

Bcl-G BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1304a**Specification**

Bcl-G BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9BZR8](#)**Bcl-G BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 79370**Other Names**

Apoptosis facilitator Bcl-2-like protein 14, Bcl2-L-14, Apoptosis regulator Bcl-G, BCL2L14, BCLG

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1304a](/product/products/AP1304a) was selected from the region of human Bcl-G BH3 Domain. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Bcl-G BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** BCL2L14**Synonyms** BCLG**Function**

Plays a role in apoptosis.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. [Isoform 2]: Endomembrane system. Note=Predominantly localized to cytosolic organelles

Tissue Location

Isoform 1 is widely expressed. Isoform 2 is testis- specific.

Bcl-G BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Bcl-G BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Images

Bcl-G BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - Background

Bcl-G belongs to the BCL2 protein family. BCL2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. Overexpression of Bcl-G has been shown to induce apoptosis in cells.

Bcl-G BH3 Domain Antibody Blocking Peptide - References

Ozalp, S.S., et al., Eur J Gynaecol Oncol 23(5):419-422 (2002). Guo, B., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 276(4):2780-2785 (2001).