

## Phospho-Bcl-2 (Ser70) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

### Catalog #: EAB10407

| Host/Isotype | Clonality  | Applications             | MW (kDa) | Reactivity    |
|--------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|---------------|
| Rabbit IgG   | Polyclonal | WB, IP, IHC-P, IF, ELISA | 26       | Human, Monkey |

### Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| <b>WB</b> (Western Blotting)                     | 1:500-2000   |
| <b>IP</b> (Immunoprecipitation)                  | 1:20-200     |
| <b>IHC-P</b> (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)     | 1:50-300     |
| <b>IF</b> (Immunofluorescence)                   | 1:50-300     |
| <b>ELISA</b> (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) | 1:5000-20000 |

### Product Information

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Conjugate</b>      | Unconjugate  |
| <b>Specificity</b>    | Phospho-Bcl-2 (Ser70) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bcl-2 only when phosphorylated at Ser70.                 |
| <b>Purification</b>   | Affinity purification  |
| <b>Concentration</b>  | 1mg/ml   |
| <b>Format</b>         | Liquid   |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol   |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | Gel Pack   |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks |
| <b>UniProt ID</b>     | <a href="#">P10415</a>   |
| <b>Entrez-Gene Id</b> | <a href="#">596</a>  |

### Product Description

Bcl-2 is one among many key regulators of apoptosis, which are essential for proper development, tissue homeostasis, and protection against foreign pathogens. Immunostaining of human tissues using the Bcl-2 antibody shows cytoplasmic and membrane staining, as human Bcl-2 is an anti-apoptotic, membrane-associated oncoprotein. The Bcl-2 protein promotes cell survival through protein-protein interactions with other Bcl-2 related family members, such as the death suppressors Bcl-xL, Mcl-1, Bcl-w, and A1 or the death agonists Bax, Bak, Bik, Bad, and Bid. The anti-apoptotic function of Bcl-2 can also be regulated through proteolytic processing and phosphorylation. Bcl-2 may promote cell survival by interfering with the activation of the cytochrome c/Apaf-1 pathway through stabilization of the mitochondrial membrane. Mutations in the Bcl-2 gene can contribute to cancers where normal physiological cell death mechanisms are compromised by deregulation of the anti-apoptotic influence of Bcl-2.

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