

Product datasheet for TP512128

Bcl2 (NM_009741) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins
Description: Purified recombinant protein of Mouse B cell leukemia/lymphoma 2 (Bcl2), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug

Species: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293T

Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence: >MR212128 representing NM_009741
Red=Cloning site **Green**=Tags(s)

MAQAGRTGYDNREIVMKYIHYKLSQRGYEWDAAGDADAAPLGAAPTPGIFSFQPESNPMPAVHRDMAARTS
PLRPLVATAGPALSPPVHLLRRAGDDFSRRYRRDFAEMSSQLHLPFTARGRFATVVEELFRDGVN
WGRIVAFFEFGGVMCVESVNREMSPLVDNIALWMTEYLNRLHHTWIQDNGGWDAFVELYGPSMRPLDFD
WLSLKTLLSLALVGACITLGAYLGHK

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag: C-MYC/DDK

Predicted MW: 26.9 kDa

Concentration: >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method

Purity: > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: 25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol

Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.

Storage: Store at -80°C after receiving vials.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

RefSeq: [NP_033871](#)

Locus ID: 12043

UniProt ID: [P10417](#)

RefSeq Size: 7206



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Cytogenetics: 1 49.76 cM

RefSeq ORF: 708

Synonyms: AW986256; Bcl-; Bcl-2; C430015F12Rik; D630044D05Rik; D830018M01Rik

Summary: This gene encodes a member of the B cell lymphoma 2 protein family. Members of this family regulate cell death in multiple cell types and can have either proapoptotic or antiapoptotic activities. The protein encoded by this gene inhibits mitochondrial-mediated apoptosis. This protein is an integral outer mitochondrial membrane protein that functions as part of signaling pathway that controls mitochondrial permeability in response to apoptotic stimuli. This protein may also play a role in neuron cell survival and autophagy. Abnormal expression and chromosomal translocations of this gene are associated with cancer progression in numerous tissues. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]