

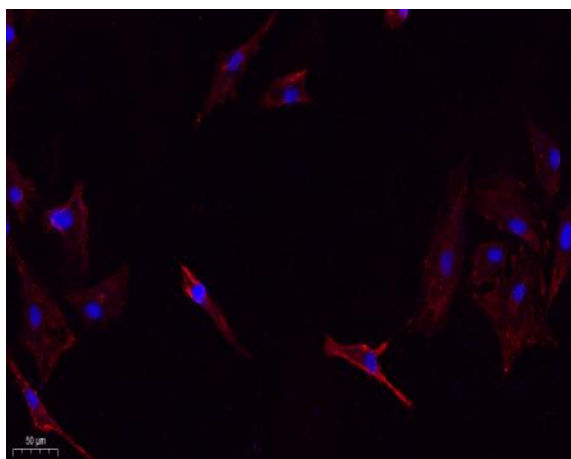
Bax Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT0455
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat;Chicken
Applications :	IHC;IF;WB;ELISA
Target :	Bax
Fields :	>>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>Endocrine resistance;>>Platinum drug resistance;>>Sphingolipid signaling pathway;>>p53 signaling pathway;>>Protein processing in endoplasmic reticulum;>>Apoptosis;>>Longevity regulating pathway;>>Apoptosis - multiple species;>>Necroptosis;>>Neurotrophin signaling pathway;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications;>>Parkinson disease;>>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;>>Huntington disease;>>Prion disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Shigellosis;>>Salmonella infection;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis C;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Influenza A;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional
Gene Name :	BAX
Protein Name :	Apoptosis regulator BAX
Human Gene Id :	581
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q07812
Mouse Gene Id :	12028
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human BAX. AA range:80-129
Specificity :	Bax Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bax protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

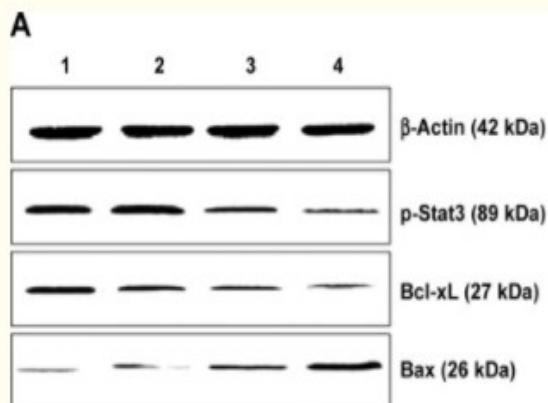
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000. IF 1:100-300 Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	22kD
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.
Function :	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
Subcellular Location :	[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 .
Expression :	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.

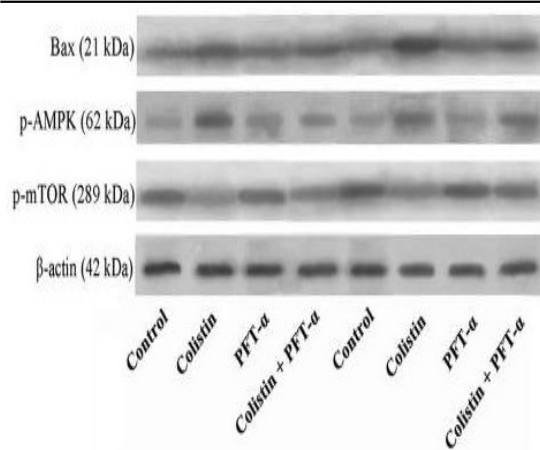
Products Images



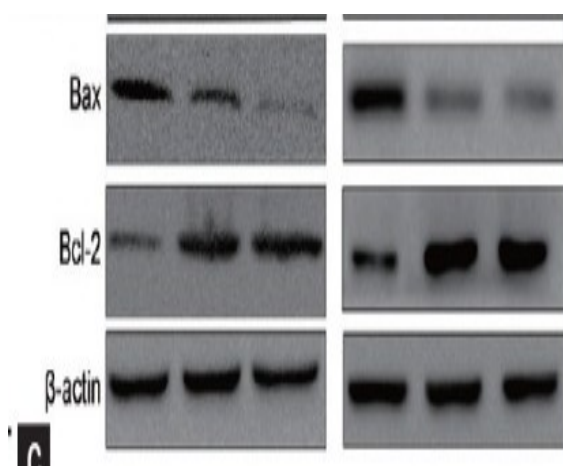
Immunofluorescence analysis of A549. 1, primary Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - Alexa Fluor 594 Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min.



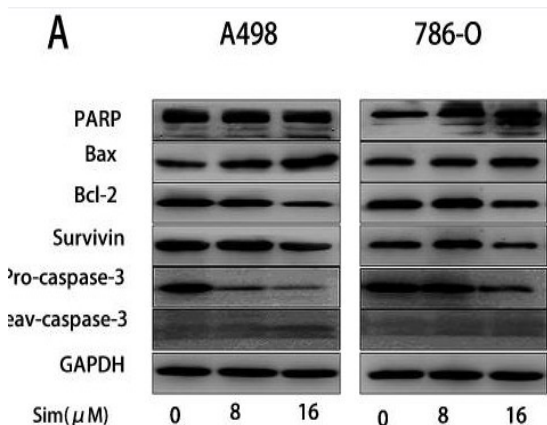
Tang, Qiusa, et al. "Combination of PEI-MnO₂, ZnO, Fe₂O₄ nanoparticles and pHsp 70-HSV-TK/GCV with magnet-induced heating for treatment of hepatoma." International journal of nanomedicine 10 (2015): 7129.



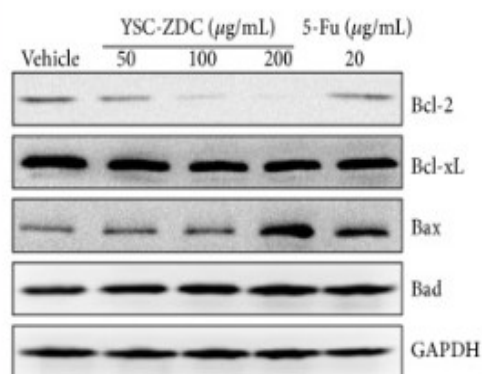
Zhang, Ling, et al. "P53 mediates colistin-induced autophagy and apoptosis in PC-12 cells." *Antimicrobial agents and chemotherapy* (2016): AAC-00641.



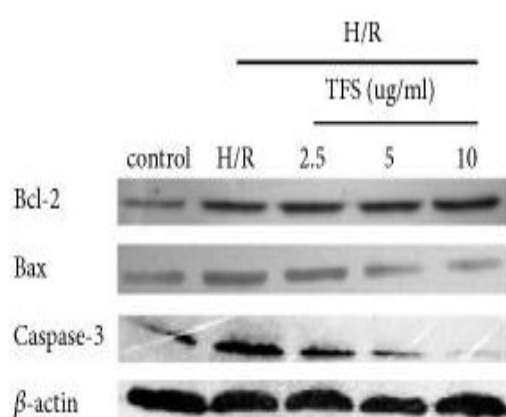
Wen, Yao-An, et al. "Phosphoglycerate mutase 1 knockdown inhibits prostate cancer cell growth, migration, and invasion." *Asian journal of andrology* 20.2 (2018): 178.



Fang, Zhiqing, et al. "Simvastatin inhibits renal cancer cell growth and metastasis via AKT/mTOR, ERK and JAK2/STAT3 pathway." *PloS one* 8.5 (2013): e62823.

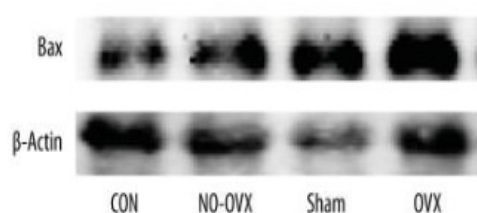


Guo, Chenxu, et al. "In vitro and in vivo antitumor effects of n-butanol extracts of *Pterocepalus hookeri* on Hep3B cancer cell." Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine 2015 (2015).

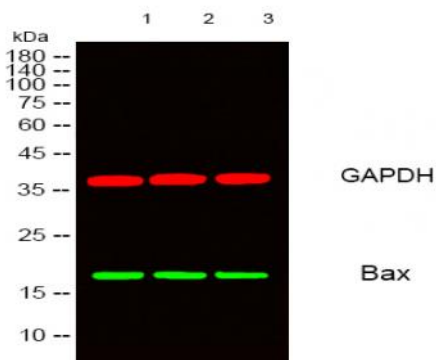


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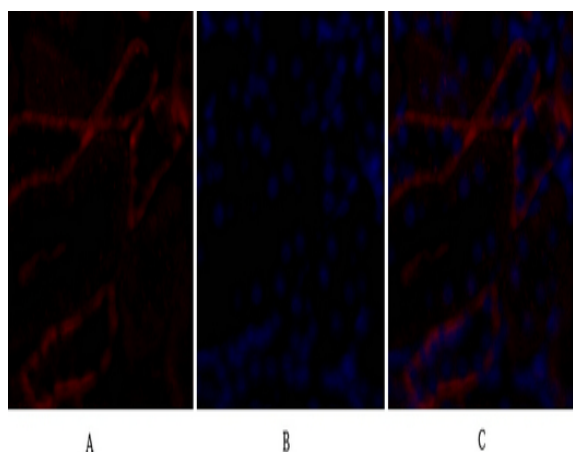
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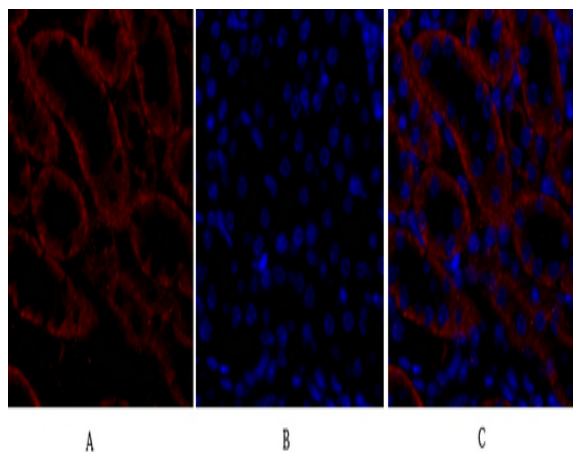
Yan, Lina, et al. "Effects of Ovariectomy in an hSOD1-G93A Transgenic Mouse Model of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)." Medical science monitor: international medical journal of experimental and clinical research 24 (2018): 678.



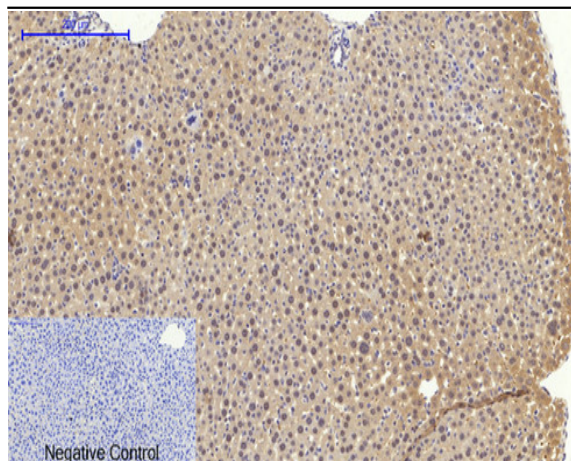
Western blot analysis of lysates from 1) Hela ,2) MCF-7,3) 3T3 cells, [Green] primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night, secondary antibody(cat:RS23920)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour. [Red] GAPDH Monoclonal Antibody(2B8) (cat:YM3029) antibody was diluted at 1:5000 as loading control, 4° over night,secondary antibody(cat:RS23710)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.



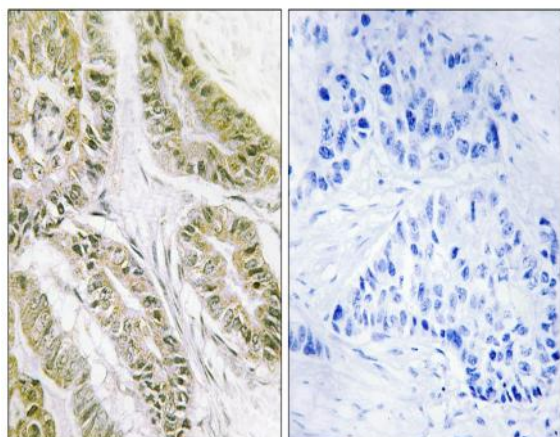
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue. 1,Bax Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1,Bax Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-liver tissue. 1, Bax Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20 min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30 min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using BAX Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.