

Active BCL2L1 Protein, human recombinant
Bcl-2-like protein 1, Bcl2-L-1, Bcl-X, BCL2L, BCLX
Catalog # PBV11451r**Specification**

Active BCL2L1 Protein, human recombinant - Product info

Primary Accession [Q07817](#)
Calculated MW **24.6 kDa** KDa

Active BCL2L1 Protein, human recombinant - Additional Info

Gene ID **598**
Other Names
Bcl-2-like protein 1, Bcl2-L-1, Bcl-X, BCL2L, BCLX

Gene Source **Human**
Source **E. coli**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE;>92%**
Recombinant **Yes**
Sequence **Met 1 - Arg 212**
Target/Specificity
BCL2L1

Application Notes

Reconstitute in sterile deionized water to a stock solution of 200 µg/mL. Solubilize for 30 to 60 minutes at room temperature with occasional gentle mixing. Carrier protein (0.1% (W/V) HSA or BSA) is recommended for further dilution and long term storage.

Format

Dry powder

Storage

+4°C;Lyophilized powder

Active BCL2L1 Protein, human recombinant - 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](#)

Active BCL2L1 Protein, human recombinant - Images

Active BCL2L1 Protein, human recombinant - 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(L) also regulates presynaptic plasticity, including neurotransmitter release and recovery, number of axonal mitochondria as well as size and number of synaptic vesicle clusters. During synaptic stimulation, increases ATP availability from mitochondria through regulation of mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase F1F0 activity and regulates endocytic vesicle retrieval in hippocampal neurons through association with DMN1L and stimulation of its GTPase activity in synaptic vesicles. Isoform Bcl-X(S) promotes apoptosis.