

## BCL2L13

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:**53kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human BCL2L13

**Storage Buffer:**

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

**Concentration:**

b

**Synonym:**

BCL2L13 ; MIL1; Protein Mil1; BCL-RAMBO; Bcl2-L-13

**Catalog #:**A1109

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**23786

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q9BXX5

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Apoptosis is defined as a set of cascades which, when initiated, program the cell to undergo lethal changes such as membrane blebbing, mitochondrial breakdown and DNA fragmentation. The Bcl-2 family of proteins plays a central regulatory role in apoptosis. Bcl-rambo, a member of the Bcl-2 family, localizes to the mitochondria and, like other Bcl-2 family members, contains all four BH domains. Although Bcl-rambo shares structural similarity to other Bcl-2 members, it differs from them in its unique C-terminal region. Bcl-rambo has a 250 amino acid sequence containing two tandem repeats that precedes the membrane anchor region at its C-terminus. Additionally, it is the membrane anchor C-terminal region of Bcl-rambo, not its Bcl-2 homology motifs, that is responsible for its pro-apoptotic activity. Bcl-rambo induces apoptosis when overexpressed and appears to do so by promoting mitochondrial cyto-chrome c release. It may also facilitate the activation of caspase-3.

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