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Bcl-2 (PTR2303) Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM3041 KD/KO Validated K

Orthogonal Validated

Key Features

Host Species

Mouse

MW • 26kD (Calculated) 26kD (Observed) Reactivity

Human,Mouse,Rat

culated)

Isotype • IgG2b,Kappa Applications
• WB,IF,ELISA

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000 IF 1:100-500 ELISA 1:1000-5000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal			
Clone Number	PTR2303			

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of human Bcl-2 AA range: 1-100
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of BCL-2 protein.

Target Information

BCL2		
Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2 Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<u>596;</u>	<u>P10415;</u>
Mouse	<u>12043;</u>	<u>P10417;</u>
Rat	<u>24224;</u>	<u>P49950;</u>
	Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2 Organism Human Mouse	Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2OrganismGene IDHuman596;Mouse12043;

Cellular Membranous

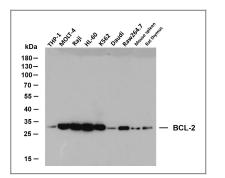
Localization

Tissue specificity Expressed in a variety of tissues.

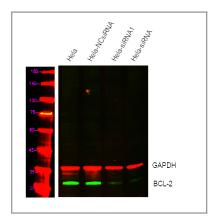
Function

Disease: A chromosomal aberration involving BCL2 may be a cause of follicular lymphoma (FL) [MIM:151430]; also known as type II chronic lymphatic leukemia. Translocation t(14;18)(q32;q21) with immunoglobulin gene regions. BCL2 mutations found in non-Hodgkin lymphomas carrying the chromosomal translocation could be attributed to the Ig somatic hypermutation mechanism resulting in nucleotide transitions., Domain: The BH4 motif is required for anti-apoptotic activity and for interaction with RAF-1., Function: Suppresses apoptosis in a variety of cell systems including factor-dependent lymphohematopoietic and neural cells. Regulates cell death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability. Appears to function in a feedback loop system with caspases. Inhibits caspase activity either by preventing the release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria and/or by binding to the apoptosis-activating factor (APAF-1)., online information: Bcl-2 entry, PTM: Phosphorylation/dephosphorylation on Ser-70 regulates anti-apoptotic activity. Growth factor-stimulated phosphorylation on Ser-70 by PKC is required for the antiapoptosis activity and occurs during the G2/M phase of the cell cycle. In the absence of growth factors, BCL2 appears to be phosphorylated by other protein kinases such as ERKs and stress-activated kinases. Dephosphorylated by protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A)., PTM: Proteolytically cleaved by caspases during apoptosis. The cleaved protein, lacking the BH4 motif, has pro-apoptotic activity, causes the release of cytochrome c into the cytosol promoting further caspase activity., similarity: Belongs to the Bcl-2 family., subunit: Forms homodimers, and heterodimers with BAX, BAD, BAK and Bcl-X(L). Heterodimerization with BAX requires intact BH1 and BH2 motifs, and is necessary for antiapoptotic activity (By similarity). Also interacts with APAF1, RAF-1, TP53BP2, BBC3, BCL2L1, MRPL41 and BNIPL. Binding to FKBP8 seems to target BCL2 to the mitochondria and probably interferes with the binding of BCL2 to its targets., tissue specificity: Expressed in a variety of tissues.,

Validation Data



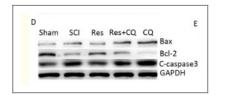
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-BCL-2(PTR2303)antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: THP-1 Lane 2: MOLT-4 Lane 3: Raji Lane 4: HL-60 Lane 5: K562 Lane 6: Daudi Lane 7: Raw264.7 Lane 8: Mouse spleen Lane 9: Rat thymus



Western blot analysis of lysates from 1)Hela cell , 2)Hela cells knockdown by siRNA1 (F:GGAUGACUGAGUACCUGAATT,R:UUCAGGUACUCAGUCAUCCTT) siRNA2(F:GUGAUGAAGUACAUCCAUUAU,R:AUAAUGGAUGUACUUCAUCAC), (Green) primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night, Dylight 800 secondary antibody(Immunoway:RS23910)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour. (Red) GAPDH rabbit (Immunoway:YN5585) antibody was diluted at 1:5000 as loading control, 4° over night, Dylight 680 secondary antibody(Immunoway:RS23720)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.

G		AGS			MGC-803		
siScramble	+	-	-	+	-	-	
siFGFR2-1		+	-	-	+	-	
siFGFR2-2		-	+	-	-	+	
FBS stimulation	+	+	+	+	+	+	
p-FGFR (Tyr653/654, 120kD)	e .	- 2	-		in.		
FGFR2 (110kD)	61R	-	-	-	-	-	
p-MEK1/2 (45kD)			-	-	-	-	
p-ERK1/2 (42/44kD)		-	-	-	-	-	
ERK1/2 (42/44kD)	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Cyclin D1 (36kD)		1	-	-	-		
P21 (21kD)	-	-	-	-	•	-	
P27 (27kD)	-		-		-		
p-Rb (110kD)	-		-	mile	30.04	Harry.	
c-PARP (89kD)	**	-		-	-	-	
PARP (116kD)	-		è	-	•	-	
Bcl2 (26kD)	-	-	-		-		
β-Actin (42kD)	-	-	-	-		-	

Zhang, J., Wong, C.C., Leung, K.T. et al. FGF18-FGFR2 signaling triggers the activation of c-Jun-YAP1 axis to promote carcinogenesis in a subgroup of gastric cancer patients and indicates translational potential. Oncogene 39, 6647-6663 (2020).



Wang, Peng, et al. "Resveratrol ameliorates autophagic flux to promote functional recovery in rats after spinal cord injury." Oncotarget 9.9 (2018): 8427.

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: Bcl-2 (PTR2303) Mouse mAb For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

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