

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human Bcl-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 25-40% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) Bcl-2 is observed and no cross-reactivity with recombinant human BCL2L12 is observed. In Western
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 625509
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Bcl-2 Ala2-Asp211 Accession # P10415
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Bcl-2 is a member of a family of proteins that regulates outer mitochondrial membrane permeability (1, 2). Bcl-2 is an anti-apoptotic member that prevents release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria intermembrane space into the cytosol. Bcl-2 is present on the outer mitochondrial membrane and is also found on other membranes in some cell types. Natural Bcl-2 contains a carboxyl-terminal mitochondria targeting sequence. Recombinant Bcl-2, missing the mitochondrial targeting sequence, maintains its ability to neutralize pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members. Neutralization by Bcl-2 appears to be through binding the BH3 region of pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members. This activity does not require the mitochondrial targeting sequence.

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