ARG55742
anti-Bax antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Goat Polyclonal antibody recognizes Bax
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Dog, Mk
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Specificity	Detects a band of approximately 21 kDa by Western blot in the following cell lysate: hCat, At-T20, MDA-MB-231, H69 and HUH.
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Bax
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant peptide around aa. 90 (N-terminus) of Human BAX
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	1:50-1:250
WB	1:500-1:5000

Application Note

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

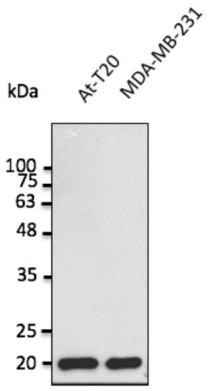
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS, 0.05% Sodium azide and 20% Glycerol
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	20% Glycerol
Concentration	2 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. 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

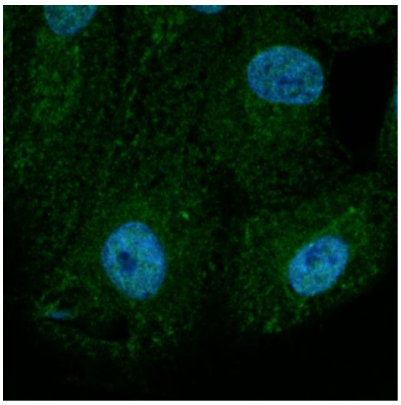
Database links	GeneID: 12028 Mouse GeneID: 581 Human Swiss-port # Q07812 Human Swiss-port # Q07813 Mouse
Gene Symbol	BAX
Gene Full Name	BCL2-associated X protein
Background	Bax belongs to the BCL2 protein family. BCL2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators 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]
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



ARG55742 anti-Bax antibody WB image

Western blot: 50 µg of At-T20 and MDA-MB-231 lysates stained with ARG55742 anti-Bax antibody at 1:2500 dilution.



ARG55742 anti-Bax antibody ICC/IF image

Immunocytochemistry: NIH/3T3 cells stained with ARG55742 anti-Bax antibody at 1:100 dilution. Cells were fixed with methanol and permeabilized with 0.1% saponin.