

Product datasheet

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ARG54941 anti-Bax antibody

Package: 100 μ g, 50 μ g

Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Bax

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms

Tested Application ICC/IF, IP, WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name Bax

Species Human

Immunogen Recombinant protein of Human Bax (NP_001278357.1)

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names Bcl-2-like protein 4; Bcl2-L-4; BCL2L4; Apoptosis regulator BAX

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IP	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purification with immunogen.

Buffer PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol

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. 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

Database links GeneID: 12028 Mouse

GenelD: 581 Human

Swiss-port # Q07812 Human

Swiss-port # Q07813 Mouse

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]

Highlight Related Antibody Duos and Panels:

ARG30275 Pro-apoptotic Bcl2 protein Antibody Panel (BAX, BAK, Bid)

Related products:

<u>Bax antibodies</u>; <u>Bax Duos / Panels</u>; <u>Anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies</u>;

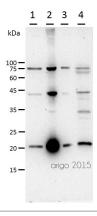
Research Area Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Metabolism

antibody; Mitochondrial fission antibody; Apoptosis Marker antibody; Pro-apoptotic Bcl2 protein

antibody

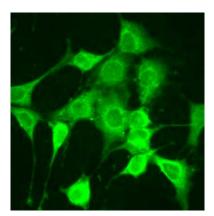
Calculated Mw 21 kDa

Images



ARG54941 anti-Bax antibody WB image

Western blot: 30 μg of 1) HeLa, 2) HepG2, 3) 293T, and 4) Mouse ovary lysate stained with ARG54941 anti-Bax antibody at 1:500 dilution.



ARG54941 anti-Bax antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: NIH/3T3 cells stained with ARG54941 anti-Bax antibody at 1:100 dilution.