

**Anti-Bax Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO10508**Specification****Anti-Bax Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q07812</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Apoptosis regulator BAX(BAX) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-Bax Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 581

**Other Names**

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

**Calculated MW**

21184 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Isoform Alpha: Mitochondrion membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm. 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.

**Tissue Specificity**

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.

**Protein Name**

Apoptosis regulator BAX

## Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

## Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human Bax(19-33aa IMKTGALLQGIQD), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by one amino acid.

## Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

## Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

## Storage

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

## Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.

## Anti-Bax Antibody - Protein Information

### Name BAX

### Synonyms BCL2L4

### Function

Plays a role in the mitochondrial apoptotic process (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10772918" target="\_blank">10772918</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11060313" target="\_blank">11060313</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16113678" target="\_blank">16113678</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16199525" target="\_blank">16199525</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18948948" target="\_blank">18948948</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21199865" target="\_blank">21199865</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21458670" target="\_blank">21458670</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25609812" target="\_blank">25609812</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36361894" target="\_blank">36361894</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8358790" target="\_blank">8358790</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8521816" target="\_blank">8521816</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21458670" target="\_blank">21458670</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10772918" target="\_blank">10772918</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11060313" target="\_blank">11060313</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16113678" target="\_blank">16113678</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16199525" target="\_blank">16199525</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18948948" target="\_blank">18948948</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21199865" target="\_blank">21199865</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21458670" target="\_blank">21458670</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25609812" target="\_blank">25609812</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8358790" target="\_blank">8358790</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8521816" target="\_blank">8521816</a>).

[8521816](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8521816)</a>). Promotes activation of CASP3, and thereby apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10772918" target="\_blank">10772918</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11060313" target="\_blank">11060313</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16113678" target="\_blank">16113678</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16199525" target="\_blank">16199525</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18948948" target="\_blank">18948948</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21199865" target="\_blank">21199865</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21458670" target="\_blank">21458670</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25609812" target="\_blank">25609812</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8358790" target="\_blank">8358790</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8521816" target="\_blank">8521816</a>).

### 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

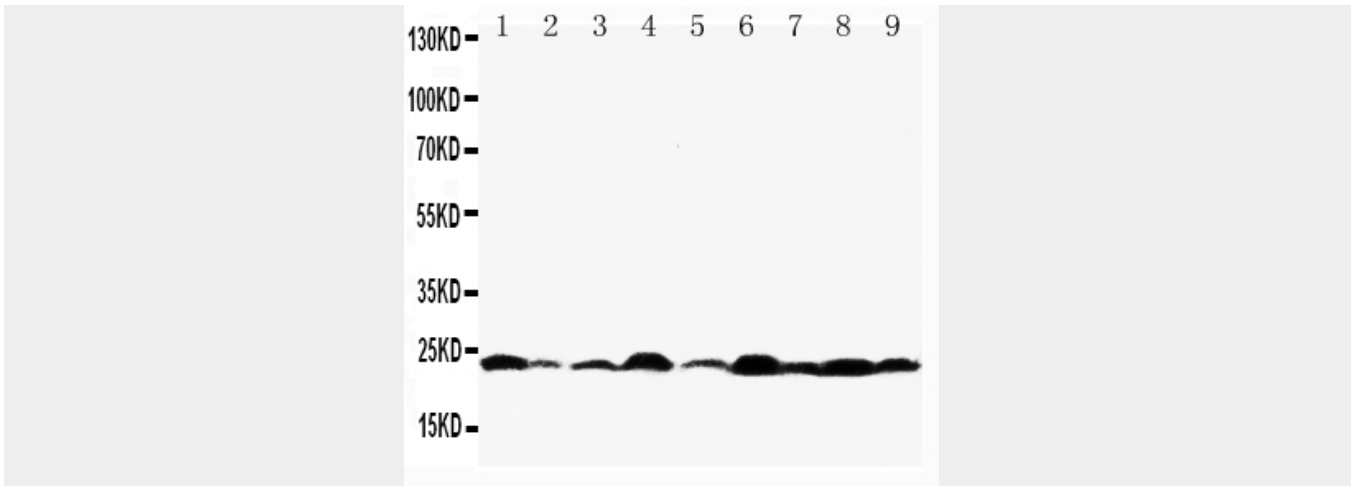
### Anti-Bax Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-Bax Antibody - Images





Anti-Bax antibody, ABO10508, Western blotting  
Lane 1: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate  
Lane 2: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate  
Lane 3: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate  
Lane 4: Rat Ovary Tissue Lysate  
Lane 5: HELA Cell Lysate  
Lane 6: MM231 Cell Lysate  
Lane 7: A549 Cell Lysate  
Lane 8: JURKAT Cell Lysate  
Lane 9: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate

### **Anti-Bax Antibody - Background**

Apoptosis regulator BAX, also known as bcl-2-like protein 4, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the BAX gene. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the BCL2 protein family. BCL2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. This protein forms a heterodimer with BCL2, and functions as an apoptotic activator. Additionally, this protein is reported to interact with, and increase the opening of, the mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel (VDAC), which leads to the loss in membrane potential and the release of cytochrome c. The expression of this gene is regulated by the tumor suppressor P53 and has been shown to be involved in P53-mediated apoptosis. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants, which encode different isoforms, have been reported for this gene.