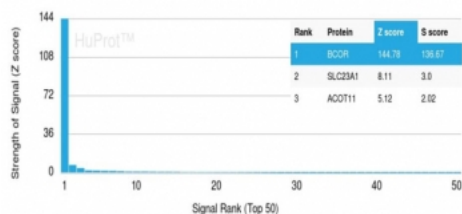


BCOR Antibody / BCL-6 corepressor [clone BCOR/1311] (V5338)

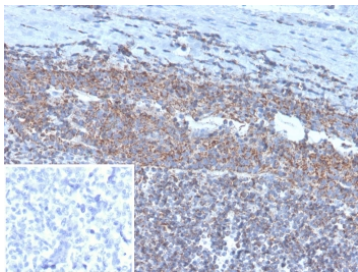
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5338-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5338-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5338SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

[Bulk quote request](#)

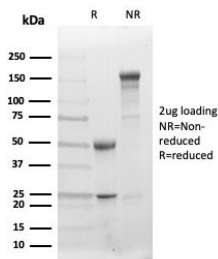
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2, kappa
Clone Name	BCOR/1311
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	Q6W2J9
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This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



IHC staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue with BCOR antibody (clone BCOR/1311). Inset: PBS used in place of primary Ab (secondary Ab negative control). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



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

Description

Bcl-6, a transcriptional repressor, can promote or inhibit apoptosis depending on the cell type and also plays an important role in normal immune responses. Bcl-6 negatively regulates NFκB expression, thereby inhibiting NFκB-mediated cellular functions and is frequently found to be deregulated in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. BCoR (Bcl-6 corepressor) is a 1,755 amino acid protein that associates with histone deacetylases (HDACs) to transcriptionally repress Bcl-6. With ubiquitous expression, BCoR is localized to the nucleus where it interacts with other proteins through its three ANK repeat domains. Mutations in the gene encoding BCoR result in microphthalmia with associated anomalies 2, also known as anophthalmia, which is characterized by variable features, such as renal aplasia, mental retardation, hyospatias, microencephaly and cryptorchidism. There are four isoforms of BCoR which are produced as a result of alternative splicing events.

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 -20°C or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.