

## Bcl-W protein

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YD0116
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;SDS-PAGE
<b>Gene Name :</b>	BCL2L2
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Bcl-W protein
<b>Sequence :</b>	Amino acid: 1-169, with his-MBP tag.
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	599
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q92843
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P70345
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS
<b>Source :</b>	E.coli
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Concentration :</b>	SDS-PAGE >90%
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-20 °C/6 month,-80 °C for long storage

**Background :** domain:The BH1 and BH2 motifs form a hydrophobic groove which acts as a docking site for the BH3 domain of some pro-apoptotic proteins. The C-terminal residues of BCL2L2 fold into the BH3-binding cleft and modulate pro-survival activity by regulating ligand access. When BH3 domain-containing proteins bind, they displace the C-terminus, allowing its insertion into the membrane and neutralizing the pro-survival activity of BCL2L2.,domain:The BH4 motif seems to be involved in the anti-apoptotic function.,function:Promotes cell survival. Blocks dexamethasone-induced apoptosis. Mediates survival of postmitotic Sertoli cells by suppressing death-promoting activity of BAX.,similarity:Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.,subcellular location:Loosely associated with the mitochondrial membrane in healthy cells. During apoptosis, tightly bound to the membrane.,tissue

specificity:Expressed (at protein level) in a wide range of tissues with highest levels in brain, spinal cord, testis, pancreas, heart, spleen and mammary glands. Moderate levels found in thymus, ovary and small intestine. Not detected in salivary gland, muscle or liver. Also expressed in cell lines of myeloid, fibroblast and epithelial origin. Not detected in most lymphoid cell lines.,

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**Function :**

reproductive developmental process, apoptosis, anti-apoptosis, gamete generation, spermatogenesis, sex differentiation, cell death, cell proliferation, gonad development, male gonad development, regulation of cell death,programmed cell death, death, sexual reproduction, multicellular organism reproduction, regulation of apoptosis,negative regulation of apoptosis, regulation of programmed cell death, negative regulation of programmed cell death,development of primary sexual characteristics, development of primary male sexual characteristics, male sex differentiation, male gamete generation, reproductive structure development, reproductive process in a multicellular organism, reproductive cellular process, Sertoli cell proliferation, negative regulation of cell death,

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**Subcellular Location :**

Mitochondrion membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Loosely associated with the mitochondrial membrane in healthy cells. During apoptosis, tightly bound to the membrane.

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**Expression :**

Expressed (at protein level) in a wide range of tissues with highest levels in brain, spinal cord, testis, pancreas, heart, spleen and mammary glands. Moderate levels found in thymus, ovary and small intestine. Not detected in salivary gland, muscle or liver. Also expressed in cell lines of myeloid, fibroblast and epithelial origin. Not detected in most lymphoid cell lines.

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**Sort :**2630

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**Host :**Rabbit

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