

Product datasheet for **TA590174**

BAX Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:20000, IHC 1:150,ELISA 1:100-1:2000
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	DNA immunization. This antibody is specific for the N Terminus Region of the target protein.
Formulation:	20 mM Potassium Phosphate, 150 mM Sodium Chloride, pH 7.0
Concentration:	0.8mg/ml
Purification:	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	BCL2 associated X, apoptosis regulator
Database Link:	NP_004315 Entrez Gene 581 Human Q07812



[View online »](#)

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:

BCL2L4

Note:

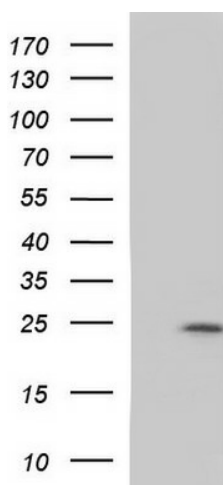
This antibody was generated by SDIX's Genomic Antibody Technology® (GAT). [Learn about GAT](#)

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

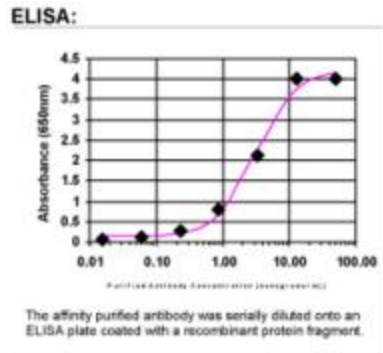
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Apoptosis, Colorectal cancer, Huntington's disease, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, p53 signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Prion diseases

Product images:

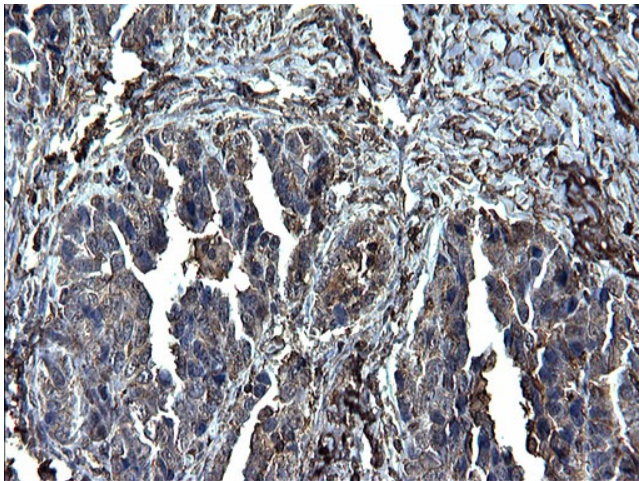
HEK293T cells were transfected with the pCMV6-ENTRY control (Cat# [PS100001], Left lane) or pCMV6-ENTRY BAX (Cat# [RC219954], Right lane) cDNA for 48 hrs and lysed. Equivalent amounts of cell lysates (5 ug per lane) were separated by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with anti-BAX (Cat# TA590174).



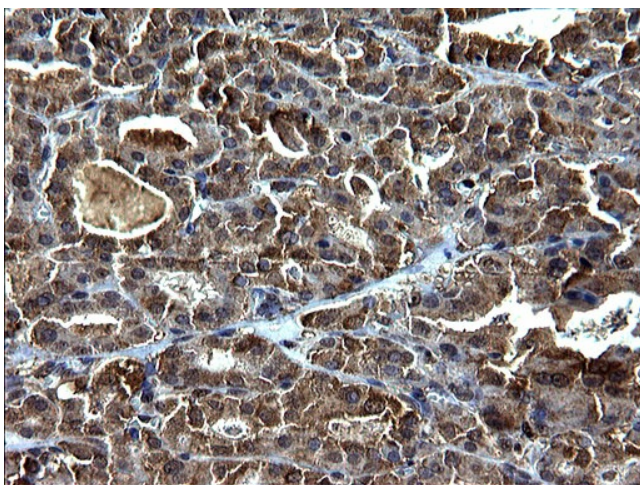
Western Blot: BAX Antibody - Western Blot was performed using affinity purified BAX antibody. The lanes contain 5-30ug of a breast tumor tissue whole cell extract. Final concentration of antibodies = 0.1ug/ml (1:10,000 dilution). The blot was probed overnight with the SEQer BAX antibody, aa (1-100) antibody. Blot was then washed according to protocol and probed with goat-anti-Rabbit-HRP conjugate at 1:5000 dilution, washed and developed using chemiluminescence (film exposure 5-30sec). The protein was detected as represented by the band shown.



ELISA: BAX Antibody



Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded Adenocarcinoma of Human ovary tissue using anti-BAX Rabbit Polyclonal antibody. (TA590174)



Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded Carcinoma of Human thyroid tissue using anti-BAX Rabbit Polyclonal antibody. (TA590174)