

# Recombinant Human B-cell Lymphoma-extra Large (rHuBcl-xL)

## PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

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<b>Catalog Number:</b>	601-42
<b>Source:</b>	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 23.7 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 211 amino acids.
<b>Quantity:</b>	2µg/10µg/1000µg
<b>AA Sequence:</b>	SQSNRELVVD FLSYKLSQKG YSWSQFSDVE ENRTEAPEGT ESEMETPSAI NGNPSWHLAD SPAVNGATGH SSSLDAREVI PMAAVKQALR EAGDEFELRY RRAFSDLTSQ LHITPGTAYQ SFEQVVNELF RDGVNWGRIV AFFSFGGALC VESVDKEMQV LVSRIAAWMA TYLNDHLEPW IQENGGWDTF VELYGNNA AA ESRKGQERFN R
<b>Purity:</b>	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
<b>Biological Activity:</b>	Test in Process.
<b>Physical Appearance:</b>	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
<b>Formulation:</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 5 % Trehalose.
<b>Endotoxin:</b>	Less than 0.1 EU/µg of rHuBcl-xL as determined by LAL method.
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
<b>Shipping:</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage:</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li><li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li><li>● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li></ul>
<b>Usage:</b>	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. <b>NOT FOR HUMAN USE.</b>

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### ***Human B-cell Lymphoma-extra Large***

Bcl-X, also named as BCL2L1 or BCL2L, belongs to the Bcl-2 family and it is encoded by the BCL2L1 gene in human. Alternative splicing of Bcl-X results in at least two isoforms, isoform Bcl-X(L) (also named as Bcl-xL) and isoform Bcl-x(S) (also named as Bcl-xS). Bcl-xL is found in tissues containing long-lived postmitotic cells, such as adult brain, while Bcl-xS is expressed at high levels in cells that undergo a high rate of turnover, such as developing lymphocytes. Bcl-X forms homodimer or heterodimer with other Bcl-2 proteins, like BAK, BAX or Bcl-2, to act as anti- or pro- apoptotic regulators. Bcl-xL appears to regulate cell death by blocking the voltage-dependent anion channel (VDAC) by binding to it and preventing the release of the caspase activator, CYC1, from the mitochondrial membrane, and it also acts as a regulator of G2 checkpoint and progression to cytokinesis during mitosis. In contrast, Bcl-xS is a pro-apoptotic protein that promotes apoptosis.