abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Bcl-2 antibody [BCL2/1878R] ab238042



1 References 4 图像

概述

产**品名称** Anti-Bcl-2抗体[BCL2/1878R]

描述 兔单克隆抗体[BCL2/1878R] to Bcl-2

宿主 Rabbit

经测试应用 适用于: IHC-P, WB, Protein Array

种属反应性 与反应: Human

免疫原 Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Human Bcl-2.

Database link: P10415

阳性对照 IHC-P: Human spleen tissue. WB: MCF7 cell lysate.

性能

形式 Liquid

存放说明 Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long

term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

存储溶液 pH: 7.2

Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.05% BSA

纯**度** Protein A/G purified

纯**化**说明 Purified from Bioreactor concentrate.

克隆 单克隆

克隆编号 BCL2/1878R

同种型 IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab238042于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

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应用	Ab评论	说明
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 0.5 - $1~\mu g/ml$. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues is enhanced by boiling tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA Buffer, pH 9.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes. Incubate with primary antibody for 30 mins at RT.
WB		Use a concentration of 0.5 - 2 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 26 kDa.
Protein Array		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

靶标

功能

Suppresses apoptosis in a variety of cell systems including factor-dependent lymphohematopoietic and neural cells. Regulates cell death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability. Appears to function in a feedback loop system with caspases. 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). May attenuate inflammation by impairing NLRP1-inflammasome activation, hence CASP1 activation and IL1B release (PubMed:17418785).

组织特异性

疾病相关

Expressed in a variety of tissues.

A chromosomal aberration involving BCL2 has been found in chronic lymphatic leukemia. Translocation t(14;18)(q32;q21) with immunoglobulin gene regions. BCL2 mutations found in non-Hodgkin lymphomas carrying the chromosomal translocation could be attributed to the lg somatic hypermutation mechanism resulting in nucleotide transitions.

序列相似性

结**构域**

Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.

BH1 and BH2 domains are required for the interaction with BAX and for anti-apoptotic activity. The BH4 motif is required for anti-apoptotic activity and for interaction with RAF1 and EGLN3. The loop between motifs BH4 and BH3 is required for the interaction with NLRP1.

翻译后修饰

Phosphorylation/dephosphorylation on Ser-70 regulates anti-apoptotic activity. Growth factor-stimulated phosphorylation on Ser-70 by PKC is required for the anti-apoptosis activity and occurs during the G2/M phase of the cell cycle. In the absence of growth factors, BCL2 appears to be phosphorylated by other protein kinases such as ERKs and stress-activated kinases. Phosphorylated by MAPK8/JNK1 at Thr-69, Ser-70 and Ser-87, wich stimulates starvation-induced autophagy. Dephosphorylated by protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A).

Proteolytically cleaved by caspases during apoptosis. The cleaved protein, lacking the BH4 motif, has pro-apoptotic activity, causes the release of cytochrome c into the cytosol promoting further

caspase activity.

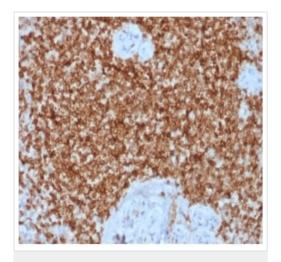
 $Monoubiquitinated \ by \ PARK2, leading \ to \ increase \ its \ stability. \ Ubiquitinated \ by \ SCF (FBXO10),$

leading to its degradation by the proteasome.

细胞定位

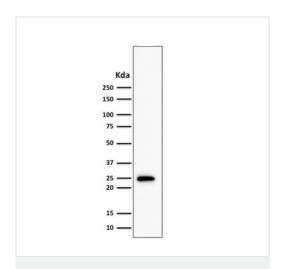
Mitochondrion outer membrane. Nucleus membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane.

图片



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-Bcl-2 antibody
[BCL2/1878R] (ab238042)

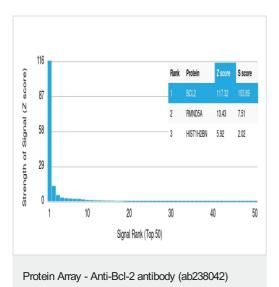
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue stained for Bcl-2 using ab238042 at 1 μ g/mL in immunohistochemical analysis.



Western blot - Anti-Bcl-2 antibody [BCL2/1878R] (ab238042)

Anti-Bcl-2 antibody [BCL2/1878R] (ab238042) at 2 μ g/ml + MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma cell line) whole cell lysate

Predicted band size: 26 kDa

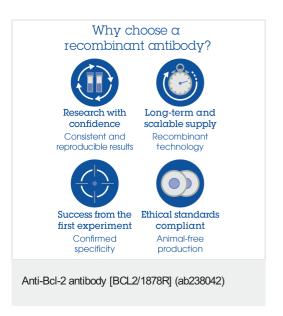


ab238042 was tested in protein array against over 19000 different full-length human proteins.

Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProtTM are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target.

A MAb is specific to its intended target if the MAb has an S-score

of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.



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