

**Bax mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1C1)**  
Catalog # AP63743**Specification**

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**Bax mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1C1) - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q07812</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Rat, Mouse      |
| Host              | Mouse                  |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal             |

**Bax mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1C1) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 581

**Other Names**  
BAX**Dilution**  
WB~~WB 1:1000-2000, IHC 1:100-200**Format**  
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.**Storage Conditions**  
-20°C**Bax mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1C1) - 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: [8521816](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8521816)). 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

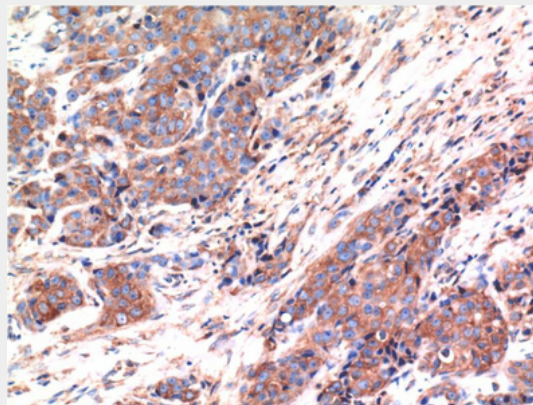
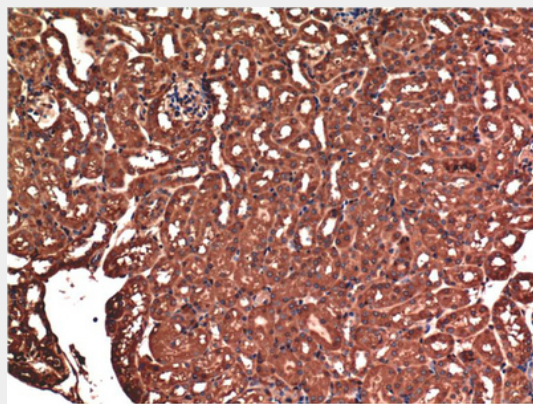
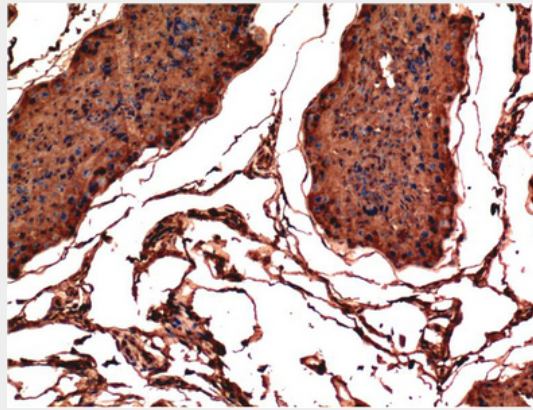
Expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Isoform Psi is found in glial tumors. Isoform Alpha is expressed in spleen, breast, ovary, testis, colon and brain, and at low levels in skin and lung. Isoform Sigma is expressed in spleen, breast, ovary, testis, lung, colon, brain and at low levels in skin. Isoform 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

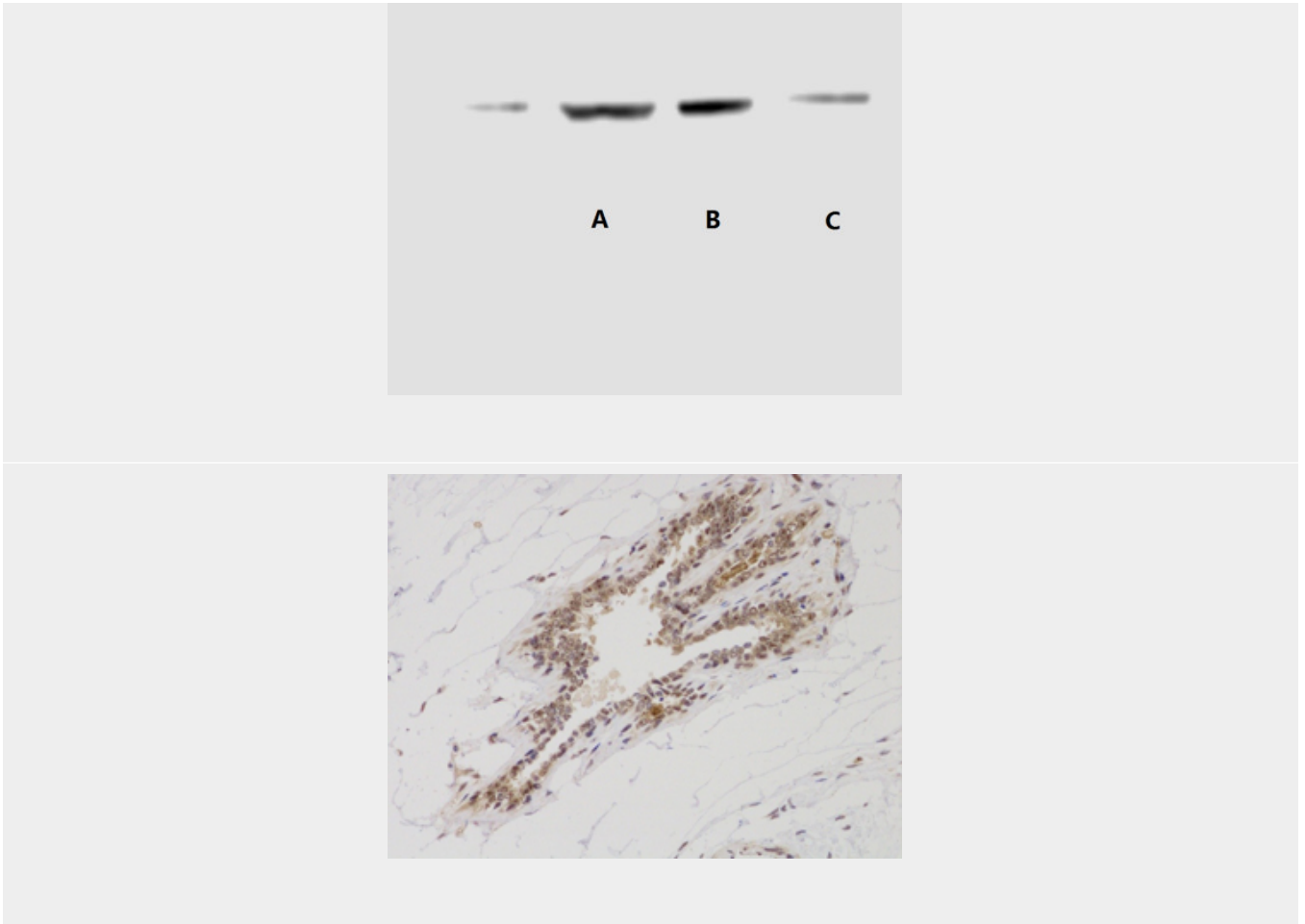
#### Bax mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1C1) - Protocols

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 mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1C1) - Images





### **Bax mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1C1) - Background**

Plays a role in the mitochondrial apoptotic process. 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. Promotes activation of CASP3, and thereby apoptosis.