

产品名称: Bcl-6 (3J5) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
产品货号: AMRe07506



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	Bcl-6 (3J5) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,IF-P
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Monoclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	BCL6
别名 (Alternative Names)	B-cell lymphoma 6 protein; BCL-6; B-cell lymphoma 5 protein; BCL-5; Protein LAZ-3; Zinc finger and BTB domain-containing protein 27; Zinc finger protein 51; BCL6; BCL5; LAZ3; ZBTB27; ZNF51
基因 ID (Gene ID)	604.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P41182.

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:1000-1:5000,IHC 1:200-1:2000,IF-P 1:200-1:2000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	79kDa

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研究背景 (Background)

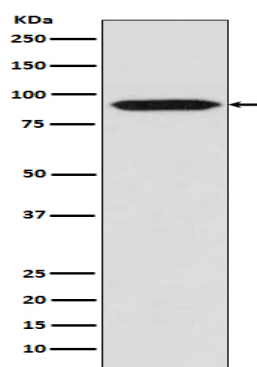
Bcl-6, a transcriptional repressor, binds Stat recognition-like DNA elements and influences germinal center development and cell differentiation. Additionally, Bcl-6 negatively regulates NFκB expression, thereby inhibiting NFκB-mediated cellular functions. HDAC- and silent information regulator (SIR)-2-dependent acetylation of Bcl-6 causes downregulation of activity by inhibiting the ability of Bcl-6 to recruit complexes containing histone deacetylases (HDACs). Transcriptional repressor mainly required for germinal center (GC) formation and antibody affinity maturation which has different mechanisms of action specific to the lineage and biological functions. Forms complexes with different corepressors and histone deacetylases to repress the transcriptional expression of different subsets of target genes. Represses its target genes by binding directly to the DNA sequence 5'-TTCCTAGAA-3' (BCL6-binding site) or indirectly by repressing the transcriptional activity of transcription factors. In GC B-cells, represses genes that function in differentiation, inflammation, apoptosis and cell cycle control, also autoregulates its transcriptional expression and up-regulates, indirectly, the expression of some genes important for GC reactions, such as AICDA, through the repression of microRNAs expression, like miR155. An important function is to allow GC B-cells to proliferate very rapidly in response to T- cell dependent antigens and tolerate the physiological DNA breaks required for immunoglobulin class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation without inducing a p53/TP53-dependent apoptotic response. In follicular helper CD4(+) T-cells (T(FH) cells), promotes the expression of T(FH)-related genes but inhibits the differentiation of T(H)1, T(H)2 and T(H)17 cells. Also required for the establishment and maintenance of immunological memory for both T- and B-cells. Suppresses macrophage proliferation through competition with STAT5 for STAT- binding motifs binding on certain target genes, such as CCL2 and CCND2. In response to genotoxic stress, controls cell cycle arrest in GC B- cells in both p53/TP53-dependent and -independent manners. Besides, also controls neurogenesis through the alteration of the composition of NOTCH-dependent transcriptional complexes at selective NOTCH targets, such as HES5, including the recruitment of the deacetylase SIRT1 and resulting in an epigenetic silencing leading to neuronal differentiation.

研究领域 (Research Area)

Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling

图片 (Image Data)

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Western blot analysis of Bcl6 in expression Daudi cell lysate.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .