



Polyclonal Anti-BAX (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1013-S

Lot No. 03E01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, mouse, rat. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Immunoprecipitation(IP)

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence mapping near the N-terminal of human BAX, different to the related rat and mouse sequence by a single amino acid.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Formulation

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN₃ preservative.

Storage

Store at 4°C for frequent use.

Description:

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

BACKGROUND

BAX (Bcl-2 Associated X Protein) is a member of the Bcl-2 gene family, it encodes a 21-kDa protein whose association with Bcl-2 is believed to play a critical role in regulating apoptosis. Human BAX gene is located in the q13.3-q13.4 region of human chromosome 19. Bax is an apoptosis-inducing protein that participates in cell death during normal development and in various diseases. It resides in an inactive state in the cytosol of many cells. Bax consists of 9 alpha helices and has extensive amino acid homology with Bcl-2, focused within highly conserved domains I and II. Bax is encoded by six exons and demonstrates a complex pattern of alternative RNA splicing that predicts a 21 kd membrane (alpha) and two forms of cytosolic protein (beta and gamma). BAX and BAK are essential for regulating the number of B cells at both immature and mature developmental stages. They are critical mediators of B cell death induced by multiple stimuli.

REFERENCE

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3. Oltvai, Z. N.; Millman, C. L.; Korsmeyer, S. J. : Bcl-2 heterodimers in vivo with a conserved homolog, Bax, that accelerates programmed cell death. *Cell* 74: 609-619, 1993.
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