

Product datasheet for **AM08173PU-N**

Bcl-2 (61-76) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 10C2]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	10C2
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. Western Blot: ≤ 1 µg/ml (Ref.1,14).
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	KLH-conjugated peptide corresponding to 61-76 amino acid sequence of murine Bcl-2. (Ref.1)
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with Bcl-2 (Mr. 26 kDa). The monoclonal antibody 10C2 reacts with an epitope between amino acids 61-76 of Mouse Bcl-2. The antibody also reacts with Rat Bcl-2 (Ref.1,14).
Formulation:	100 mM Borate buffered saline, pH 8.2 without preservatives or amine-containing buffer salts. State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	B cell leukemia/lymphoma 2
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 12043 Mouse P10417



[View online »](#)

Background:

Bcl-2 is a 26 kDa member of the family of proteins involved in regulation of programmed cell death, or apoptosis. It is expressed in a variety of both normal and neoplastic tissues and appears to be membranebound since it is detectable in crude membrane and nuclear fractions, but not in the soluble fraction of cell lysates. Overexpression of Bcl-2 can prevent apoptosis, while formation of heterodimers with Bax, another Bcl-2-related protein, inhibits Bcl-2's ability to promote cell survival.

Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, is a well-documented phenomenon in many cellular systems. (Ref.2) It plays a key role in tissue and organ development as well as in adult tissues during cell turnover. Apoptosis can be induced by a variety of internal and external stimuli including growth factor deprivation, cytokine treatment, antigen-receptor engagement, cell-cell interactions, irradiation and glucocorticoid treatment. (Ref.3)

Bcl-2 is a widely studied protein that has been shown to be a potent inhibitor of programmed cell death. It has been localized to the outer mitochondrial membrane, perinuclear membrane, and endoplasmic reticulum. Bcl-2 is expressed in memory and resting, or other long-lived lymphoid cells, follicular mantle cells, medullary thymocytes, and lymphomas. Germinal center cells and cortical thymocytes are negative for Bcl-2. Upregulation of Bcl-2 prevents or delays apoptosis induced by a variety of stimuli, including growth factor deprivation, gamma-irradiation, glucocorticoids, and chemotherapeutic agents. During lymphoid development, expression of the Bcl-2 protein appears to be regulated in a stage-specific manner, and is thought to be a survival signal for positive selection.

Synonyms:

BCL2, Bcl-2 alpha