

## MCL1

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse

**Tested applications:** WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:100 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:** 37kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human MCL1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

bo

**Synonym:**

MCL1;BCL2L3;EAT;MCL1L;MCL1S;MGC104264;MGC1839;Mcl-1;TM ;

**Catalog #:** A0250

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 4170

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** Q07820

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Mcl-1 is an anti-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family originally isolated from the ML-1 human myeloid leukemia cell line during phorbol ester-induced differentiation along the monocyte/macrophage pathway (1). Similar to other Bcl-2 family members, Mcl-1 localizes to the mitochondria (2), interacts with and antagonizes pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members (3), and inhibits apoptosis induced by a number of cytotoxic stimuli (4). Mcl-1 differs from its other family members in its regulation at both the transcriptional and post-translational level. First, Mcl-1 has an extended amino-terminal PEST region, which is responsible for its relatively short half-life (1,2). Second, unlike other family members, Mcl-1 is rapidly transcribed via a PI3K/Akt dependent pathway, resulting in its increased expression during myeloid differentiation and cytokine stimulation (1,5-7). Mcl-1 is phosphorylated in response to treatment with phorbol ester, microtubule-damaging agents, oxidative stress, and cytokine withdrawal (8-11). Phosphorylation at Thr163, the conserved MAP kinase/ERK site located within the PEST region, slows Mcl-1 protein turnover (10) but may prime the GSK-3 mediated phosphorylation at Ser159 that leads to Mcl-1 destabilization (11). Mcl-1 deficiency in mice results in peri-implantation lethality (12). In addition, conditional disruption of the corresponding mcl-1 gene shows that Mcl-1 plays an important role in early lymphoid development and in the maintenance of mature lymphocytes (13).

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