A7626

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Bax Rabbit pAb

Catalog No.: A7626 20 Publications

Basic Information

Observed MW
21kDa

Calculated MW
21kDa

Category
Polyclonal Antibody

Applications
WB,IF/ICC,ELISA

Cross-Reactivity
Human,Mouse

Recommended Dilutions

WB	1:500 - 1:2000
IF/ICC	1:50 - 1:200
ELISA	Recommended starting concentration is 1 μg/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.

Contact

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Background

BAX (also known as BCL2 Associated X, Bcl-2-Like Protein 4, Bcl2-L-4, BCL2L4) is a member of the BCL2 family of proteins that play a key role in the regulation of apoptosis in higher eukaryotes (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07812). BAX comprises 4 Bcl-2 homology domains (BH1-BH4) and a C-terminal transmembrane domain. In healthy mammalian cells, BAX is localized to the cytoplasm through its interaction with the anti-apoptotic BL-2 family members BCL2L1/Bcl-xL . In response to apoptotic stimuli, however, BAX undergoes a conformational change that causes it to translocate to the outer mitochondrial membrane where it initiates the mitochondrial pathway of apoptosis via two potential mechanisms. Firstly, upon translocation to the outer mitochondrial membrane, BAX interacts with the mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel (VDAC) leading to the opening of the channel, loss of membrane potential, and the release of cytochrome c from the mitochondrion . The release of cytochrome C into the cytoplasm leads to the activation of Caspase3, initiating apoptosis. Secondly, activated BAX forms homodimers, which then assemble into oligomers on the mitochondrial outer membrane to create pores that permeabilize the mitochondrion leading to the release of cytochrome C.BAX has been shown to be involved in p53-mediated apoptosis. Expression of the human bax gene has been shown to be directly regulated by p53, and the bax promoter contains four motifs with homology to consensus p53-binding sites. Furthermore, p53 directly interacts with BAX to promote its activation.

Immunogen Information

Gene ID
581

Swiss Prot
Q07812

Immunogen
Recombinant protein (or fragment).This information is considered to be commercially sensitive.

Synonyms
BCL2 Associated X; Bcl-2-Like Protein 4; Bcl2-L-4; BCL2L4;BAX

Product Information

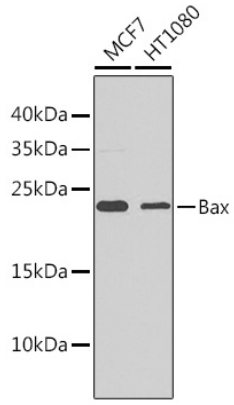
Source
Rabbit

Isotype
IgG

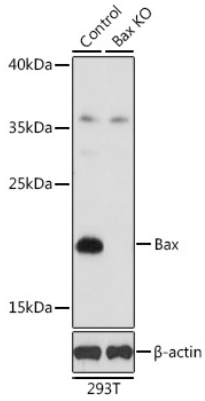
Purification
Affinity purification

Storage
Store at -20℃

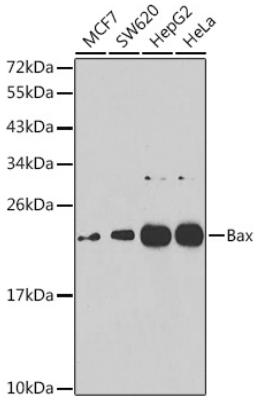
Validation Data



Western blot analysis of various lysates using [KO Validated] Bax Rabbit pAb (A7626) at 1:1000 dilution.
Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.
Lysates/proteins: 25µg per lane.
Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.
Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020).
Exposure time: 60s.

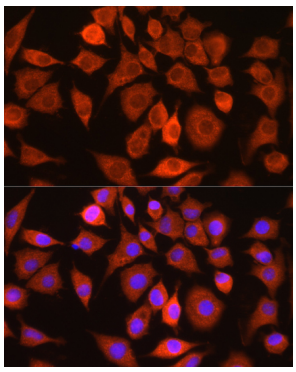


Western blot analysis of lysates from wild type (WT) and Bax knockout (KO) 293T cells, using [KO Validated] Bax Rabbit pAb (A7626) at 1:1000 dilution.
Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.
Lysates/proteins: 25µg per lane.
Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.
Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020).
Exposure time: 5s.



Western blot analysis of various lysates using Bax Rabbit pAb (A7626) at 1:1000 dilution.
Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.
Lysates/proteins: 25µg per lane.
Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.
Detection: ECL Enhanced Kit (RM00021).
Exposure time: 90s.

Validation Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using Bax Rabbit pAb (A7626) at dilution of 1:100. Secondary antibody: Cy3-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS007) at 1:500 dilution. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

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