

BCL2L13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7878b**Specification**

BCL2L13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9BXK5](#)**BCL2L13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 23786**Other Names**

Bcl-2-like protein 13, Bcl2-L-13, Bcl-rambo, Protein Mil1, BCL2L13, MIL1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7878b](/products/AP7878b) was selected from the C-term region of human BCL2L13. 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.

BCL2L13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** BCL2L13**Synonyms** MIL1**Function**

May promote the activation of caspase-3 and apoptosis.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 2]: Mitochondrion membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous, with the highest levels of expression in heart, placenta and pancreas

BCL2L13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

BCL2L13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

BCL2L13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

BCL2L10 belongs to the BCL-2 protein family. BCL-2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. The protein may promote the activation of caspase-3 and apoptosis.

BCL2L13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Banga,S., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 104 (12), 5121-5126 (2007)Yi,P., FEBS Lett. 534 (1-3), 61-68 (2003)Kataoka,T., J. Biol. Chem. 276 (22), 19548-19554 (2001)