

## Bcl 2 Human

**Description:**Bcl-2 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing amino acids 1-206.The wild type Bcl-2 is missing 12 amino acids from C-terminus. C-terminus is fused to His-Tag. C-terminus his-tag, mimics the deleted C-terminus membrane domain thus maintaining its biological activity.Bcl-2 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:**PRPS-637

For research use only.

**Synonyms:**Apoptosis regulator Bcl-2, BCL2, B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2, Bcl-2.

**Source:**Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:**Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

**Purity:**Greater than 95.0% as determined by:(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

The protein contains 10mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 1mM EDTA and 250mM NaCl.

**Stability:**

Lyophilized Bcl-2 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Bcl-2 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Applications:**

Input marker or positive control (Western Blotting).Function study.

**Solubility:**

Suspend Bcl-2 in 100ul of 0.5M Acetic acid, over night at 4°C. Dilute 10 fold into selected buffer system.BCL-2 has tendency to form intramolecular disulfide bond, 5mM DTT is recommended in assay buffer. When running SDS-PAGE gel, 10mM DTT is recommended.

**Introduction:**

BCL2 gene encodes an integral outer mitochondrial membrane protein that blocks the apoptotic death of some cells such as lymphocytes. Constitutive expression of BCL2, such as in the case of translocation of BCL2 to Ig heavy chain locus, is thought to be the cause of follicular lymphoma. Two transcript variants, produced by alternate splicing, differ in their C-terminal ends.

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