

BCL2L10 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7877c**Specification**

BCL2L10 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9HD36](#)**BCL2L10 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10017**Other Names**

Bcl-2-like protein 10, Bcl2-L-10, Anti-apoptotic protein NrH, Apoptosis regulator Bcl-B, BCL2L10, BCLB

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7877c](/products/AP7877c) was selected from the Center region of human BCL2L10. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BCL2L10 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** BCL2L10 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:17532299}**Function**

Promotes cell survival by suppressing apoptosis induced by BAX but not BAK (PubMed: [11689480](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11689480), PubMed: [11278245](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11278245)). Increases binding of AHCYL1/IRBIT to ITPR1 (PubMed: [27995898](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27995898)). Reduces ITPR1-mediated calcium release from the endoplasmic reticulum cooperatively with AHCYL1/IRBIT under normal cellular conditions (PubMed: [27995898](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27995898)). Under apoptotic stress conditions, dissociates from ITPR1 and is displaced from mitochondria-associated endoplasmic reticulum membranes, leading to increased Ca(2+) transfer to mitochondria which promotes apoptosis (PubMed: [27995898](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27995898)). Required for the correct formation of the microtubule

organizing center during oocyte cell division, potentially via regulation of protein abundance and localization of other microtubule organizing center components such as AURKA and TPX2 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion. Nucleus membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z0F3}. Note=Localizes to mitochondria-associated endoplasmic reticulum membranes (MAMs) (PubMed:27995898). Localization to MAMs is greatly reduced under apoptotic stress conditions (PubMed:27995898)

Tissue Location

Widely expressed in adult tissues. Preferentially expressed in lung, liver and kidney.

BCL2L10 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

BCL2L10 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**BCL2L10 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

BCL2L10 belongs to the BCL-2 protein family. BCL-2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. The protein contains conserved BH4, BH1 and BH2 domains. This protein can interact with other members of BCL-2 protein family including BCL2, BCL2L1/BCL-X(L), and BAX. Overexpression of BCL2L10 gene has been shown to suppress cell apoptosis possibly through the prevention of cytochrome C release from the mitochondria, and thus activating caspase-3 activation.

BCL2L10 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Kolluri,S.K., Cancer Cell 14 (4), 285-298 (2008)Krajewska,M., Clin. Cancer Res. 14 (10), 3011-3021 (2008)Zhai,D., J. Biol. Chem. 283 (15), 9580-9586 (2008)Ke,N., J. Biol. Chem. 276 (16), 12481-12484 (2001)