Anti-Bcl-2 Antibody

ER0602



Product Type: Rabbit polyclonal IgG, primary antibodies

Species reactivity: Human

Applications: WB, IF-Cell, IHC-P, FC

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size: 26 kDa

Description: Damage to the Bcl-2 gene has been identified as a cause of a number of cancers, including

melanoma, breast, prostate, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, and lung cancer, and a possible cause of schizophrenia and autoimmunity. It is also a cause of resistance to cancer treatments. Antibodies to Bcl-2 can be used with immunohistochemistry to identify cells containing the antigen. In healthy tissue, these antibodies will react with B-cells in the mantle zone, as well as some T-cells. However, there is a considerable increase in positive cells in follicular lymphoma, as well as many other forms of cancer. In some cases, the presence or absence of Bcl-2 staining in biopsies may be significant for the patient's prognosis or

likelihood of relapse.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within N-terminal human Bcl-2.

Positive control: Jurkat cell lysate, HL-60 cell lysate, THP-1 cell lysate, Hela, human colon carcinoma tissue,

human tonsil tissue.

Subcellular location: Mitochondrion outer membrane, Nucleus membrane, Endoplasmic reticulum membrane,

Cytoplasm.

Database links: SwissProt: P10415 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

WB 1:5,000 IF-Cell 1:200 IHC-P 1:200 FC 1:50-1:100

Storage Buffer: 1*PBS (pH7.4), 0.2% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃ or -80℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw

cycles.

Purity: Immunogen affinity purified.

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Images

 Fig1: Western blot analysis of Bcl-2 on different lysates with Rabbit anti-Bcl-2 antibody (ER0602) at 1/5,000 dilution.

Lane 1: Jurkat cell lysate Lane 2: HL-60 cell lysate Lane 3: THP-1 cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 26 kDa Observed band size: 26 kDa

Exposure time: 1 minute 2 seconds;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

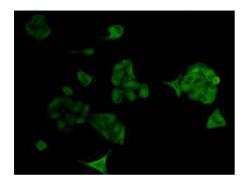


Fig2: ICC staining Bcl-2 in Hela cells (green). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

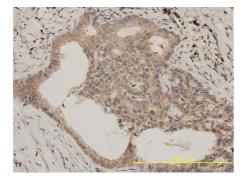


Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue using anti-Bcl-2 rabbit polyclonal antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

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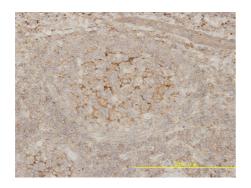


Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-Bcl-2 rabbit polyclonal antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

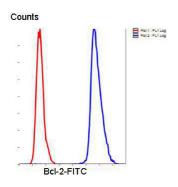


Fig5: Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with Bcl-2 antibody at 1/50 dilution (blue) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; red). Goat anti rabbit IgG (FITC) was used as the secondary antibody.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

- 1. Li J., Y"BNIPL-2, a novel homologue of BNIP-2, interacts with Bcl-2 and Cdc42GAP in apoptosis." Qin W., Hu J., Guo M., Xu J., ao G., Zhou X., Jiang H., Zhang P., Shen L., Wan D., Gu J. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 308:379-385(2003)
- 2. "The flexible loop of Bcl-2 is required for molecular interaction with immunosuppressant FK-506 binding protein 38 (FKBP38)." Kang C.B., Tai J., Chia J., Yoon H.S. FEBS Lett. 579:1469-1476(2005)
- 3. "An inhibitor of Bcl-2 family proteins induces regression of solid tumours." Oltersdorf T., Elmore S.W., Shoemaker A.R., Armstrong R.C., Augeri D.J., Belli B.A., Bruncko M., Deckwerth T.L., Dinges J., Hajduk P.J., Joseph M.K., Kitada S., Korsmeyer S.J., Kunzer A.R., Letai A., Li C., Mitten M.J., Nettesheim D.G. Rosenberg S.H. Nature 4