

BCL2L13 / Bcl Rambo Antibody (Internal)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS11385**Specification**

BCL2L13 / Bcl Rambo Antibody (Internal) - Product Information

Application	IF
Primary Accession	Q9B XK5
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	53kDa KDa

BCL2L13 / Bcl Rambo Antibody (Internal) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 23786**Other Names**

Bcl-2-like protein 13, Bcl2-L-13, Bcl-rambo, Protein Mil1, BCL2L13, MIL1

Target/Specificity

15 amino acid peptide from near the center of human Bcl-rambo

Reconstitution & Storage

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles. Store undiluted.

Precautions

BCL2L13 / Bcl Rambo Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BCL2L13 / Bcl Rambo Antibody (Internal) - Protein Information**Name** BCL2L13**Synonyms** MIL1**Function**

May promote the activation of caspase-3 and apoptosis.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 2]: Mitochondrion membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Nucleus

Tissue Location

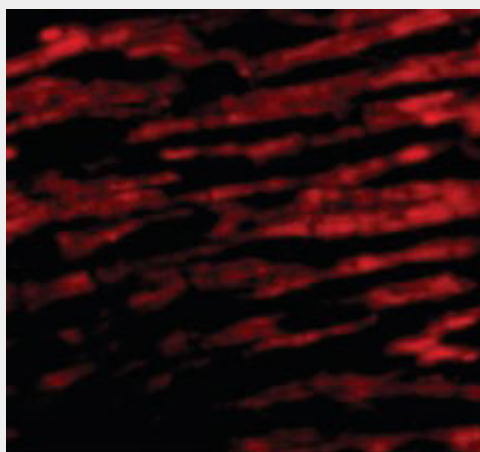
Ubiquitous, with the highest levels of expression in heart, placenta and pancreas

BCL2L13 / Bcl Rambo Antibody (Internal) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

BCL2L13 / Bcl Rambo Antibody (Internal) - Images



Immunofluorescence of Bcl-rambo in Human Heart cells with Bcl-rambo antibody at 20 ug/ml.

BCL2L13 / Bcl Rambo Antibody (Internal) - Background

May promote the activation of caspase-3 and apoptosis.

BCL2L13 / Bcl Rambo Antibody (Internal) - References

Kataoka T.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 276:19548-19554(2001).
Footz T.K.,et al.Genome Res. 11:1053-1070(2001).
Li Y.,et al.Submitted (SEP-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Collins J.E.,et al.Genome Biol. 5:R84.1-R84.11(2004).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).