



Product Data Sheet

Product name:	Anti-Bcl2 alpha antibody, <i>polyclonal</i> (<i>B-cell CLL/lymphoma2 alpha</i>)	
Catalog number:	55941	
Lot number:	See label on vial	
Product description:	This antibody is supplied as 250 µl of affinity purified rabbit IgG at 200 µg/ml in 1X PBS (pH 7.4) with 0.05% sodium azide.	
Immunogen:	Rabbit polyclonal anti-Bcl2 alpha antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of human Bcl-2 alpha protein.	
Species reactivity:	Confirmed: Human	
Validation:	IHC:	1:100
	Other applications:	Not tested
Storage:	Store at 4°C for up to one year. For long term storage, aliquot and freeze. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.	

This product is for *in vitro* research use only.

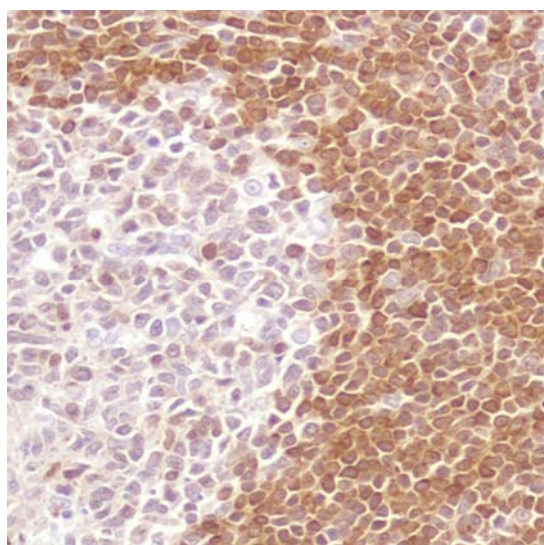


Fig. 1.
IHC of human tonsil stained with polyclonal anti-Bcl2 alpha antibody (Cat # 55941).

Target Information:

Official symbol:	Bcl-2 alpha
Official full name:	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2
<i>Alternative names:</i>	Bcl-2, PPP1R50, "protein phosphatase 1, regulatory subunit 50"
Organism:	Human
Length:	239 amino acids
Predicted MW:	26 kDa
Domains:	The BH4 motif is required for anti-apoptotic activity and for interaction with RAF1 and EGLN3.
Processing:	It is 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. Monoubiquitinated by PARK2 leads to increase in its stability.
Subunit structure:	It 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 anti-apoptotic activity.
Subcellular location:	Mitochondrion outer membrane; single-pass membrane protein; nucleus membrane; single-pass membrane protein; endoplasmic reticulum membrane.
Function:	Bcl-2 suppresses apoptosis in a variety of cell systems including factor-dependent lymphohematopoietic and neural cells. It regulates cell death by controlling the mitochondrial membrane permeability. It also 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).
Disease association:	Chronic lymphatic leukemia

Source of target information is from UniProt.