

## Product datasheet for **AP21052PU-N**

### **BAX Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Western Blot:</b> 1/500-1/1000. <b>Immunofluorescence:</b> 1/50-1/200.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Specificity:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Bax protein. (region surrounding Ser163)
Formulation:	PBS, pH~7.2 State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (> 95% pure by SDS-PAGE) Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	~21 kDa
Gene Name:	BCL2 associated X protein
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 12028 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 24887 Rat</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 581 Human</a> <a href="#">Q07812</a>



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**Background:**

Bcl2 family is a key regulator of apoptosis that functions to either inhibit or promote cell death. Over-expression of members such as Bcl2 and BclxL inhibit the apoptotic process. The Bcl2 family members are also characterized by dimerizing to further modulate apoptosis. Bag1, for example, has been found to form a heterodimer with Bcl2 resulting in the enhancement of the anti-apoptotic effect of Bcl2. Bax and Bak have been shown to play a critical role in cytochrome c release from mitochondria and thus initiate apoptosis. Bax exerts a pro-apoptotic rather than an anti-apoptotic effect on cells. Bax targets mitochondrial membranes, inducing mitochondrial damage and cell death in a caspase-independent manner. Bad plays a critical role in the Bax-mediated apoptosis pathway by dimerizing with BclxL, causing the displacement of Bax. The displacement of Bax allows apoptosis to proceed. BclxS, a shorter version of BclxL (lacking amino acids 126-188), apparently utilizes a different pathway than Bax to induce cell death. Some research suggests that BclxS uses a novel mechanism for regulating caspase or it may use an alternate cell death effector pathway.

**Synonyms:**

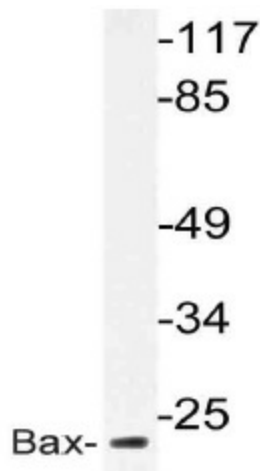
Apoptosis regulator BAX, BCL2L4, Bcl2-L-4

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Apoptosis, Colorectal cancer, Huntington's disease, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, p53 signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Prion diseases

**Product images:**

Western blot analysis of Bax antibody (Cat.-No AP21052PU-N) in extracts from HepG2 cells.