SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571- 56623320 Fax:0086-571- 56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-Bcl-xL/FITC Conjugated antibody

SL1336R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-Bcl-xL/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的Bcl-xL蛋白抗体
Alias:	Apoptosis regulator Bcl X; BclX; Bcl-X; Bcl 2 like 1; Bcl 2 like 1 protein; Bcl xL; BCL X/L; BCL XL/S; Bcl xS; Bcl2 like1; BCL2-related gene; BCL2-related protein, long isoform, included; BCLXL, included; BCL2-related protein, short isoform, included; BCLXS, included; BCL2L; Bclx; DKFZp781P2092; MGC113803; MGC99998; B2CL1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	Flow-Cyt=1:50-200ICC=1:50-200IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	26kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneMitochondrion
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Bcl-xL
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail:	**background:** The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the BCL-2 protein family. BCL-2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. The proteins encoded by this gene are located at the outer mitochondrial membrane, and have been shown to regulate outer

	mitochondrial membrane channel (VDAC) opening. VDAC regulates mitochondrial membrane potential, and thus controls the production of reactive oxygen species and release of cytochrome C by mitochondria, both of which are the potent inducers of cell apoptosis. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants, which encode distinct isoforms, have been reported. The longer isoform acts as an apoptotic inhibitor and the shorter form acts as an apoptotic activator. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]. **Function:** Potent inhibitor of cell death. Inhibits activation of caspases (By similarity). Appears to regulate cell death by blocking the voltage-dependent anion channnel (VDAC) by binding to it and preventing the release of the caspase activator, CYC1, from the mitochondrial membrane. Also acts as a regulator of G2 checkpoint and progression to cytokinesis during mitosis. Isoform Bcl-X(S) promotes apoptosis. **Subunit:** Homodimer. Isoform Bcl-X(L) forms heterodimers with BAX, BAK or BCL2. Heterodimerization with BAX does not seem to be required for anti-apoptotic activity. Interacts with BCL2L11. Interacts with DMN1L; the interaction stimulates the GTPase activity of DMN1L in synapses and increases the number of axonal mitochondria and the size and number of synaptic vesicle clusters. Interacts with BAD and BBC3. Interacts (isoform Bcl-X(L)) with SIVA1 (isoform 1); the interaction inhibits the anti-apoptotic activity. Interacts with BECN1 and PGAM5. Interacts (isoform Bcl-X(L)) with BAX (isoform Sigma). Isoform Bcl-X(L) interacts with IKZF3. Interacts with HEBP2. **Subcellular Location:** Mitochondrion membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, centrosome. Note=Mitochondrial membranes and perinuclear envelope. Localizes to the centrosome when phosphorylated at Ser-49. **Tissue Specificity:** Bcl-X(S) is expressed at high levels in cells that undergo a high rate of turnover, such as developing lymphocytes. In contrast, Bcl-X(L) is found in tissues containing long-lived postmitotic cells, such as adult brain. **Post-translational modifications:** Proteolytically cleaved by caspases during apoptosis. The cleaved protein, lacking the BH4 motif, has pro-apoptotic activity. Phosphorylated on Ser-62 by CDK1. This phosphorylation is partial in normal mitotic cells, but complete in G2-arrested cells upon DNA-damage, thus promoting subsequent apoptosis probably by triggering caspases-mediated proteolysis. Phosphorylated by PLK3, leading to regulate the G2 checkpoint and progression to cytokinesis during mitosis. Phosphorylation at Ser-49 appears during the S phase and G2, disappears rapidly in early mitosis during prometaphase, metaphase and early anaphase, and re-

appears during telophase and cytokinesis.

Similarity:
Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 598Human

Entrez Gene: 12048Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24888Rat

Omim: 600039Human

SwissProt: Q07817Human

SwissProt: Q64373Mouse

SwissProt: P53563Rat

Unigene: 516966Human

Unigene: 238213Mouse

Unigene: 10323Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Bcl
X/L蛋白是Bcl蛋白家族的成员之一,是细胞中抑制Apoptosis的重要分子之一，Bcl-X/L是结构上与Bcl-2具有43%同源性的蛋白，与Bcl-
2的作用相同，可抑制Apoptosis，在Tumour的发生和发展中起重要作用。