

ARG22306 anti-Bax antibody [6A7]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [6A7] recognizes Bax
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Bov, Mk
Tested Application	EM, FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP, Neut, WB
Specificity	Does not cross-react with Bax complexed with either Bcl-2 or Bcl-XL or to inactive monomer.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	6A7
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	Bax
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide around aa. 12-24 of Human Bax. Common to Mouse and Rat.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Bcl-2-like protein 4; Bcl2-L-4; BCL2L4; Apoptosis regulator BAX

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	EM	Assay-dependent
	FACS	Assay-dependent
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
	IP	Assay-dependent
	Neut	Assay-dependent
	WB	< 2 ug/ml

Application Note * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

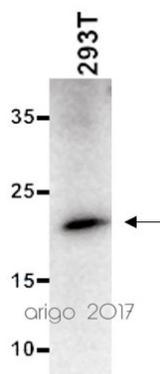
Form	Liquid
Buffer	BBS (pH 8.2)
Concentration	0.1 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

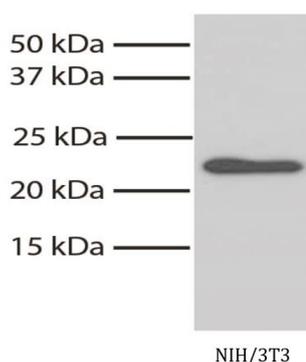
Gene Symbol	BAX
Gene Full Name	BCL2-associated X protein
Background	Bax belongs to the BCL2 protein family. BCL2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. This protein forms a heterodimer with BCL2, and functions as an apoptotic activator. The association and the ratio of BAX to BCL2 also determines survival or death of a cell following an apoptotic stimulus. This protein is reported to interact with, and increase the opening of, the mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel (VDAC), which leads to the loss in membrane potential and the release of cytochrome c. The expression of this gene is regulated by the tumor suppressor P53 and has been shown to be involved in P53-mediated apoptosis. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants, which encode different isoforms, have been reported for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2019]
Function	Bax plays a role in the mitochondrial apoptotic process. Under normal conditions, BAX is largely cytosolic via constant retrotranslocation from mitochondria to the cytosol mediated by BCL2L1/Bcl-xL, which avoids accumulation of toxic BAX levels at the mitochondrial outer membrane (MOM) (PubMed:21458670). Under stress conditions, undergoes a conformation change that causes translocation to the mitochondrion membrane, leading to the release of cytochrome c that then triggers apoptosis. Promotes activation of CASP3, and thereby apoptosis. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Metabolism antibody; Mitochondrial fission antibody; Apoptosis Marker antibody; Pro-apoptotic Bcl2 protein antibody
Calculated Mw	21 kDa

Images



ARG22306 anti-Bax antibody [6A7] WB image

Western blot: 20 µg of 293T cell lysate stained with ARG22306 anti-Bax antibody [6A7] at 1:100 dilution.



ARG22306 anti-Bax antibody [6A7] WB image

Western blot: NIH/3T3 cell lysate stained with ARG22306 anti-Bax antibody [6A7]. Secondary antibody: [ARG22404](#) Goat anti-Mouse IgG antibody (HRP) (pre-adsorbed).