



Anti-BCL2A1 (internal region) polyclonal antibody (DPAB-DC2688)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	This gene encodes a member of the BCL-2 protein family. The proteins of this family form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- and pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities such as embryonic development, homeostasis and tumorigenesis. The protein encoded by this gene is able to reduce the release of pro-apoptotic cytochrome c from mitochondria and block caspase activation. This gene is a direct transcription target of NF-kappa B in response to inflammatory mediators, and is up-regulated by different extracellular signals, such as granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), CD40, phorbol ester and inflammatory cytokine TNF and IL-1, which suggests a cytoprotective function that is essential for lymphocyte activation as well as cell survival. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids at internal region of human BCL2A1. The sequence is C-NVVSVDTART
Source/Host	Goat
Species Reactivity	Human
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB (Tissue lysate), ELISA,
Format	Liquid
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL
Size	100 µg

Buffer	In Tris saline, pH7.3 (0.5% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide)
Preservative	0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	BCL2A1 BCL2-related protein A1 [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	BCL2A1
Synonyms	BCL2A1; BCL2-related protein A1; GRS; BFL1; ACC-1; ACC-2; HBPA1; BCL2L5; bcl-2-related protein A1; bcl2-L-5; protein BFL-1; bcl-2-like protein 5; hematopoietic BCL2-related protein A1; hemopoietic-specific early response protein;
Entrez Gene ID	597
Protein Refseq	NP_001108207
UniProt ID	Q16548
Chromosome Location	15q24.3
Pathway	Apoptosis Modulation and Signaling; Direct p53 effectors; Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;
Function	BH domain binding; protein binding; protein heterodimerization activity; protein homodimerization activity