

**BCL2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13823c****Specification**

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**BCL2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P10415](#)**BCL2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 596

**Other Names**

Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2, BCL2

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13823c was selected from the Center region of BCL2. 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.

**BCL2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

Name BCL2

**Function**

Suppresses apoptosis in a variety of cell systems including factor-dependent lymphohematopoietic and neural cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1508712" target="\_blank">1508712</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8183370" target="\_blank">8183370</a>). Regulates cell death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11368354" target="\_blank">11368354</a>). Appears to function in a feedback loop system with caspases (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11368354" target="\_blank">11368354</a>). Inhibits caspase activity either by preventing the release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria and/or by binding to the apoptosis-activating factor (APAF-1) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11368354" target="\_blank">11368354</a>). Also acts as an inhibitor of autophagy: interacts with BECN1 and AMBRA1 during non-starvation conditions and inhibits their autophagy function (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18570871" target="\_blank">18570871</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21358617" target="\_blank">21358617</a>).

target="\_blank">21358617</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20889974" target="\_blank">20889974</a>). May attenuate inflammation by impairing NLRP1-inflammasome activation, hence CASP1 activation and IL1B release (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17418785" target="\_blank">17418785</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10417}

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in a variety of tissues.

### **BCL2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **BCL2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images**

### **BCL2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene encodes an integral outer mitochondrial membrane protein that blocks the apoptotic death of some cells such as lymphocytes. Constitutive expression of BCL2, such as in the case of translocation of BCL2 to Ig heavy chain locus, is thought to be the cause of follicular lymphoma. Two transcript variants, produced by alternate splicing, differ in their C-terminal ends. [provided by RefSeq].

### **BCL2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References**

Feng, H., et al. Cancer Cell 18(4):353-366(2010) Azad, N., et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1203, 1-6 (2010) :Dubikov, A.I., et al. Scand. J. Rheumatol. 39(5):368-372(2010) Yu, B., et al. J. Exp. Clin. Cancer Res. 29, 107 (2010) :Trisciuoglio, D., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11772 (2010) :