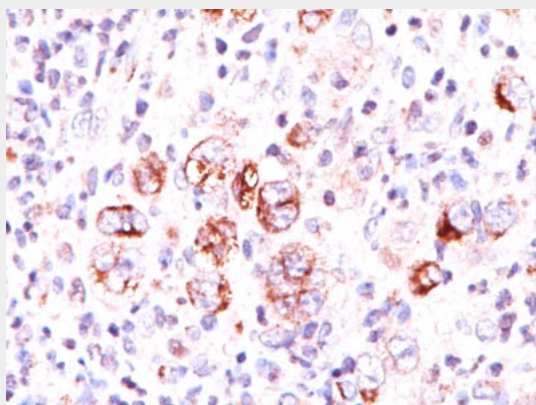
Bcl-X(S) is expressed at high levels in cells that undergo a high rate of turnover, such as developing lymphocytes. In contrast, Bcl-X(L) is found in tissues containing long-lived postmitotic cells, such as adult brain

#### **Bcl-X (Apoptosis Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **Bcl-X (Apoptosis Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Hodgkin's Lymphoma stained with Bcl-x Monoclonal Antibody (SPM165).

#### **Bcl-X (Apoptosis Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

Recognizes a protein of 27kDa, identified as the Bcl-X protein. This MAb shows no cross-reaction with Bcl-2 or Bax protein. Bcl-X has two isoforms, Bcl-XL (long), a 241 amino acid protein which suppresses cell death. And Bcl-XS (short), a 178 amino acid protein lacking a 63 amino acid domain which functions as a dominant inhibitor of Bcl-2. This MAb reacts with both Bcl-XS and Bcl-XL proteins.

#### **Bcl-X (Apoptosis Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

Hsu YT, et. al. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272(21):13829-34. | Hsu YT, et. al. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1997, 94(8):3668-72. | Wolter KG, et. al. Journal of Cell Biology, 1997, 139(5):1281-92