

Product datasheet for **AM32832PU-S**

BCL2 (41-54) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 8C8]

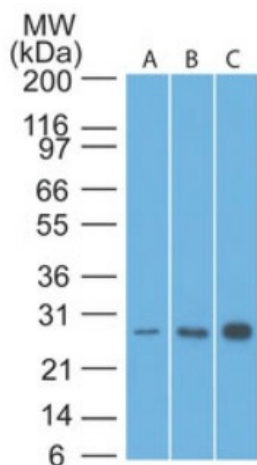
Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	8C8
Applications:	FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: For coating, Use Antibody without BSA. Western blot: 0.5-1 µg/ml. Immunoprecipitation: 1-2 µg/500 µg protein lysate. Immunofluorescence: 1-2 µg/ml. Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells. Immunohistochemistry on Formalin-Fixed Paraffin Sections: 0.5-1 µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0 for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min. Epitope unmasking in EDTA (compared to Citrate buffer) is superior. Positive Control: Jurkat, K562, HL-60, or HeLa Cells, Tonsil or follicular lymphomas.
Reactivity:	Human, Monkey, Porcine
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 41-54 of Human Bcl-2
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes a protein of 25-26kDa, identified as the bcl-2- α oncoprotein. It shows no cross-reaction with Bcl-x or Bax protein. The Monoclonal 8C8 antibody has been extensively used to monitor the status of Bcl-2 expression in a myriad of normal and cancerous tissue types, developmental stages, as well as in cultured cells. Cellular Localization: Outer mitochondrial membranes and endoplasmic reticulum as well as nuclear membranes. Negative Species: Mouse and Rat.

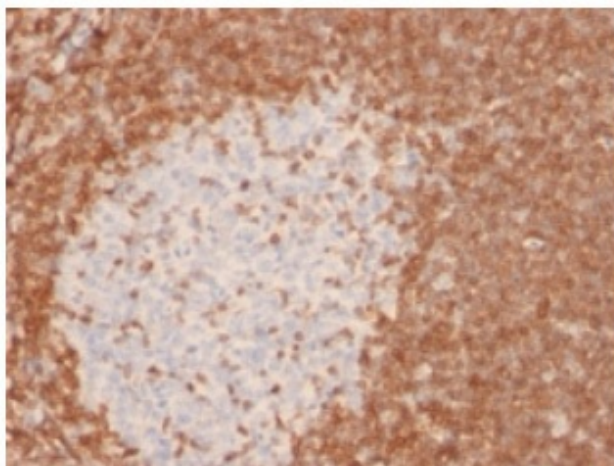


[View online »](#)

Formulation:	10mM PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Bioreactor Concentrate Stabilizer: 0.05% BSA Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A/G Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Upon receipt, store undiluted (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	25-26 kDa
Gene Name:	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 596 Human P10415
Background:	<p>Bcl-2 (Bcl2) is the founding member of the Bcl-2 family. Family members have pivotal roles in regulating apoptosis or death signaling pathways through their control of mitochondrial permeability and cytochrome release (reviewed in Anvekar, 2011; Martinou and Youle, 2011). Bcl-2 derives its name from B cell lymphoma 2 where was first found to be highly expressed in follicular lymphomas with 14;18 reciprocal translocations. There are two isoforms, alpha and beta, generated by alternative splicing and differing in their carboxy termini. Human Bcl-2 alpha is a 239 amino acid (aa) protein and human Bcl-2 beta is a 205 aa protein. Bcl-2 is over expressed in neoplastic germinal centers of a majority of follicular lymphomas, whereas the normal or hyperplastic germinal centers are primarily negative for Bcl-2 expression. Upregulation has also been described in a number of other types of tumors. Bcl-2 expression is often considered to be a marker of cell death status, and over or high expression has often been tied to anti-apoptotic states, or resistance to death. However, the actual status of vulnerability to death can depend on the balance of other Bcl-2 family members present, their interaction with one another, as well as other factors.</p>
Synonyms:	BCL2, Bcl-2 alpha

Product images:

Western blot analysis of Bcl-2 in Human A) HeLa, B) A549 and C) MCF7 lysate using Bcl-2 Antibody (Clone 8C8).



Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded Human tonsil stained with Bcl-2 Antibody (Clone 8C8). Note cell membrane and cytoplasmic staining.