

**BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP20816c****Specification**

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**BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q07817</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P53563</a> , <a href="#">Q77737</a> , <a href="#">Q64373</a>
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Predicted	Mouse, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	26049

**BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 598**Other Names**

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

**Target/Specificity**

This BCL2L1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 195-229 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human BCL2L1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - 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

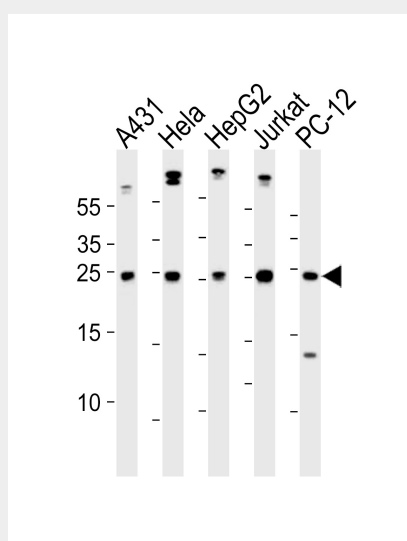
Bcl-X(S) is expressed at high levels in cells that undergo a high rate of turnover, such as developing lymphocytes. In contrast, Bcl-X(L) is found in tissues containing long-lived postmitotic cells, such as adult brain

### BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

### BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from A431, HeLa, HepG2, Jurkat, rat PC-12 cell line (from left to right), using BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP20816c). AP20816c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

Lysates at 35ug per lane.

#### **BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

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.

#### **BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Boise L.H.,et al.Cell 74:597-608(1993).  
Ban J.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 248:147-152(1998).  
Inohara N.,et al.Submitted (OCT-1996) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).  
Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

#### **BCL2L1 Antibody (C-term) - Citations**

- [Photodynamic Therapy Using Indolines-Fused-Triazoles Induces Mitochondrial Apoptosis in Human Non-Melanoma BCC Cells.](#)