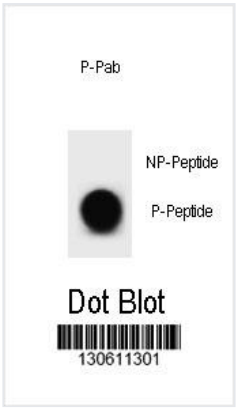
Phospho-Bcl-2 (T56) (BCL2) Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Phospho-bcl-2 (T56) (BCL2), Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Phospho-bcl-2 (T56) Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-BCL2 antibody
Product Synonym Names	Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2; BCL2
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Purity/Purification	Peptide Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Concentration	Vial Concentration: 0.35 (lot specific)
Specificity	This bcl-2 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding T56 of human bcl-2.
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	bcl-2 (T56) peptide (MBS9230805) is used for blocking the activity of bcl-2 (T56) antibody (MBS9205877)
Molecular Weight	26266
OMIM	151430
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P10415
Antigen Type	Synthetic Peptide
Antigen Source	HUMAN
Product Categories/Family for anti-BCL2 antibody	Cancer; Cell Biology; Metabolism; Signal Transduction; Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS); Phospho Antibodies
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-BCL2 antibody	Dot Blot (DB), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-BCL2 antibody	DB~~1:500
Related Product Information for anti-BCL2 antibody	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. Two transcript variants, produced by alternate splicing, differ in their C-terminal ends. [provided by RefSeq].

Product References and Citations for anti-BCL2 antibody	Feng, H., et al. Cancer Cell 18(4):353-366(2010) Azad, N., et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1203, 1-6 (2010) : Dubikov, A.I., et al. Scand. J. Rheumatol. 39(5):368-372(2010) Yu, B., et al. J. Exp. Clin. Cancer Res. 29, 107 (2010) : Trisciuoglio, D., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11772 (2010) :
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-BCL2 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for BCL2 purchase	MBS9205877 is an antibody targeting BCL2. Also known as Phospho-bcl-2 (T56) Antibody. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Dot Blot (DB) of anti-BCL2 antibody
Dot blot analysis of bcl-2 Antibody (Phospho T56) Phospho-specific Pab on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.6ug per ml.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for BCL2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	72198189
NCBI GeneID	596
NCBI Accession #	NP_000624.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P10415
UniProt Secondary Accession #	P10416; Q13842; Q16197; C9JHD5
UniProt Related Accession #	P10415
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000633.2
NCBI Official Full Name	apoptosis regulator Bcl-2 alpha isoform
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2
NCBI Official Symbol	BCL2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Bcl-2; PPP1R50
UniProt Protein Name	Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2
Protein Family	Apoptosis regulator
UniProt Gene Name	BCL2
UniProt Entry Name	BCL2_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	apoptosis regulator Bcl-2

NCBI Summary for BCL2	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. Two transcript variants, produced by alternate splicing, differ in their C-terminal ends. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for BCL2	Bcl-2: a antiapoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family. Regulates cell death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability. 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). Phosphorylation by JNKs may increase its antiapoptotic functions. Protein type: Autophagy; Oncoprotein; Membrane protein, integral; Apoptosis Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 18q21.3 Cellular Component: pore complex; mitochondrial outer membrane; endoplasmic reticulum membrane; nuclear membrane; mitochondrion; membrane; endoplasmic reticulum; cytoplasm; nucleus; cytosol; myelin sheath Molecular Function: identical protein binding; protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; protease binding; protein phosphatase 2A binding; channel activity; sequence-specific DNA binding; protein heterodimerization activity; ubiquitin protein ligase binding; BH3 domain binding; channel inhibitor activity; transcription factor binding Biological Process: positive regulation of catalytic activity; response to nicotine; focal adhesion formation; developmental growth; renal system process; protein polyubiquitination; pigment granule organization and biogenesis; response to toxin; response to glucocorticoid stimulus; T cell differentiation in the thymus; ear development; lymphoid progenitor cell differentiation; positive regulation of multicellular organism growth; female pregnancy; glomerulus development; negative regulation of mitochondrial depolarization; post-embryonic development; cochlear nucleus development; cellular response to glucose starvation; negative regulation of myeloid cell apoptosis; B cell receptor signaling pathway; regulation of mitochondrial membrane potential; positive regulation of B cell proliferation; negative regulation of ossification; regulation of transmembrane transporter activity; T cell homeostasis; negative regulation of neuron apoptosis; cell growth; defense response to virus; spleen development; response to drug; positive regulation of neuron maturation; release of cytochrome c from mitochondria; regulation of protein homodimerization activity; axon regeneration; cell aging; actin filament organization; digestive tract morphogenesis; regulation of calcium ion transport; positive regulation of cell growth; organ growth; DNA damage response, signal transduction resulting in induction of apoptosis; induction of apoptosis via death domain receptors; negative regulation of osteoblast proliferation; gland morphogenesis; regulation of mitochondrial membrane permeability; regulation of nitrogen utilization; metanephros development; oocyte development; negative regulation of apoptosis; B cell proliferation; negative regulation of autophagy; regulation of protein heterodimerization activity; behavioral fear response; melanin metabolic process; negative regulation of retinal cell programmed cell death; regulation of cell-matrix adhesion; apoptosis; regulation of protein stability; positive regulation of smooth muscle cell migration; protein amino acid dephosphorylation; response to radiation; ovarian follicle development; positive regulation of skeletal muscle fiber development; B cell homeostasis; positive regulation of melanocyte differentiation; melanocyte differentiation; response to gamma radiation; response to iron ion; negative regulation of cellular pH reduction; negative regulation of cell migration; transmembrane transport; regulation of viral genome replication; mesenchymal cell development; ossification; hair follicle morphogenesis; CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell lineage commitment; thymus development; B cell lineage commitment; male gonad development; peptidyl-threonine phosphorylation; positive regulation of peptidyl-serine phosphorylation; humoral immune response; response to UV-B; peptidyl-serine phosphorylation; endoplasmic reticulum calcium ion homeostasis; neuron apoptosis; axonogenesis; response to hydrogen peroxide; ureteric bud branching; homeostasis of number of cells within a tissue; response to cytokine stimulus; innate immune response; negative regulation of cell growth; induction of apoptosis by oxidative stress; response to DNA damage stimulus
Research Articles on BCL2	**1.** The proliferation inhibition and apoptosis of EC9706 cells mediated by SIRT3 downregulation may be closely associated with the expression levels of p21, Bcl-2 and Bax proteins.
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