Store at -20C

24

Bcl-w (31H4) Rabbit mAb	С	Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®	
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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	<b>Reactivity:</b> H M R	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 18	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #Q92843	<b>Entrez-Gene Id</b> 599	
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting			<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000		
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
Specificity/Sensiti	ity/Sensitivity Bcl-w (31H4) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total Bcl-w protein.						
Source / Purificati	on	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding alanine 39 of Bcl-w.					
Background		The Bcl-2 family consists of a number of evolutionarily conserved proteins containing Bcl-2 homology domains (BH) that regulate apoptosis through control of mitochondrial membrane permeability and release of cytochrome c (1-3). Four BH domains have been identified (BH1-4) that mediate protein interactions. The family can be separated into three groups based upon function and sequence homology: pro-survival members include Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, Mcl-1, A1 and Bcl-w; pro-apoptotic proteins include Bax, Bak and Bok; and "BH3 only" proteins Bad, Bik, Bid, Puma, Bim, Bmf, Noxa and Hrk. Interactions between death-promoting and death-suppressing Bcl-2 family members has led to a rheostat model in which the ratio of pro-apoptotic and anti-apoptotic proteins controls cell fate (4). Thus, pro-survival members exert their behavior by binding to and antagonizing death-promoting members. In general, the "BH3-only members" can bind to and antagonize the pro-survival proteins leading to increased apoptosis (5). While some redundancy of this system likely exists, tissue specifici transcriptional and post-translational regulation of many of these family members can account for distinct physiological roles. The pro-survival protein Bcl-w was originally identified in a PCR-based strategy aimed at discovering novel Bcl-2 family members and was found to be expressed in cells of myeloid origin, as well as many other tissues (6,7). Most tissues from <i>bcl-w</i> knockout mice were unaffected, but male mice did show defects in seminiferous tubule organization and spermatogenogenesis (8,9).				permeability and ediate protein d sequence ptotic proteins oxa and Hrk. rs has led to a rols cell fate (4). ath-promoting survival proteins ts, tissue specificity can account for ed at discovering n, as well as many	
Background Refer	rences	<ol> <li>Cory, S. et al. (2003) Oncogene 22, 8590-607.</li> <li>Antonsson, B. and Martinou, J.C. (2000) Exp Cell Res 256, 50-7.</li> <li>Sharpe, J.C. et al. (2004) Biochim Biophys Acta 1644, 107-13.</li> <li>Korsmeyer, S.J. et al. (1993) Semin Cancer Biol 4, 327-32.</li> <li>Bouillet, P. and Strasser, A. (2002) J Cell Sci 115, 1567-74.</li> <li>Gibson, L. et al. (1996) Oncogene 13, 665-75.</li> <li>O'Reilly, L.A. et al. (2001) Cell Death Differ 8, 486-94.</li> <li>Print, C.G. et al. (1998) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 95, 12424-31.</li> <li>Ross, A.J. et al. (1998) Nat Genet 18, 251-6.</li> </ol>					
Species Reactivity	,	Species reactivity is d	etermined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).	
Western Blot Buff	er			cubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X gentle shaking, overnight.			
Applications Key		W: Western Blotting					
Cross-Reactivity K	ey	H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat					
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