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BAX Antibody (N-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS11663

Specification

BAX Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	Q07812
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**21kDa KDa**

BAX Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information

Gene ID 581

Other Names
Apoptosis regulator BAX, Bcl-2-like protein 4, Bcl2-L-4, BAX, BCL2L4

Target/Specificity
peptide corresponding to 16 amino acids near the amino-terminus of human Bax

Reconstitution & Storage
Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles. Store undiluted.

Precautions
BAX Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BAX Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information

Name BAX

Synonyms BCL2L4

Function
Plays a role in the mitochondrial apoptotic process (PubMed:10772918, PubMed:16113678, PubMed:18948948, PubMed:21199865, PubMed:21458670, PubMed:25609812, PubMed:8358790, PubMed:8521816, PubMed:11060313, PubMed:16199525, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36361894" target="_blank">36361894). Under normal conditions, BAX is largely cytosolic via constant retrotranslocation from mitochondria to the cytosol mediated by BCL2L1/Bcl-xL, which avoids accumulation of toxic BAX levels at the mitochondrial outer membrane (MOM) (PubMed:21458670). Under stress conditions, undergoes a conformation change that causes translocation to the mitochondrion membrane, leading to the release of cytochrome c that then triggers apoptosis (PubMed:11060313, PubMed:16199525, PubMed:10772918, PubMed:16113678, PubMed:18948948, PubMed:21199865, PubMed:21458670, PubMed:25609812, PubMed:8358790, PubMed:8521816). Promotes activation of CASP3, and thereby apoptosis (PubMed:11060313, PubMed:16199525, PubMed:10772918, PubMed:16113678, PubMed:18948948, PubMed:21199865, PubMed:21458670, PubMed:25609812, PubMed:8358790, PubMed:8521816).

Cellular Location
[Isoform Alpha]: Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Colocalizes with 14-3-3 proteins in the cytoplasm. Under stress conditions, undergoes a conformation change that causes release from JNK-phosphorylated 14-3-3 proteins and translocation to the mitochondrion membrane. Upon Sendai virus infection, recruited to the mitochondrion through interaction with IRF3 (PubMed:25609812) [Isoform Gamma]: Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location
Expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Isoform Psi is found in glial tumors. Isoform Alpha is expressed in spleen, breast, ovary, testis, colon and brain, and at low levels in skin and lung Isoform Sigma is expressed in spleen, breast, ovary, testis, lung, colon, brain and at low levels in skin. Isoform Alpha and isoform Sigma are expressed in pro-myelocytic leukemia, histiocytic lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, lymphoblastic leukemia, breast adenocarcinoma, ovary adenocarcinoma, prostate carcinoma, prostate adenocarcinoma, lung carcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma, small cell lung carcinoma and colon adenocarcinoma cell lines

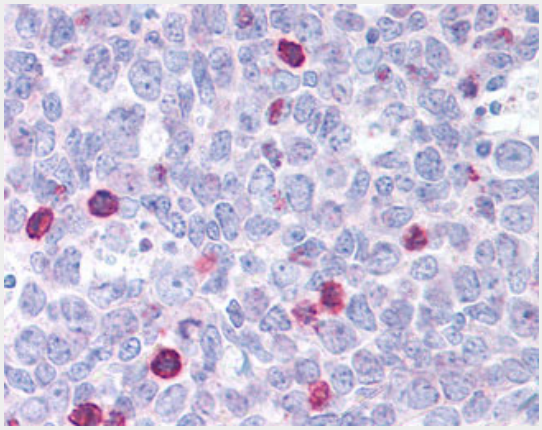
BAX Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

BAX Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Anti-BAX antibody IHC of human tonsil.

BAX Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background

Accelerates programmed cell death by binding to, and antagonizing the apoptosis repressor BCL2 or its adenovirus homolog E1B 19k protein. Under stress conditions, undergoes a conformation change that causes translocation to the mitochondrion membrane, leading to the release of cytochrome c that then triggers apoptosis. Promotes activation of CASP3, and thereby apoptosis.

BAX Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

Oltvai Z.N.,et al.Cell 74:609-619(1993).
Apte S.S.,et al.Genomics 26:592-594(1995).
Shi B.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 254:779-785(1999).
Schmitt E.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 270:868-879(2000).
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