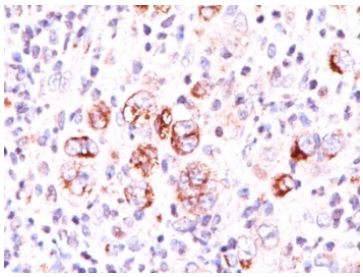
Bcl-X Antibody 2H12 / BCL2L1 [clone 2H12] (V3121)

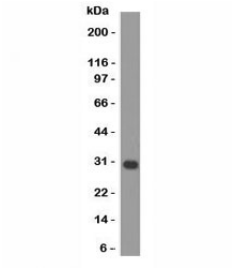
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3121-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3121-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3121SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V3121IHC-7ML	Prediluted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

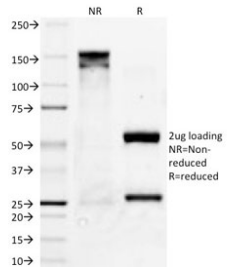
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
Clone Name	2H12
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	Q07817
Localization	Cytoplasmic and cell/nuclear membrane
Applications	Flow cytometry: 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 2H12 is available for research use only.



Bcl-X Antibody 2H12 Hodgkin's Lymphoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human Hodgkin's lymphoma tissue using Bcl-X Antibody (clone 2H12) demonstrates distinct cytoplasmic and membranous HRP-DAB brown staining within neoplastic cells. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Bcl-X family proteins, including the anti-apoptotic isoform Bcl-XL, which functions to regulate mitochondrial apoptosis pathways and promote cellular survival. Bcl-X proteins are important mediators of programmed cell death regulation and have been extensively studied in hematologic malignancies due to their roles in apoptosis resistance, tumor cell persistence, and therapeutic response. The observed cytoplasmic and membrane-associated staining supports expression of Bcl-X in lymphoma-associated cellular populations.



Bcl-X Antibody 2H12 WB. Western blot analysis of human Jurkat cell lysate using Bcl-X Antibody (clone 2H12) demonstrates a distinct immunoreactive band at approximately 26-30 kDa, consistent with expression of Bcl-X family proteins. Bcl-X is produced from the BCL2L1 gene and includes isoforms that regulate mitochondrial apoptosis and cellular survival. The anti-apoptotic Bcl-XL isoform is the predominant form detected in many cell types and functions by inhibiting activation of pro-apoptotic BCL2 family proteins, thereby promoting resistance to programmed cell death. The observed band is consistent with the expected molecular weight range of Bcl-X proteins and supports specific detection of endogenous BCL2L1 gene products in Jurkat cells. Predicted molecular weight: approximately 26-30 kDa.



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.

Learn more about Bcl-XL function, apoptosis regulation, mitochondrial survival signaling, and BCL2L1 biology on our Bcl-XL Antibody / Anti-Apoptotic Protein Antibody page.

Application Notes

The optimal dilution of the Bcl-X antibody 2H12 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.
2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Amino acids 3-14 (QSNRELVVDFLS) from the human protein were used as the immunogen for this Bcl-X antibody.

Storage

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

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