

## Product datasheet for **AP05005PU-N**

### **Bcl-2-like 1 (Bcl-xL) Sheep Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Applications:</b>	WB
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	Western Blot: 1 - 5 µg/ml, Positive control MCF-7 cells.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Host:</b>	Sheep
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Specificity:</b>	Reacts with human bcl-xl. The immunogen for the sheep anti-human bcl-xl was a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 3 to 14 of the human bcl-xl sequence. Overexpression of bcl-xl to other bcl-2 members is believed to promote cell survival. The ratio of bcl-xl to other family members is believed to modulate the apoptotic process.
<b>Formulation:</b>	State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Gene Name:</b>	BCL2 like 1
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 598 Human Q07817</a>



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**Background:**

bcl-x is a bcl-2-related gene that can function as a regulator of programmed cell death (apoptosis) independent of bcl-2. Alternative splicing results in two distinct bcl-x mRNAs. The larger mRNA gives rise to a protein product, bcl-xl, which is similar in size and predicted structure to bcl-2 (1). The smaller mRNA gives rise to bcl-xS. bcl-x immunoreactivity has been detected in a wide variety of cell types and the protein is typically present in the cytosol in association with the mitochondrial periphery, a property shared with bcl-2 however membrane bound forms of bcl-x have been demonstrated in thymocytes (2-4). Following the induction of apoptosis all of the bcl-x protein shifts to the membrane form (2). Of the two isoforms of bcl-x, the long (bcl-xl) is the most abundant mRNA species expressed in embryonic and adult tissues and most likely differs from bcl-2 in its regulatory activity on cell differentiation through controlled tissue specific expression (1,3). Like its homolog bcl-2, bcl-x undergoes phosphorylation, a modification that requires that a specific 60 amino acid loop region be intact, which in turn appears to regulate activity (5,6). Structurally, based on 3D-structure analysis, bcl-x forms pH sensitive cation-selective ion channels in membranes a property shared with the pore forming domains of several bacterial toxins (7). Bcl-xl has been shown to modify the cell's response to oxidants, to participate in resistance to chemotherapeutic agents and radiation, and to play a key role in the development of the developing CNS (8-10).

**Synonyms:**

Bcl2-L-1, BCL2L1, BCL2L, BCLX, Bcl-x, bcl-xL, bcl-xS, Bcl-2-like protein 1