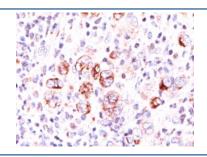


Bcl-X Antibody / BCL2L1 [clone 2H12] (V3121)

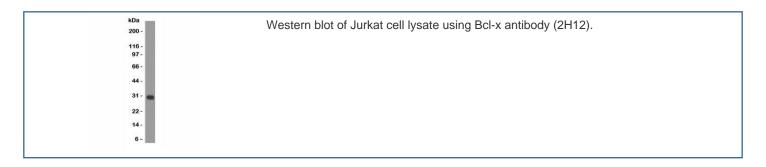
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3121-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3121-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3121SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V3121IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

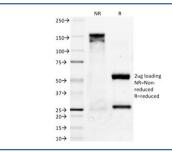
Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
Clone Name	2H12
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	Q07817
Localization	Cytoplasmic and cell/nuclear membrane
Applications	Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1ug/10^6 cells Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1ug/ml Western Blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 0.5-1ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Bcl-X antibody is available for research use only.



IHC: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Hodgkin's lymphoma stained with Bcl-x antibody (2H12). *Note cytoplasmic and membrane staining.*





SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free Bcl-X antibody (clone 2H12) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Bcl-X antibody clone 2H12 is a monoclonal antibody that detects Bcl-X, a member of the Bcl-2 family of proteins that regulate apoptosis. Alternative splicing of the BCL2L1 gene produces two isoforms, Bcl-XL and Bcl-XS, which have opposing functions. Bcl-XL is anti-apoptotic and promotes cell survival, while Bcl-XS is pro-apoptotic and accelerates programmed cell death. NSJ Bioreagents provides this antibody for oncology, neuroscience, and apoptosis research.

The antibody produces strong cytoplasmic staining in tissues where Bcl-X isoforms are expressed, including hematopoietic cells, neurons, and epithelial cells. In oncology, Bcl-X antibody clone 2H12 supports studies of tumor progression and therapeutic resistance. Many tumors upregulate Bcl-XL to block apoptosis, enabling uncontrolled proliferation. Detecting this protein provides insight into tumor biology and strategies to overcome resistance.

In hematology, Bcl-X expression has been studied in leukemias and lymphomas, where overexpression contributes to survival of malignant cells. This antibody has been applied in preclinical studies of targeted inhibitors designed to restore apoptotic signaling in resistant cancers.

In neuroscience, Bcl-X regulates neuronal survival and synaptic plasticity. Detection with this antibody supports studies into neurodevelopment, where Bcl-XL helps neurons avoid apoptosis during maturation, and into neurodegenerative disease, where altered expression influences neuronal vulnerability.

In developmental biology, Bcl-X detection provides insights into how apoptosis is balanced during tissue growth and organogenesis. Both anti-apoptotic and pro-apoptotic isoforms coordinate tissue sculpting during embryogenesis.

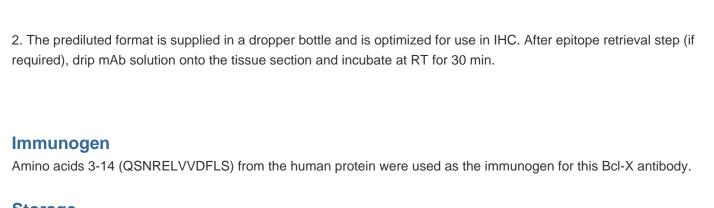
Validated across tissue-based and cell-based assays, the antibody provides consistent cytoplasmic staining with minimal background. Alternate names include BCL2L1 antibody, apoptosis regulator Bcl-XL/XS antibody, and programmed cell death regulator antibody.

This mAb reacts with both Bcl-XS and Bcl-XL proteins.

Application Notes

The optimal dilution of the Bcl-X antibody for each application should be determined by the researcher.

1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes.



Storage

Store the Bcl-X antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).