

**BAX Antibody (aa1-50)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS14613****Specification**

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**BAX Antibody (aa1-50) - Product Information**

Application	IF, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q07812</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	21kDa KDa

**BAX Antibody (aa1-50) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 581**Other Names**

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

**Target/Specificity**

BAX Antibody detects endogenous levels of total BAX protein.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

BAX Antibody (aa1-50) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**BAX Antibody (aa1-50) - Protein Information****Name** BAX**Synonyms** BCL2L4**Function**

Plays a role in the mitochondrial apoptotic process (PubMed: [10772918](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10772918)), PubMed: [11060313](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11060313), PubMed: [16113678](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16113678), PubMed: [16199525](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16199525), PubMed: [18948948](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18948948), PubMed: [21199865](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21199865), PubMed: [21458670](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21458670), PubMed: [25609812](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25609812), PubMed: [36361894](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36361894), PubMed: [8358790](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8358790)), PubMed: [8358790](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8358790)

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>). 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

### Volume

50 µl

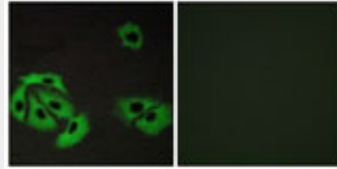
### BAX Antibody (aa1-50) - Protocols

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

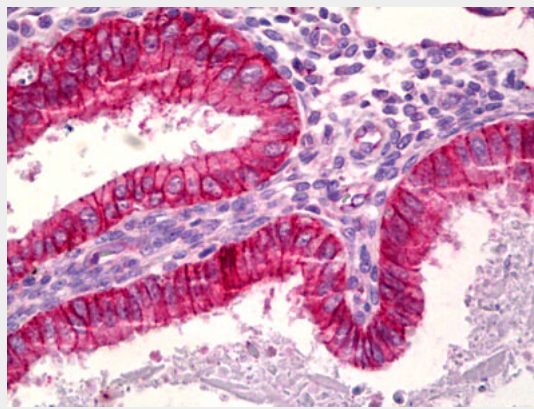
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)

- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **BAX Antibody (aa1-50) - Images**



Immunofluorescence of A549 cells, using BAX Antibody.



Anti-BAX antibody IHC of human uterus, endometrium.

### **BAX Antibody (aa1-50) - 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 (aa1-50) - 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).  
Cartron P.F., et al. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 11:675-687(2002).