

Rabbit Bcl-xL Polyclonal Antibody | anti-Bcl-xL antibody

Polyclonal Antibody to Bcl-xL

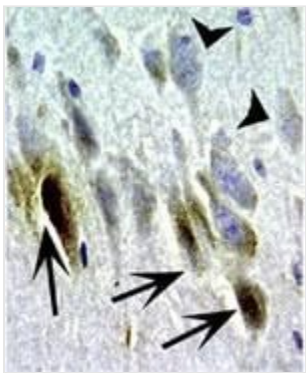
CATALOG # AAA78311	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Gerbil, Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

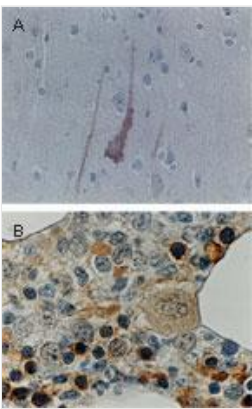
Bcl-xL; Polyclonal Antibody; Polyclonal Antibody to Bcl-xL; BAD; BBC6; BCL2L8; Bcl-2-binding component 6; Bcl2-L-8; Bcl-2-like protein 8; Bcl-xL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter; Bcl2 antagonist of cell death; Antibody to Bcl-xL; Anti-Bcl-xL Antibody; Bcl-xL Antibody; anti-Bcl-xL antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Gerbil, Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Serum
Form/Format	50 ul sera
Sequence Length	168
Applicable Applications for anti-Bcl-xL antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen Information	A synthetic peptide of Bcl-xL protein (amino acids 61-79 DSPAVNGATAHSSSLDARE) was used as the immunogen for this antibody
Antigen	Bcl-xL
Preparation and Storage	Store the antibody at 4 degree C, stable for 6 months. For long-term storage, store at -20 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Fig: 2 Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded section of dog ischemic brain cortex stained for Bcl-X expression using at 1: 2000. At 2 hr post ischemia, Bcl-X staining was seen in the dying neurons that had morphological features of apoptosis (arrows). In contrast, morphologically normal appearing neurons lacked Bcl-X staining (arrowheads). Hematoxylin-eosin counterstain.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Fig: 1 Formalin-fixed paraffin- embedded human tissue sections stained for Bcl-X expression using at 1: 2000. A. Cortex from the brain of an Alzheimer's disease patient. The degenerating neurons are positive for BclX expression, the intact neurons are not. B. Normal bone marrow. The cells positive for Bcl-X expression appear to be of erythropoietic lineage. Hematoxylin-eosin counterstain.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Bcl-xL antibody	The Bcl-2 family of apoptosis-related genes plays central roles in regulating apoptotic pathways (reviewed in Thomadaki and Scorilas, 2006). Regulation of cell death through apoptosis is critical for the maintenance of homeostasis, defense against infectious agents, and normal development. Bcl-2 family proteins regulate apoptosis primarily through the regulation of mitochondrial outer membrane permeability. In mammals, the family consists of both prosurvival (antiapoptotic) and proapoptotic (prodeath) members. Cellular homeostasis is thought to be dependent on a balance between the actions of prosurvival and proapoptotic proteins. Bcl-2 family proteins can be divided into 3 main subfamilies on the basis of their function and the content of their Bcl-2 homology (BH) domains, for example: 1) Prosurvival: Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, Bcl-W, A1, and Mcl-1 2) Proapoptotic (multidomain): Bax, Bak, and Bok. 3) BH3-only (proapoptotic): Bad, Bcl-XS, Bid, Bik, Bim, Blk, Bmf, Bnip, Noxa, and Puma. Prosurvival members inhibit cells from undergoing apoptosis, whereas proapoptotic and BH3-only subfamily members promote apoptosis. There are 4 BH domains (1-4) conserved among Bcl-2 family proteins. The BH domains are important for function as well as for heterodimerization between family members. Typical prosurvival family members have all four BH domains (1-4), whereas proapoptotic (multidomain) members have BH1, 2 and 3 domains and BH3-only members have only the BH3 domain. Overall, the relative ratio of prosurvival and proapoptotic proteins determines the susceptibility of a cell to various apoptotic stimuli. Many Bcl-2 family proteins are differentially expressed in various malignancies and some are useful prognostic biomarkers. Prosurvival proteins are often elevated in diverse cancers and have the potential to confer resistance to both endogenous cell death stimuli and cancer treatments. Alterations in the ratio or levels of Bcl-2 family proteins have been also associated with nonmalignant diseases including neurodegenerative diseases, autoimmune diseases, AIDs, Down's syndrome, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, glomerulonephritis, and muscular dystrophy. This antibody recognizes Bcl-XL and Bcl-XS. Human Bcl-XL is a 233 amino acid protein and Bcl-XS is a 170 amino acid protein.
Product Categories/Family for anti-Bcl-xL antibody	Antibodies ; Apoptosis

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	17371773
NCBI GeneID	572
UniProt Accession #	Q92934 ; O14803 ; Q6FH21
Molecular Weight	18,392 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	BCL2 associated agonist of cell death
NCBI Official Symbol	BAD

NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BBC2; BCL2L8
NCBI Protein Information	bcl2-associated agonist of cell death
UniProt Protein Name	Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death
UniProt Gene Name	BAD
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BBC6; BCL2L8; BAD; Bcl2-L-8

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/bcl-xl-antibody-immunoprecipitation-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/78311>