Product Information Sheet

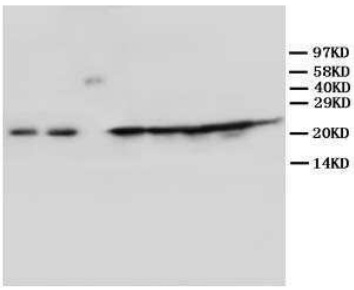
Polyclonal Anti-BAX

Catalogue No. PA1013

Lot No. 03E01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial



Lane 1 : Mouse brain tissue Lysate
Lane 2 : Mouse brain tissue Lysate
Lane 3 : MK(55KD)
Lane 4 : MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 5 : HeLa Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 6 : MM453 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 7 : HT1080 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 8 : COLO320 Whole Cell Lysate

Specificity

Human, mouse, rat.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Western blot

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.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

Western blot

At 1-2µg/ml with the appropriate system to detect BAX in cells and tissues.

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Reconstitution

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

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 longer time.

To reorder contact us at:
Antagene, Inc.
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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

1. Apte, S. S.; Mattei, M.-G.; Olsen, B. R. : Mapping of human BAX gene to chromosome 19q13.3-q13.4 and isolation of a novel alternatively spliced transcript, BAX-delta. Genomics 26: 592-594, 1995.

2. Guo, B.; Zhai, D.; Cabezas, E.; Welsh, K.; Nouraini, S.; Satterthwait, A. C.; Reed, J. C. : Humanin peptide suppresses apoptosis by interfering with Bax activation. Nature 423: 456-461, 2003.

3. Oltvai, Z. N.; Milliman, 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.

4. Takeuchi, O.; Fisher, J.; Suh, H.; Harada, H.; Malynn, B. A.; Korsmeyer, S. J. : Essential role of BAX,BAK in B cell homeostasis and prevention of autoimmune disease. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 102: 11272-11277, 2005.

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