

# Bax Rabbit pAb

Catalog No.: A15646 **9 Publications**

## Basic Information

### Observed MW

21kDa

### Calculated MW

21kDa

### Category

Primary antibody

### Applications

WB,IHC-P,IF/ICC,IP,ELISA

### Cross-Reactivity

Human, Mouse, Rat

## 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.

## Recommended Dilutions

**WB** 1:500 - 1:1000

**IHC-P** 1:50 - 1:200

**IF/ICC** 1:50 - 1:200

**IP** 0.5µg-4µg antibody for 200µg-400µg extracts of whole cells

**ELISA** Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.

## Immunogen Information

### Gene ID

581

### Swiss Prot

Q07812

### Immunogen

Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-100 of human Bax (NP\_620116.1).

### Synonyms

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

## Contact

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## Product Information

### Source

Rabbit

### Isotype

IgG

### Purification

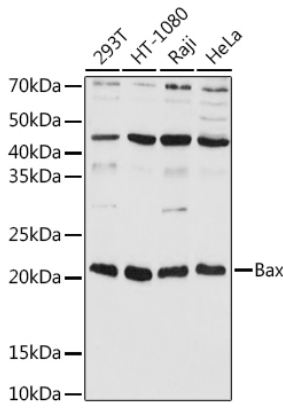
Affinity purification

### Storage

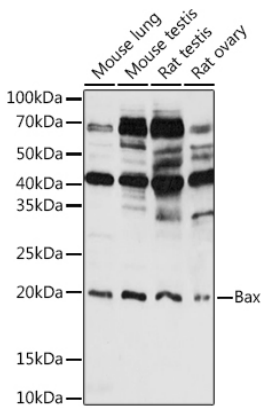
Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Buffer: PBS with 0.01% thimerosal, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

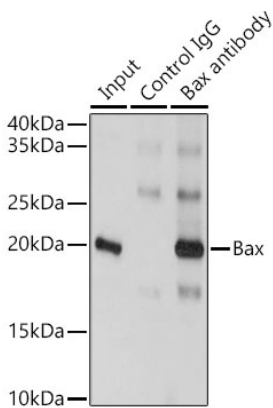
## Validation Data



Western blot analysis of various lysates using Bax Rabbit pAb (A15646) 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.



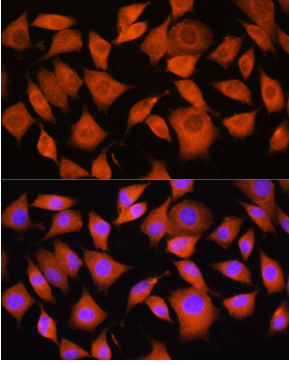
Western blot analysis of various lysates using Bax Rabbit pAb (A15646) at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25µg per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020). Exposure time: 30s.



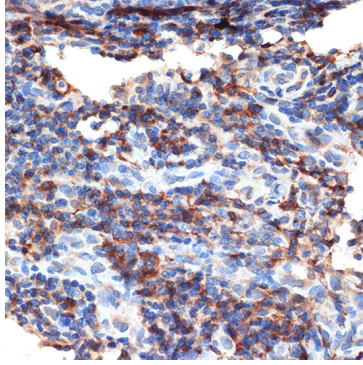
Immunoprecipitation analysis of 200ug extracts of Raji cells using 3ug Bax antibody (A15646) at a dilution of 1:1000. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using Bax antibody (A15646) at a dilution of 1:1000.

## Validation Data

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Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using Bax Rabbit pAb (A15646) 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.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human esophageal cancer using Bax Rabbit pAb (A15646) at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Microwave antigen retrieval performed with 0.01M Tris/EDTA Buffer (pH 9.0) prior to IHC staining.