

HUMAN BCL2L1 PROTEIN, HFC TAG

Cat.#: 11367

Product Name: Human BCL2L1 Protein

Size: 10 µg, 50 µg and 100 µg

Synonyms: Bcl-X;BCL-XL/S;BCL2L;BCLX;PPPIR52

Target: BCL2L1

UNIPROT ID: Q07817

Description: Recombinant human BCL2L1 protein with C-terminal human Fc tag

Background: The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the BCL-2 protein family. BCL-2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. The proteins encoded by this gene are located at the outer mitochondrial membrane, and have been shown to regulate outer mitochondrial membrane channel (VDAC) opening. VDAC regulates mitochondrial membrane potential, and thus controls the production of reactive oxygen species and release of cytochrome C by mitochondria, both of which are the potent inducers of cell apoptosis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding two different isoforms. The longer isoform acts as an apoptotic inhibitor and the shorter isoform acts as an apoptotic activator. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2015]

Species/Host: HEK293

Molecular Weight: The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 49.9 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of BCL2L1-hFc is approximately 55-70 kDa due to glycosylation.

Molecular Characterization: BCL2L1(Met1-Arg212) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)

Purity: The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.

Formulation & Reconstitution: Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0). Normally 5% – 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization.

Storage & Shipping: Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.

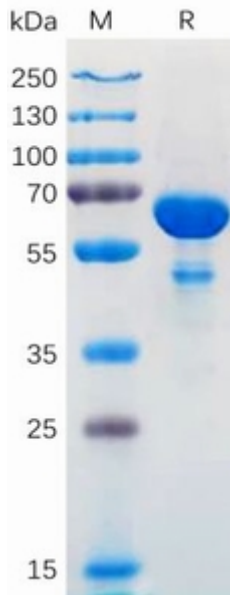


Figure 1. Human BCL2L1 Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.