



# Bax Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-00318
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	BAX
<b>Protein Name</b>	Apoptosis regulator BAX
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Bax. AA range:1-50
<b>Specificity</b>	Bax Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bax protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	BAX; BCL2L4; Apoptosis regulator BAX; Bcl-2-like protein 4; Bcl2-L-4
<b>Observed Band</b>	22kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	[Isoform Alpha]: Mitochondrion outer 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. Upon Sendai virus infection, recruited to the mitochondrion through interaction with IRF3 (PubMed:25609812). . ; [Isoform Beta]: Cytoplasm.; [Isoform Gamma]: Cytoplasm.; [Isoform Delta]: Cytoplasm .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	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.
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in BAX are found in some cell lines from hematopoietic malignancies as T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia, Burkitt lymphoma, and plasmacytoma.,domain:Intact BH3 motif is required by BIK, BID, BAK, BAD and



BAX for their pro-apoptotic activity and for their interaction with anti-apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family.,function:Accelerates programmed cell death by binding to, and antagonizing the apoptosis repressor BCL2 or its adenovirus homolog E1B 19k protein. Induces the release of cytochrome c, activation of CASP3, and thereby apoptosis.,similarity:Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.,subcellular location:Colocalizes with 14-3-3 proteins in the cytoplasm. Under stress conditions, redistributes to the mitochondrion membrane through the release from JNK-phosphorylated 14-3-3 proteins.,subunit:Homodimer. Forms heterodimers with BCL2, E1B 19K protein, BCL2L1 isoform Bcl-X(L), MCL1

### Background

The protein encoded by BAX (BCL2 associated X, apoptosis regulator) 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. 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 BAX.

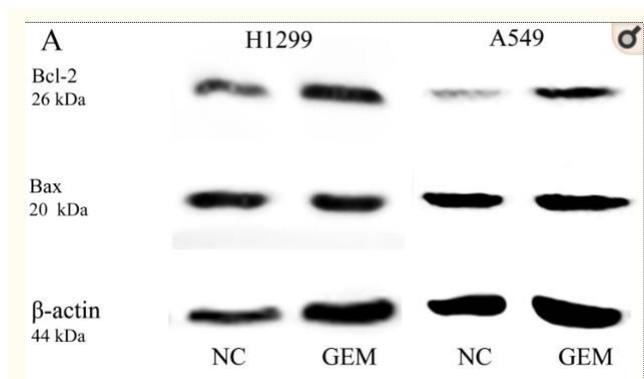
### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

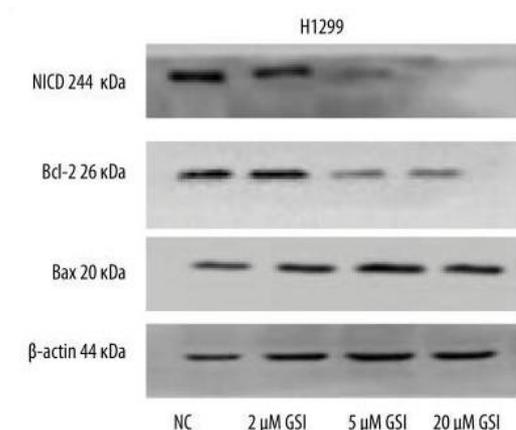
### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

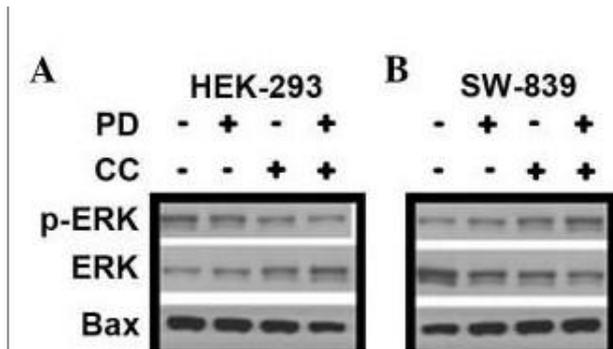
## Products Images



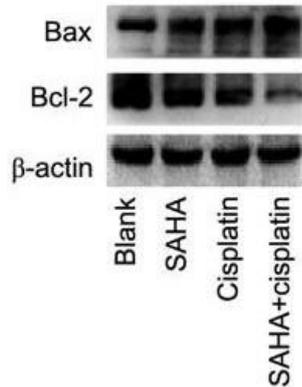
Hu, Bi- Dan, et al. "Specific inhibitor of Notch- 3 enhances the sensitivity of NSCLC cells to gemcitabine." *Oncology reports*40.1 (2018): 155-164.



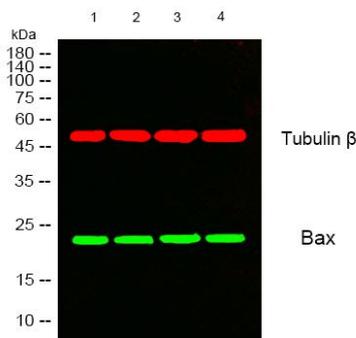
He, Fenglian, et al. "Synergistic effect of Notch-3-specific inhibition and paclitaxel in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cells via activation of the intrinsic apoptosis pathway." *Medical science monitor: international medical journal of experimental and clinical research* 23 (2017): 3760.



Chen, Xiao- Meng, et al. "Chelerythrine chloride induces apoptosis in renal cancer HEK-293 and SW-839 cell lines." *Oncology letters* 11.6 (2016): 3917-3924.



Hou, Mengyi, et al. "Synergistic antitumor effect of suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid and cisplatin in osteosarcoma cells." *Oncology letters* 16.4 (2018): 4663-4670.



Western blot analysis of lysates from 1) HeLa , 2) MCF7 , 3) k562 , 4) A549 cells, (Green) primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night, secondary antibody(cat:RS23920)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour. (Red) Tubulin β Monoclonal Antibody(5G3) (cat:YM3030) antibody was diluted at 1:5000 as loading control, 4° over night,secondary antibody(cat:RS23710)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.