

Mouse B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2 ELISA Kit | BCL2 elisa kit

Mouse B-cell leukemia/lymphoma 2, Bcl-2 ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA79452

REACTIVITY
Mouse

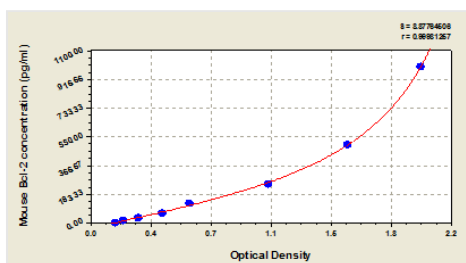
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2; Mouse B-cell leukemia/lymphoma 2; Bcl-2 ELISA Kit; Bcl-2; B-cell lymphoma protein 2; OTTHUMP00000163680; BCL2 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	This assay has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Mouse BCL2. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Mouse BCL2 and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	236
Samples	Serum, plasma
Detection Range	15.6 pg/ml-1000 pg/ml
Sensitivity	3.9 pg/ml
Intra-assay Precision	Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay): CV% is less than 8% Three samples of known concentration were tested twenty times on one plate to assess. Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays): CV% is less than 10% Three samples of known concentration were tested in twenty assays to assess.
Detection Wavelength	450 nm
Sample Volume	50-100ul
Protein Biological Process 1	Apoptosis/Autophagy
Protein Biological Process 3	Apoptosis
Preparation and Storage	Unopened test kits should be stored at 2 to 8 degree C upon receipt. Please refer to pdf manual for further storage instructions.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for BCL2 elisa kit	Introduction: Bcl-2 is the prototype for a family of mammalian genes and the proteins they produce. They govern mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization (MOMP) and can be either pro-apoptotic (Bax, BAD, Bak and Bok among others) or anti-apoptotic (including Bcl-2 proper, Bcl-xL, and Bcl-w, among an assortment of others). There are a total of 25 genes in the Bcl-2 family known to date. The members of the Bcl-2 family share one or more of the four characteristic domains of homology entitled the Bcl-2 homology (BH) domains (named BH1, BH2, BH3 and BH4). The BH domains are known to be crucial for function, as deletion of these domains via molecular cloning affects survival/apoptosis rates. The anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 proteins, such as Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL, conserve all four BH domains. The BH domains also serve to subdivide the pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 proteins into those with several BH domains (e.g. Bax and Bak) or those proteins that have only the BH3 domain (e.g. Bid, Bim and Bad). The Bcl-2 family has a general structure that consists of a hydrophobic helix surrounded by amphipathic helices. Many members of the family have transmembrane domains. The site of action for the Bcl-2 family is mostly on the outer mitochondrial membrane. Within the mitochondria are apoptogenic factors that if released activate the executioners of apoptosis, the caspases. Depending on their function, once activated, Bcl-2 proteins either promote the release of these factors, or keep them sequestered in the mitochondria. Whereas the activated pro-apoptotic Bak and/or Bax would form MAC and mediate the release of cytochrome c, the anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 would block it, possibly through inhibition of Bax and/or Bak. There are a number of theories concerning how the Bcl-2 gene family exert their pro- or anti-apoptotic effect. An important one states that this is achieved by activation or inactivation of an inner mitochondrial permeability transition pore, which is involved in the regulation of matrix Ca²⁺, pH, and voltage. It is also thought that some Bcl-2 family proteins can induce or inhibit the release of cytochrome c in to the cytosol which, once there, activates caspase-9 and caspase-3, leading to apoptosis. Principle of the Assay: The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with an antibody specific to Bcl-2. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a biotin-conjugated antibody preparation specific for Bcl-2 and Avidin conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to each microplate well and incubated. Then a TMB (3,3',5,5' tetramethyl-benzidine) substrate solution is added to each well. Only those wells that contain Bcl-2, biotin-conjugated antibody and enzyme-conjugated Avidin will exhibit a change in color. The enzyme-substrate reaction is terminated by the addition of a sulphuric acid solution and the color change is measured spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 450 nm +/- 2 nm. The concentration of Bcl-2 in the samples is then determined by comparing the O.D. of the samples to the standard curve.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	133892547
NCBI GeneID	12043
NCBI Accession #	NP_033871.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_009741.4
UniProt Accession #	P10417; P10418; Q4VBF6
Molecular Weight	26,407 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	apoptosis regulator Bcl-2 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	B cell leukemia/lymphoma 2
NCBI Official Symbol	Bcl2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Bcl-2; AW986256; C430015F12Rik; D630044D05Rik; D830018M01Rik
NCBI Protein Information	apoptosis regulator Bcl-2; B-cell leukemia/lymphoma 2
UniProt Protein Name	Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2
UniProt Gene Name	Bcl2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	Bcl-2
UniProt Entry Name	BCL2_MOUSE

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/bcl2-mouse-elisa-kits/b-cell-cll-lymphoma-2/79452>