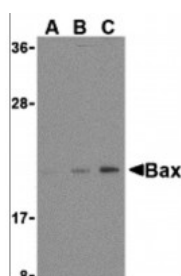


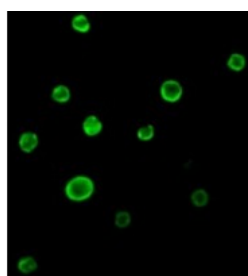


Bax Antibody

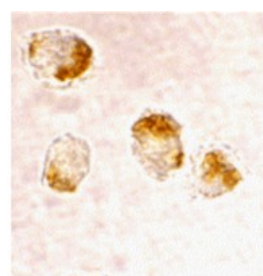
CATALOG NUMBER: 3351



Western blot analysis of Bax in HL-60 cell lysates with Bax antibody at (A) 1, (B) 2, and (C) 4 ug/mL.



Immunofluorescence of Bax in HL60 cells with Bax antibody at 2 ug/mL.



Immunocytochemistry staining of HL-60 cells using Bax at 2 ug/mL.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
HOMOLOGY:	Predicted species reactivity based on immunogen sequence: Bovine: (100%)
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, ICC, IF, IP, WB
APPLICATIONS:	Bax antibody can be used for detection of Bax by Western blot at 1 to 4 ug/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 2 ug/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 2 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1209 - HL60 Cell Lysate
IMMUNOGEN:	Bax antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to 16 amino acids near the amino-terminus of human Bax. The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of Bax.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Bax Antibody is Ion exchange chromatography purified.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Bax Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Bax antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	Bax Antibody: BCL2L4, BCL2L4, Apoptosis regulator BAX, Bcl-2-like protein 4, Bcl2-L-4
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ACCESSION NO.:	AAA03619
PROTEIN GI NO.:	388166
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	BAX
GENE ID:	581

Background

BACKGROUND: Bax Antibody: Apoptosis plays a major role in normal organism development, tissue homeostasis, and removal of damaged cells. Disruption of this process has been implicated in a variety of diseases such as cancer. The Bcl-2 family of proteins is comprised of critical regulators of apoptosis that can be divided into two classes: those that inhibit apoptosis and those that promote cell death. Bax, a pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family member, is a cytosolic protein that changes conformation and translocates to the mitochondria following apoptotic stimuli. It is thought to share significant functional homology with Bak, another pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family member, as disruption of bax or bak has little effect on cell death, but mice lacking both genes display multiple developmental defects and cells lacking both show decreased apoptotic capability.

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- 2) Cory S, Huang DCS, and Adams JM. The Bcl-2 family: roles in cell survival and oncogenesis. *Oncogene* 2003; 22:8590-607.
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- 4) Oltvai ZN, Millman CL, and Korsmeyer SJ. Bcl-2 heterodimerizes in vivo with a conserved homolog, Bax, that accelerates programmed cell death. *Cell* 1993; 74:609-19.

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December 12, 2016