

Mcl-1 Antibody

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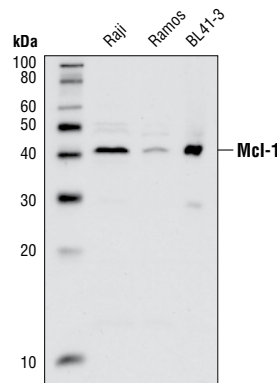
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| Applications | Species Cross-Reactivity* | Molecular Wt. | Source |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------|
| W | H | 40 kDa | Rabbit** |
| Endogenous | | | |

Background: Mcl-1 is an anti-apoptotic member of 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 by a number of cytotoxic stimuli (4). Mcl-1 differs from its other family members in its regulation, both at the transcriptional level and post-translationally. 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 induced at the transcriptional level through a PI3-K/Akt dependent pathway resulting in increased expression during myeloid differentiation and cytokine stimulation (1,5-7). Mcl-1 is subject to regulation by phosphorylation and undergoes phosphorylation in response to treatment with phorbol ester, microtubule-damaging agents, and oxidative stress (8-10). Phosphorylation at the conserved MAP kinase/ERK site, Thr163, within the PEST region, slows the turnover of the Mcl-1 protein (10). Mcl-1 deficiency in mice results in peri-implantation lethality (11). However, conditional disruption of the mcl-1 gene shows that Mcl-1 plays an important role in early lymphoid development and in the maintenance of mature lymphocytes (12).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Mcl-1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of human Mcl-1. The antibody does not cross-react with other Bcl-2 family members at physiological levels.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide (KLH-coupled) corresponding to residues surrounding Ser121 of human Mcl-1. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from Raji, Ramos and BL41-3 (a subline of BL41 Burkitt lymphoma cells found to have amplified expression of Mcl-1) cells, using Mcl-1 Antibody.

Background References:

- (1) Kozopas, K.M. et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90, 3516–3520.
- (2) Yang, T. et al. (1995) *J. Cell. Biol.* 128, 1173–1184.
- (3) Sato, T. et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91, 9238–9242.
- (4) Zhou, P. et al. (1997) *Blood* 89, 630–643.
- (5) Wang, J. et al. (1999) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 19, 6195–6206.
- (6) Jourdan, M. et al. (2003) *Oncogene* 22, 2950–2959.
- (7) Chao, J.R. et al. (1998) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 18, 4883–4898.
- (8) Domina, A.M. et al. (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275, 21688–21694.
- (9) Inoshita, S. et al. (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* 277, 43730–43734.
- (10) Domina, A.M. et al. (2004) *Oncogene* 23, 5301–5315.
- (11) Rinckenberger, J.L. et al. (2000) *Genes Dev.* 14, 23–27.
- (12) Opferman, J.T. et al. (2003) *Nature* 426, 671–676.

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.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: 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.

Entrez-Gene ID # 4170
Swiss-Prot Acc. # Q07820

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. 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

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

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