

Rabbit Bax Polyclonal Antibody | anti-BAX antibody

Anti-Bax Antibody

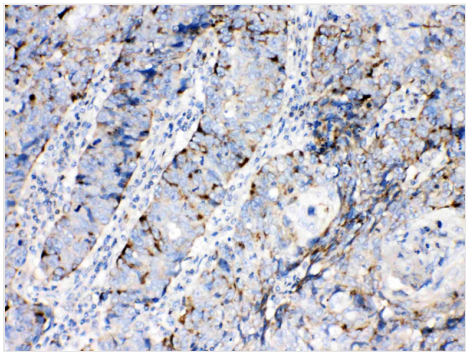
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA46712	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

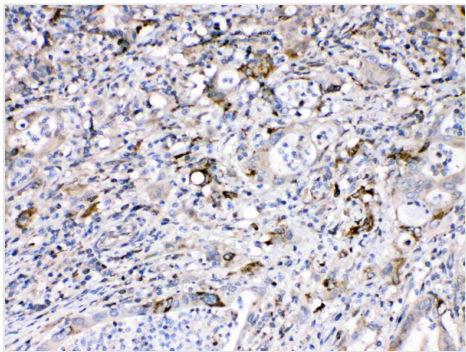
Bax; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-Bax Antibody; Apoptosis regulator BAX; BAXA; Bcl2-L-4; BCL2L4; Bcl-2-like protein 4; Q07812; BCL2-associated X protein; anti-BAX antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

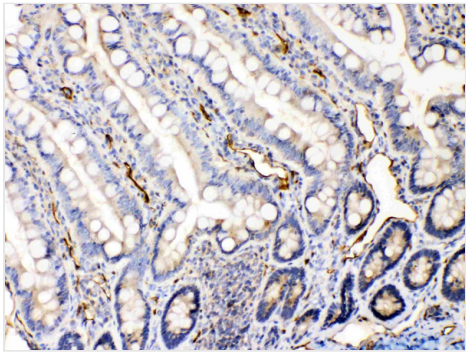
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Form/Format	Lyophilized Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Sequence Length	221
Applicable Applications for anti-BAX antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Notes	Tested Species: In-house tested species with positive results. By Heat: Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, for 20mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections. Other applications have not been tested.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human Bax (17-48aa EQIMKTGALLQGFIQDRAGRMGGEAPELALD), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by five amino acids.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 degree C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 degree C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



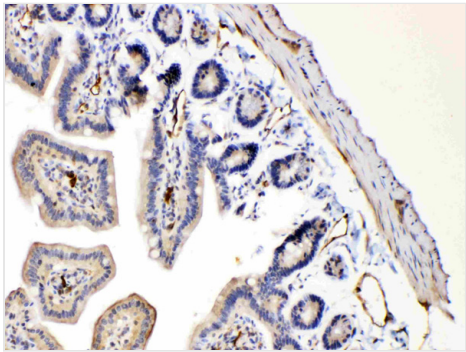
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Bax was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human lung cancer tissues using rabbit anti- Bax Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody at 1ug/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method.



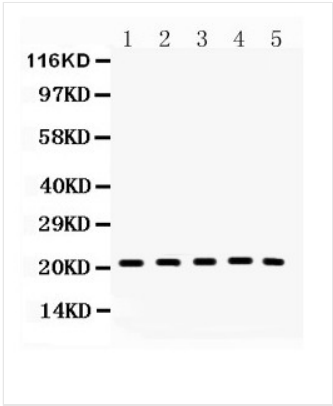
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Bax was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human intestinal cancer tissues using rabbit anti- Bax Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody at 1ug/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Bax was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of rat intestine tissues using rabbit anti- Bax Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody at 1ug/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Bax was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of mouse intestine tissues using rabbit anti- Bax Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody at 1ug/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of Bax expression in rat thymus extract (lane 1), mouse thymus extract (lane 2), HEPA1-6 whole cell lysates (lane 3), HELA whole cell lysates (lane 4) and MCF-7 whole cell lysates (lane 5). Bax at 21KD was detected using rabbit anti- Bax Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody at 0.5ug/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-BAX antibody	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Apoptosis regulator BAX(BAX) detection. Background: Apoptosis regulator BAX, also known as bcl-2-like protein 4, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the BAX gene. The protein encoded by this gene 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. Additionally, 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.
References	1. Apte, S. S.; Mattei, M.-G.; Olsen, B. R. : Mapping of human BAX gene to chromosome 19q13.3-q13.4 and isolation of a novel alternatively spliced transcript, BAX-delta. Genomics 26: 592-594, 1995. 2. Guo, B.; Zhai, D.; Cabezas, E.; Welsh, K.; Nouraini, S.; Satterthwait, A. C.; Reed, J. C. : Humanin peptide suppresses apoptosis by interfering with Bax activation. Nature 423: 456-461, 2003. 3. Oltvai, Z. N.; Millman, C. L.; Korsmeyer, S. J. : Bcl-2 heterodimers in vivo with a conserved homolog, Bax, that accelerates programmed cell death. Cell 74: 609-619, 1993. 4. Takeuchi, O.; Fisher, J.; Suh, H.; Harada, H.; Malynn, B. A.; Korsmeyer, S. J. : Essential role of BAX, BAK in B cell homeostasis and prevention of autoimmune disease. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 102: 11272-11277, 2005.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	612149787
NCBI GeneID	581
NCBI Accession #	NP_001278357.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001291428.1
UniProt Accession #	Q07812; P55269; Q07814; Q07815; Q8WZ49; Q9NR76; Q9NYG7; Q9UCZ6; Q9UCZ7; Q9UQD6; A8K4W1
Molecular Weight	19,718 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	apoptosis regulator BAX isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	BCL2 associated X, apoptosis regulator
NCBI Official Symbol	BAX
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BCL2L4
NCBI Protein Information	apoptosis regulator BAX
UniProt Protein Name	Apoptosis regulator BAX
UniProt Gene Name	BAX
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BCL2L4; Bcl2-L-4

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/bax-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/46712>