

Bcl-2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT0470

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat; Chicken

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: Bcl-2

Fields: >>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>Endocrine

resistance;>>Platinum drug resistance;>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>HIF-1

signaling pathway;>>Sphingolipid signaling pathway;>>p53 signaling pathway;>>Autophagy - animal;>>Protein processing in endoplasmic

reticulum;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>Apoptosis - multiple species;>>Necroptosis;>>Adrenergic signaling in cardiomyocytes;>>Hedgehog

signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Neurotrophin signaling

pathway;>>Cholinergic synapse;>>Estrogen signaling pathway;>>Parathyroid hormone synthesis, secretion and action;>>AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications:>>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;>>Pathways of

neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Shigellosis;>>Salmonella

infection;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Herpes

simplex virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Human

immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Pathw

Gene Name: BCL2

Protein Name: Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2

P10417

Human Gene Id: 596

Human Swiss Prot P10415

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 12043

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene ld: 24224

Rat Swiss Prot No: P49950

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Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

BCL-2. AA range:46-95

Specificity: Bcl-2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bcl-2 protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not

yet tested in other applications.

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 26kD

Cell Pathway: Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Focal

adhesion; Neurotrophin; Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); Pathways in

cancer;Colorectal cancer;Prostate cancer;Small cell lung can

Background: BCL2, apoptosis regulator(BCL2) Homo sapiens This gene encodes an integral

outer mitochondrial membrane protein that blocks the apoptotic death of some cells such as lymphocytes. Constitutive expression of BCL2, such as in the case of translocation of BCL2 to Ig heavy chain locus, is thought to be the cause of follicular lymphoma. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016],

Function: disease:A chromosomal aberration involving BCL2 may be a cause of follicular

lymphoma (FL) [MIM:151430]; also known as type II 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 Ig somatic hypermutation mechanism resulting in nucleotide transitions.,domain:The BH4 motif is required for antiapoptotic activity and for interaction with RAF-1.,function: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-activati

Subcellular Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus

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Location : membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ;

Single-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasm .

Expression : Expressed in a variety of tissues.

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