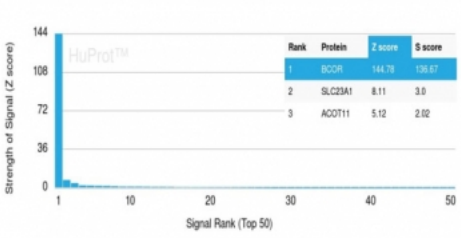
BCOR Antibody / BCL-6 corepressor [clone BCOR/1311] (V5338)

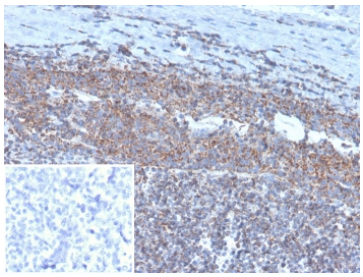
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5338-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5338-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5338SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

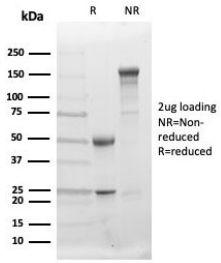
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2, kappa
Clone Name	BCOR/1311
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	Q6W2J9
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This BCOR antibody is available for research use only.



Analysis of a HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using BCOR antibody (clone BCOR/1311). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a mAb to its intended target. A mAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the mAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a mAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that mAb to protein X is equal to 29.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of BCOR antibody in human tonsil tissue. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue stained with BCOR antibody (clone BCOR/1311) shows nuclear and perinuclear HRP-DAB brown staining in lymphoid cells, consistent with the expected subcellular localization of BCL-6 corepressor in proliferating germinal center regions. Background stromal elements show minimal staining. The inset image represents the negative control in which PBS was used in place of the primary antibody, demonstrating absence of specific brown chromogenic signal. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9, 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to immunostaining.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free BCOR antibody (clone BCOR/1311) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

BCOR antibody recognizes BCL-6 corepressor, a nuclear transcriptional regulator encoded by the BCOR gene. BCL-6 corepressor, also referred to as BCL6 corepressor and BCL6 interacting corepressor, is a multifunctional transcriptional corepressor that plays a central role in chromatin remodeling and gene silencing. The BCOR protein localizes predominantly to the nucleus, where it associates with sequence-specific transcription factors and epigenetic machinery to regulate lineage specific gene expression programs.

BCL-6 corepressor is best known for its interaction with the BCL6 transcription factor, forming repression complexes that control genes involved in cell cycle regulation, differentiation, and apoptosis. Through recruitment of histone deacetylases and Polycomb group proteins, BCOR contributes to histone modification and stable transcriptional repression. It is a defining component of a noncanonical Polycomb repressive complex 1 variant, linking BCOR function directly to epigenetic maintenance of cell identity. This regulatory activity is especially important in hematopoietic cells, mesenchymal tissues, and developing embryonic structures.

The BCOR gene is located on the X chromosome and gives rise to multiple transcript variants, reflecting its tightly regulated expression across developmental stages and tissue types. BCOR is broadly expressed but shows enriched nuclear expression in proliferative and differentiating cell populations. Dysregulation, mutation, or rearrangement of BCOR has been documented in hematologic malignancies, certain sarcomas, and developmental syndromes, underscoring its importance in growth control and chromatin architecture. BCOR alterations are increasingly recognized as diagnostic and prognostic markers in specific tumor subtypes.

This BCOR antibody (clone BCOR/1311) is suitable for detecting BCL-6 corepressor expression in research applications. The expected staining pattern is predominantly nuclear, consistent with the known localization of BCOR in transcriptional repression complexes. A BCOR antibody is useful for studying epigenetic regulation, lymphoid biology, developmental signaling pathways, and tumor classification research.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the BCOR antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 100-400) from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the BCOR antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the BCOR antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.