Store at -20°C

#14093

A1/Bfl-1 (D1A1C) Rabbit mAb

www.cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)
info@cellsignal.com

Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)
orders@cellsignal.com

New 05/14

Entrez-Gene ID #597
UniProt ID #Q16548

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Isotype
W, IP Endogenous	H	18 kDa	Rabbit IgG**

Background: The Bcl-2-related protein A1 (Bfl-1, BCL2A1) is an anti-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family originally cloned from mouse bone marrow as a granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF)-inducible gene (1). Expression of A1/Bfl-1 is primarily restricted to hematopoietic cells, although it has been detected in some non-hematopoietic tissues including lung and in endothelial cells (1,2). A1/Bfl-1 protein is rapidly induced by NF-κB and is elevated in response to a variety of factors that stimulate this pathway, including TNF-α and IL-1β, CD40, phorbol ester, and LPS (2-4). As with other Bcl-2 family proteins, A1/Bfl-1 functions by binding and antagonizing pro-apoptotic members of the family (Bid, Bim), which inhibits release of mitochondrial cytochrome c (5). In contrast, research studies indicate that the enzyme calpain cleaves A1/Bfl-1 at specific sites within the amino terminal region, creating pro-apoptotic, carboxy-terminal fragments that promote mitochondrial release of cytochrome c and apoptosis (6). Studies suggest a possible therapeutic strategy of targeting apoptosis through use of the specific A1/Bfl-1 cleavage fragments (7).

Specificity/Sensitivity: A1/Bfl-1 (D1A1C) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total A1/Bfl-1 protein. Proteins of unknown origin are detected at 50 and 130 kDa in some cell lines.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Gly29 of human A1/Bfl-1 protein.

Background References:

(1) Lin, E.Y. et al. (1993) *J Immunol* 151, 1979-88.

(2) Karsan, A. et al. (1996) *Blood* 87, 3089-96.

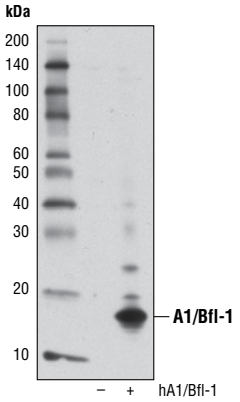
(3) Lee, H.H. et al. (1999) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 96, 9136-41.

(4) Zong, W.X. et al. (1999) *Genes Dev* 13, 382-7.

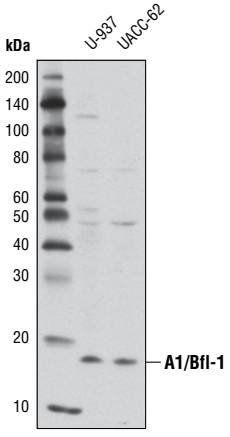
(5) Werner, A.B. et al. (2002) *J Biol Chem* 277, 22781-8.

(6) Kucharczak, J.F. et al. (2005) *Cell Death Differ* 12, 1225-39.

(7) Valero, J.G. et al. (2012) *PLoS One* 7, e38620.



Western blot analysis of extracts from 293T cells, mock transfected (-) or transfected with a construct expressing full-length human A1/Bfl-1 protein (hA1/Bfl-1; +), using A1/Bfl-1 (D1A1C) Rabbit mAb.



Western blot analysis of extracts from U-937 and UACC-62 cells using A1/Bfl-1 (D1A1C) Rabbit mAb.

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.*

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:100

For product specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com/companion for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween®20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Thank you for your recent purchase. If you would like to provide a review visit www.cellsignal.com/comments.

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

Applications: **W**—Western **IP**—Immunoprecipitation **IHC**—Immunohistochemistry **ChIP**—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **IF**—Immunofluorescence **F**—Flow cytometry **E-P**—ELISA-Peptide **Species Cross-Reactivity:** **H**—human **M**—mouse **R**—rat **Hm**—hamster **Mk**—monkey **Mi**—mink **C**—chicken **Dm**—D. melanogaster **X**—Xenopus **Z**—zebrafish **B**—bovine **Dg**—dog **Pg**—pig **Sc**—S. cerevisiae **Ce**—C. elegans **Hr**—Horse **All**—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.