Recombinant B2CL2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	538643
Synonyms	Bcl2-L-2; Apoptosis regulator Bcl-W
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q92843
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 22.27 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 22 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-193
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 2-193 aa (Q92843) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Bcl-2-like protein 2 (Bcl2-L-2), also known as Apoptosis regulator Bcl-W, is a high-quality fragment (residues 2-193) designed for stability and solubility. This product supports research into cell survival mechanisms and apoptosis regulation, offering a reliable tool for structural and biochemical studies. Bcl-2-like protein 2, encoded by the BCL2L2 gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a key promoter of cell survival by inhibiting apoptosis. It has been shown to block dexamethasone-induced apoptosis and mediate the survival of postmitotic Sertoli cells through suppression of BAX's death-promoting activity. The protein is localized to the mitochondrial membrane as a peripheral membrane protein, loosely associated in healthy cells and becoming tightly membrane-bound during apoptosis, highlighting its dynamic role in cell death pathways.